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AND SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE

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THE LEOPARD SPRINGS By SAPAJOU

THE LAW

Five Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council dealing with a case from Hongkong, have decided that actual robbery is not an essential element in the crime of piracy. The facts of the case were that two piratical junks chased and fired on a cargo junk, when two steamships and a British war vessel intervened and saved the attacked craft. By doing so they thereby frustrated the pirates and prevented the theft which they would undoubtedly have carried out but for the assistance rendered by the other shipping. The crews of the marauding junks were taken to Hongkong, tried and found guilty of piracy. They were, however, freed by the Supreme court in Hongkong on the ground that there had been no piracy because no robbery had been committed. It is just as well that the Privy Council has put the matter straight, though regrettable that the men who were caught committing the crime will in the circumstances go free. These niceties of the law are apt sometimes to bewilder the layman, especially when it is obvious that the reason the two junks were attacking the third was because they intended, having subjugated it, to loot it of whatever valuables there were on board. The full criminal intent was there, whether the pirates were successful or not, and the decision of the Supreme Court in Hongkong seems to have erred in not taking that fact into consideration, but merely assessing the quality of the crime by the degree of achievement.

NANKING S.P.C.A.

Animal lovers will be gratified to read in another column attempts which are being made by the Nanking Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to codify some of the ways in which animals may be cruelly treated. The rules which have been drawn up may not be entirely workable for the purpose, say, of preventing the abuse of beasts of burden. It would probably be quite easy to regulate the loads they carry or pull, but not quite so simple to ascertain whether an animal is being overworked from the point of view of long hours. Be that as it may the appearance of some organization in Nanking for the purpose of preventing the ill-treatment of animals is something upon which those responsible should be warmly congratulated. It may be a long time before it is possible to frame legislation along the lines adopted in other countries; indeed in their case agitation proceeded for a great while before the need of enactments was fully realized. In the meantime, however, there is plenty of room for propaganda work amongst the Chinese by their own people. Of most of the cases which come to notice it might be said that the cruelty arises more from lack of thought than actual wantonness. There are many amongst the Chinese people who are great animal lovers, as witness the care and attention they bestow upon their birds, and dogs, when they happen to keep them. Where people are seen carrying poultry by the wings it is not to be attributed to callousness to suffering so much as to lack of knowledge that such a process does give unnecessary pain. Consequently until suitable legislation can be passed, the Society in Nanking will have plenty of work to do to spread the doctrine of thoughtful treatment of animals, in which work they will have the sympathetic support of many.

RED RAIN

Recent reports of red-coloured rain falling in South China causing the peasants to hold sacrificial ceremonies to avert impending disaster are not so fantastic and incredible as they appear. Chinese chronicles describe many quaint and curious happenings but there is generally a basis of truth at the bottom of them despite their peculiar description and interpretation. For instance, local Chinese chronicles tell of dragons and snakes being seen off Woosung which are easily explained by the occurrence of waterspouts. In the case of the red rain this is quite possible. Ossendovski, who wrote the amazing book "Men, Beasts and Gods," told of a similar occurrence when red rain actually fell and stained the earth for some miles around. His explanation, quite logical too, was that somewhere in the vicinity was a stretch of red-coloured sand which powdered into a very fine dust. This was swept into the air by the wind and when it rained it descended in the form of what appeared to be red rain, greatly astonishing the natives. Still, the phenomena, sworn to by many people, of raining tiny frogs in quiet English lanes, still has to be explained, like the Loch Ness Monster.

A GLIB UNTRUTH

The very ready gibe that foreigners in China have come here because they were unable to make a living in their own country is repeated every now and again by some exasperated Chinese, and on occasion even a foreigner. It is a ready weapon of abuse, and, because no one takes the trouble to answer, it is repeated with a parrot-like facility which has given to this untruth the qualities of verisimilitude. It is untrue in substance. Most of the men who come out East have done so because they were, at one time or another, specially handpicked for the work they were sent out to perform. There is still in the home countries that desire in the young to go abroad, and when an opportunity offers there are usually hundreds of eager, capable men in competition for the chance. In other cases men are received into head offices with the knowledge that if they exhibit better qualifications than their fellows they stand a good opportunity of being sent abroad in the service of their firm, a definite proof of their ability to excel over the other men. The result is that the average foreigner in such places as the Far East is of a generally higher standard of education, is certainly better at his job than the men he has left behind, and has qualified for his position to the satisfaction of his employer who has sent him abroad. Those are facts which the people ready to throw a glib sounding untruth about in the heat of argument would do well to remember. The Far East is not full of uneducated simpletons, but of men who have been found best able to look after the interests of those who have sent them out here.

GOLD BAR EXCHANGES

As a commentator in a local weekly publication says on the subject of Gold Bar Exchanges "A number of people have been persistent in their condemnation of the activities of the Shanghai Gold Stock Exchange, demanding the closing down of that institution. Others are, however, convinced that the Gold Bar Exchange is serving legitimate and necessary purposes. There is a third group which opines that not only is the Gold Stock Exchange at Shanghai essential for the well-being of humanity, but is insufficient for world requirements." This diversity of opinion is not shared in Hongkong where it was recently announced that steps would be taken to do away with such undertakings. Recently the Attorney General there introduced "A Bill to regulate and control Exchanges" in the Legislative Council, and in doing so remarked that its aim was to make unlawful such concerns as the recent gold bar exchanges, which were mere bucket shops, and served no purpose except to provide the community with one form of gambling. The Hongkong Attorney General seems to have been a little hard in his treatment of the gold bar exchanges. It is stated on the best possible authority that institutions such as these are established by philanthropically minded people for the purpose of giving others something to do in their spare time. It is also emphasized, especially in Shanghai, that such exchanges are not in the nature of bucket shops—most of those controlling them would not recognize a bucket even if they saw one.

BETTER TEA

The new effort of the Ministry of Industry to improve the quality of Chinese tea destined for export is a step in the right direction. Whether the measures outlined in the scheme will achieve the requis under which mains to be seen bve their vehicles denying the urgency owners. That prove China's oldest an has been fore- It is a great pity that a sion to enforce once dominated the y report was production has been ived the eradi- inferior position amo stem operating countries and instea of greatest exporter has eached a stage when her products are used only for blending purposes with other tea and for the nomadic tribesmen of North Africa. China produces some of the best tea in the world. Connoisseurs have raved about it. Poets have gone into rhapsodies over it. Chinese tea was one of the earliest known beverages, but a change in world drinking customs and taste has changed the entire course of tea as an export. The same might also be said about silk which, as every schoolboy knows, was once exclusively produced in China. Nowadays the state of the industry is such that modern science has produced rayon and this artificial silk is actually being smuggled into China, once the home of silk. Anything that can be done to remedy this situation is of much greater national importance to China than the revision of a tariff merely for revenue purposes.

MR. WELLS SEES IT THROUGH

It must have been a historic meeting at Moscow when Mr. H. G. Wells met Comrade Stalin and discussed world problems and communist theories so earnestly that, the telegram states, they were surprised to find the interview had lasted three hours. One the great scientific novelist and romancer, social reformer and idealist, ever torn between scientific and social schemes for a readjustment of the existing order, and the other, of a Communist state, seeking progress by political theory constantly modified by the pressure of economic and social conditions the new experiment originally challenged—no two interesting figures could ever meet in conference. Undoubetdly, in the Soviet authorities' welcome to Mr. Wells there is an air of patronage which might dull the keen, penetrative mind of the visitor who, despite his earlier works which were treated as mere scientific fantasies, has reflected in recent years more acutely than any other writer the cataclysmic changes which have overcome the world and the mind of man. Nevertheless, his impressions of the great Soviet experiment will be eagerly awaited by public trained to expect comprehensive deductions after reading his "Outline of History."

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CHINESE POLITICS

RESULTS OF DAIREN CONFERENCE

Satisfaction Expressed by the Chinese Delegate: Mr. Yin Tung Arrives from the North

Shanghai, July 28.

Mr. Yin Tung, director of the Peking-Mukden Railway, upon his arrival from Dairen in the Dairen Maru yesterday afternoon, stated that gratifying results were obtained in his discussions with the Japanese Kwantung Army officers regarding the affairs of the demilitarized zone in the north. Though the conclusions arrived at were not entirely in accord with his desires, they would certainly smooth out the troubles in that area.

Mr. Yin left here a week ago on the same boat. During his sojourn in Dairen, he conferred with the Japanese delegates twice, each conference lasting five to six hours. The meetings were requested by the Chinese side and were conducted informally. No minutes were recorded, he pointed out. After seeing Mr. Tang Yu-jen, Chief Secretary to the Central Political Council and Vice-minister of Foreign Affairs, who is in Shanghai, Mr. Yin will leave for Mokanshan to report to Mr. Huang Fu, Chairman of the Peking Political Council, the results of the meeting.

"N.-C. Herald" Photo.

Mr. Yin Tung

The Tangku Agreement

While declining to give a detailed report of the conferences before it was submitted to Mr. Huang, Mr. Yin stated that among the questions discussed were the suppression of unruly Japanese and Korean elements, the reorganization of the Peace Maintenance Corps, the retrocession of Malanyu and Tungling, the withdrawal of Japanese troops, and the adjustment of the conditions in eastern Charhar. With the exception of the last item, all questions deal with the demilitarized zone. Mr. Yin believes that under Mr. Huang Fu's supervision, the decisions arrived at in Dairen can be carried out satisfactorily.

When questioned in connection with the cancellation of the Tangku Agreement, Mr. Yin stated that no formal proposal was made. He be- China takes up the y, Japan will have no e. Mr. Yin also stated ion of resumption of ications between China was brought up by delegates, but as he red to deal with this, y.

In connection with the bombing of the first through train to Mukden, Mr. Yin said the authorities had not yet found an clue which might lead to the perpetrators. He regarded the outrage as an act of hot-headed and misguided patriots and expressed regret at the incident.

Mr. Yin denied the report that the recognition of the Manchoukuo had been demanded by the Japanese delegates during the discussions.

According to a Chinese message, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Chairman of the Military Council, has invited Mr. Huang Fu to spend the summer in Kuling with a view to urging Mr. Huang in person to return to the north at an early date.

Tokyo Denies Report

Tokyo, July 25.

Contrary to information given out by authoritative sources in Dairen yesterday, a spokesman of the Foreign Office denied this morning that Japan was demanding recognition of Manchoukuo and settlement of claims in connection with the Shanghai "incident" as essential conditions for cancellation of the Tangku Armistice Agreement.—Reuter.

Japanese Demands

Dairen, July 24

The Kuantung Army wants China to recognize Manchoukuo before it will agree to cancellation of the Tangku Armistice Agreement.

This was made unmistakably clear at a conference at the Yamato Hotel to-day between Major-General Okamura, vice-Chief of the General Staff of the Kuantung Army, and Mr. Yin Tung, managing director of the Peking-Mukden Railway, who are discussing problems affecting North China.

Major-General Okamura was assisted by Colonel Kita, of the Kuantung Army, and Lieutenant-Colonel Shibayama, the Japanese Military Attaché at Peking.

A free and frank exchange of views took place regarding the enforcement of the various measures stipulated by the Tangku Agreement, but the Japanese delegates are understood to have taken a firm attitude towards the Chinese proposal for its cancellation.

They contended that the Agreement could only be cancelled when the claims of Chinese, Japanese, and other foreign nationals in connection with the Shanghai and other incidents were recognized and when the National Government of China recognized Manchoukuo.

On the adjournment of the conference this afternoon, Major-General Okamura told newspapermen that further Sino-Japanese meetings would be held at a later date in an endeavour to reach a settlement of pending problems.

The discussion to-day is stated to have included the question of Custom houses along the Great Wall and the establishment of a through air service between China and the new state.

Mr. Yin Tung is leaving Dairen after a few days, but the Japanese delegates will leave this evening.—Reuter.

Mail Service Discussed

Dairen, July 24.

Agreement on the appointment of a joint technical commission to discuss the resumption of direct mail service between China and Manchoukuo, as well as means to maintain peace and order in the demilitarized zone in North China appeared to have been reached at the conference.

While official confirmation was lacking, it was understood in well-informed quarters that a joint technical commission appointed by the Kuantung Army on one part, and the Chinese government on the other, would convene soon either in Mukden, Shankhaikwan, or Tientsin to discuss the resumption of mail service between Manchoukuo and China.—Rengo.

Substitute Pact Wanted

Dairen, July 24.

There is little likelihood that the Tangku Armistice Agreement will be set aside unless some substitute pact, satisfactory to several conflicting factions, could be found to replace it, in the opinion of political observers here to-day.

Mr. Yin Tung was said to have told the Japanese officials that the existence of the present Tangku Agreement puts the Huang Fu administration in the Peking-Tientsin area in an extremely unsatisfactory position under which settlement of the present Sino-Japanese issues in that region is almost impossible.

The Chinese delegatee proposed that the Tangku Agreement be declared null and void, and that friendly discussions commence at once for dissolution of the numerous vexatious problems now existing between Chinese and Japanese in that area.—United Press.

CHINESE POST OFFICE LOSSES

Nanking, July 28.

The loss of the Chinese Post Office has hitherto totalled over $10,000,000, according to reports published in the Chinese press to-day.

It is stated that, as a result of economies last year, some improvement was made, but there is yet no prospect of making up the accumulated deficit.

The Ministry of Communications is reported to have ordered the Post Office to compile a budget for the present fiscal year, with instructions that the last budget should not be exceeded.—Reuter.

NATIONAL CONGRESS IN NOVEMBER

Wang Ching-wei to Confer with Gen. Chiang

Nanking, July 24.

The 5th National Kuomintang Congress will be held in November and will not be postponed any further, according to Mr. Tsu Ming-yi, secretary-general of the Executive Yuan.

Mr. Tsu confirmed the report that Mr. Wang Ching-wei would probably leave early next month for Kiangsi. He stated that when General Chiang Kai-shek returned to the capital from Kiangsi, he invited Mr. Wang Ching-wei to proceed to Kuling to address the officers' summer military training camp there. Mr. Wang would leave for Kuling early next month, but the exact date of his departure had not yet been fixed.

General Liu Shih, chairman of the Honan provincial government, and General Ma Hung-kuei, chairman of the Ninghsia provincial government, are coming shortly to Nanking. It is learned that General Chiang Kai-shek and Mr. Wang Ching-wei recently issued circular instructions to various provincial chairmen asking them to come here to report to the Government leaders the state of affairs in their provinces. General Chu Shao-liang, chairman of the Kansu provincial government, General Ho Chien, chairman of the Hunan provincial government, General Han Fu-chu, chairman of the Shantung provincial government, and others have already visited Nanking.

Mr. Tsu Ming-yi stated that although Mr. Hu Han-min had at one time expressed his desire to go abroad, the proposal would probably be temporarily dropped.—Reuter.

Mr. Hu Han-min's Denial

Canton, July 24.

In an interview at Hongkong yesterday, Mr. Hu Han-min, the veteran Kuomintang leader, is stated in a despatch reaching here to have said that the rumour of his going abroad was "groundless and incredible." He said it had been circulated for political motives.—Reuter.

MR. HUANG FU'S RETURN TO THE NORTH

Following pursuasion by Government officials, Mr. Huang Fu, Chairman of the Peking Council, was reported to have consented to withdraw his resignation which he tendered upon his return from Peking a few months ago. It is expected that Mr. Huang will leave for Kuling to see Gen. Chiang Kai-shek shortly in response to the latter's invitation. Mr. Tang Yu-jen, Chief Secretary to the Central Political Council, left for Mokanshan yesterday to confer with Mr. Huang on the northern situation.

CANTON RAIL PACT TO BE SIGNED

Canton, July 28.

The revised Canton-Kowloon Railway agreement, the outcome of the conference held in Hongkong recently between British and Chinese delegates, will be signed to-morrow in the Colony.

Messrs. Wu Tung-chin, Li Sin-kan and Wu Chi-yin, who attended the conference, left to-day for Hongkong to sign on behalf of the Chinese.

It is understood that the new agreement includes an arrangement whereby the distribution of receipts for through traffic will be Chinese 72 per cent. and British 28 per cent., and will be enforced as from October 1.—Reuter.

MR. T. V. SOONG TO VISIT TSINAN

Peking, July 27.

Chinese telegraphic advices from Tsinan state that Mr. T. V. Soong, former Minister of Finance and now a member of the National Economic Council, who is spending a brief holiday at Tsingtao, is expected to arrive at Tsinan early next week. General Han Fu-chu, Governor of Shantung, has sent a delegate to the seaside resort to welcome him to the provincial capital.

It is stated that Mr. Soong will discuss with General Han reconstruction plans for Shantung.—Reuter.

CHINA'S SALVATION

Nanking, July 24.

Comparing China to a "decadent" family and Japan to an "upstart" family, Mr. Wang Ching-wei, speaking at the memorial service at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs yesterday, declared that, while China has been dwelling upon her glorious past, Japan—a country which has borrowed practically everything from others, even its civilization and culture,—has made big strides towards world progress. To achieve salvation for the nation, we must tear ourselves from this retrospective attitude and look ahead towards the future.—Kuo Min.

JURIST TO CONFER IN HONGKONG

Dr. Wang Chung-hui Speaks on China's Future

Canton, July 28.

Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Chinese member of the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague, who left for Hongkong yesterday, is reported to be holding an important political conference with Mr. Hu Han-min, veteran Cantonese statesman.

In an interview with Chinese newspapermen, he declared that, in his opinion, war between Russia and Japan was inevitable sooner or later and China should be prepared for this crisis. China, however, should hope that such an outbreak did not materialize, as she would not benefit from a Russo-Japanese conflict, but instead would suffer considerably, as such a war would involve not only Manchuria but Mongolia and North China as well.

Concluding the interview, Dr. Wang reiterated his statement that China must not rely on outside help for her salvation.—Reuter.

CHINA RATIFIES LABOUR AGREEMENTS

Geneva, July 28.

The 1925 agreement on the equality of treatment to be accorded foreign and Chinese labourers, in the matter of compensation in the event of accidents occurring during work, has been ratified by China, the International Labour Office was informed yesterday. China has also ratified the 1921 agreement on the rights of agricultural workers' unions and that of the same year applying to weekly working hours of industrial labour.—Havas

YOUNG MARSHAL BACK IN HANKOW

Hankow, July 25.

Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang returned here this morning by air from Lushan after a satisfactory conference with General Chiang Kai-shek regarding the suppression of the Red armies. It is expected in official circles that the main part of this task will be completed by October.—Reuter.

JOBS SOUGHT FOR STUDENTS

Government Asked to Assist

Nanking, July 23.

A delegation of five Peking students visited Nanking last week to press the Government to take steps to open all possible channels of employment for college graduates.

The visitors were sent here by the Students Vocational Movement Alliance, of Peking, which was specially formed with the object of relieving unemployment among the educated classes.

During their stay here the delegates interviewed Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, Minister of Education, and were also received by Mr. Chu Min-yi on behalf of Mr. Wang Ching-wei, President of the Executive Yuan.

Stressing the difficulties of college graduates in finding employment, the delegation made the following suggestions to the authorities.

1. Government offices throughout the country should be instructed to entertain applications from members of the Students Vocational Movement Alliance when there are openings to be filled.

2. Effective regulations should be formulated and enforced for stamping out favouritism in the civil service.

3. A national bureau should be established to help college graduates find employment and steps should be taken to encourage the organisation of similar local agencies.

4. The system of competitive examinations should be further developed.

5. The Academia Sinica should be expanded to allow admittance of a greater number of college graduates for research work.

In addition to the above measures, the students also emphasized what they considered a fundamentally essential reform, namely, the formulation of an educational policy based on the requirements of present-day China.

It is understood that the authorities gave a sympathetic hearing to the students and that the questions they raised will be considered in connection with the Government's general scheme of educational reforms.—Reuter.

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AN ANNIVERSARY

July 25.

Twenty five years ago a comparatively young man was awakened from his sleep before dawn. It was a Sunday, a day when at least all the Christian world expects to sleep a little later, but Alfred LeBlanc, hustled his friend, L. Bleriot, out of bed and out to a field on a little farm near Calais for some preliminary practice flying. The weather had proved favourable that morning, and with a little luck Bleriot hoped to cross the Channel in his monoplane No. XI, and so win the prize of £10,000 offered by the "Daily Mail" for the first aviator to do so. Hubert Latham had attempted the same feat but six days before, when spark failure brought him down six miles from the French coast to be picked up by an accompanying torpedo boat destroyer, the crew of which found him sitting serenely in his machine, buoyed up by the great hollow wings, smoking a cigarette. Rough handling of the aeroplane, however, resulted in its being landed very much wrecked and for the time he was out of the running. Bleriot reached the field on his crutches, having suffered from a burned foot in a recent accident, but discarding those aids he climbed into his machine, remarking as he did so "If I cannot walk I will show the world I can fly." For some minutes he circled about the ground where even at that hour some scores of spectators had assembled. The flyer was in admirable trim, the pilot in buoyant spirits, and the destroyer Escopette well out at sea to escort her swift aerial charge as well as might be, swift in those days, for forty-five miles an hour was considered speedy indeed.

Mr. Alfred Francis Zahm, in his informative history of aerial navigation describes what follows in so graphic a style that it will well deserve repetition here:—

> The moment of departure had come. Bleriot, buttoned in his close-fitting suit and hood, sat on his white-winged machine, headed for the cliff, and surrounded by a group of well-wishers. At 4.35 the light-wheeled draft with propeller whirring, sped along the ground, rose gracefully in the air and shot bravely over the precipice, with the hustling aviator on its back. The admiring spectators were wild with excitement and joy. But there was one sad group in Calais that morning. Latham and his watchers, who had been waiting for better weather, rose in time to see his rival on the wing, but too late for pursuit, as the wind had suddenly risen. The unwary boy remained behind, weeping with disappointment.

Bleriot was now soaring high over the sea, faring toward Dover without a guide or a compass. For some time he could observe the Escopette following him, her great column of smoke obscuring the new risen sun. Presently both shores vanished, and for ten minutes he could descry neither land nor signal of any kind. He was sailing over the sea at forty miles an hour and drifting with the air he knew not whither; but he allowed his fiery steed to follow its instinct, as a bewildered horseman does sometimes. Along the horizon now appeared the white cliffs of the English shore. He was headed not for Dover but for Deal, carried adrift by the southwest wind. Three boats crossing his course seemed plying for some port on his left, and hailed him with lively greeting. He could not well inquire the way, but he followed the general course of the vessels, soaring high aloft. At length he saw a man on the cliff violently waving a tricolor, and strenuously shouting: "Bravo! Bravo!" He plunged in the direction of the signaller, whom he knew to be his friend M. Montaine. On nearing the earth he was caught in a violent turmoil of air and whirled about. Wishing to land at once, he stopped his power sixty feet aloft, and swooped abruptly down with an awakening thud upon the old English soil, sleeping in the peaceful sunlight of a Sabbath morning.

Bleriot's landing was the greatest jolt to British insularity since the birth of steam navigation. Nevertheless it was welcomed with unfeigned delight as emphasizing the triumph of a new art which enriches all people. Shortly afterward was erected on the spot a monument in white granite having the plan and size of the renowned No. XI monoplane.

Sportsmanlike, Latham wired his congratulations to Bleriot, expressing the hope to follow ere long. Two days later he flew across the Channel to within one mile of the English coast, where he had to land in the water again because of motor failure. This time he struck the sea so violently and suffered a broken nose. His goggles were shattered and cut his face.

A Frenchman had brought to fulfilment the promise which Cowper put into the mouth of the "Druid, hoary chief," for the comfort of the outraged Boadicea:—

> Then the progeny that springs
> From the forests of our land
> Armed with thunder, clad with wings
> Shall a wider world command.

Man was on the verge of the conquest of the empyrean: Great Britain's geographical insularity had been broken down; man had commenced to travel in the third dimension. It would be impossible to leave so fascinating a story without referring to the enormous progress that has been made in the twenty-five years since a "crazy Frenchman" violated England's isolation on a Sabbath morning. A few days more than five years afterwards the Great War was in full swing. Mankind took his hostility into the air. Brave youths sought out their enemy in a new medium on flimsy machines compared with the creations which now roam over the whole of the earth. They demanded of their planes performances which in those days were foolhardly, but now are accepted as ordinary manœuvres to be expected of any aeroplane worthy of the name. The war was not long over, and it was still within a decade of Bleriot's flight when Alcock and Brown conquered the Atlantic; and as the years have passed the mastery of the air has become more and more of an actual fact. It is apparent that there is still much to learn, and if in the next twenty-five years as much progress is made as has already been accomplished it still will not diminish the greatness of such achievements of those pioneers such as Bleriot and his contemporaries who proved the wings with which man was equipping himself.

THE NAVAL GAME

July 26.

The welter of naval news which appeared in yesterday's issue indicates the great interest which is being taken in the naval conference due to take place next year, and the manner in which counterproposals are being devised to offset the Japanese claim to parity, instead of the 5-5-3 ratio to which the island empire now so strongly objects. The exact nature of what Washington's reply to Tokyo's demands will be has not yet been divulged, and is unlikely to be until it has been formally lodged with the Japanese Government, or, perhaps, not until the conference actually meets. There is, nevertheless, sufficient material to go on to show that, by a series of diplomatic checks, an endeavour will be made to secure a modification of Japan's demands, though how far such a process will be successful remains to be seen. At the moment there appears to be not the slightest weakening in the attitude adopted by the Japanese government, and it is difficult to escape the impression that were there to be any modification of the position already taken up, the Cabinet responsible for such a change would speedily be in disfavour not only with the naval and military leaders of the country but with the Japanese public at large. The point was made recently and deserves to be emphasized here that Japan's failure to obtain parity in 1922 was the result of the fact that the civilian side of the Government controlled the masses, and was consequently all powerful. That has since been changed, and the naval and military leaders now command such public support that the civilian elements in the government may accurately be said to be more or less subservient to them. With the Japanese making a definite stand that only naval matters, and none of the other Asiatic problems which were in existence at the time of the first conference and those which have arisen since, shall be discussed, the issue has been narrowed to the greatest possible extent, with the likelihood of any attempt to widen it leading to the complete failure of the whole discussion. The question of whether Japan can or cannot afford to permit such discussions really does not enter into the matter, for, whether she can or cannot, she is determined that they shall not be included in the agenda of any conference at which she would be invited to attend.

It is suggested that the way in which the United States will meet the Japanese demand for parity is to insist upon the right to create further naval bases in the Pacific, some within easy reach of the Japanese shores by means of aeroplane. It is suggested for example that Dutch Harbour, Alaska, might form one of such bases, and that is only some seven hundred miles from the mainland of Asia, and there appear to be other spots equally capable of development, which when effected would mean the establishment of far-flung defensive outposts, necessitated in view of the Japanese desires to secure the greatest possible degree of naval development. The defensive nature of such an arrangement —offensive though it undoubtedly appears to be at first glance—must be emphasized in view of the fact that whereas under the 5-5-3 ratio Japan was accorded a sufficient strength for all defensive purposes, the increase in Japanese naval powers, such as is being demanded, in fact transforms a defensive organization into one capable of speedy and effective offense. With Japan situated as she is at present, and the difficulty of any naval force being able to reach her in sufficient strength to stand any reasonable chance of annihilating her fleet, it is not at all easy to perceive why she should require more than she already has, unless it is for the purpose of at some time or other expanding her naval activities beyond what was originally contemplated. Consequently, if it is believed—and there is ample ground for so doing—that the expansion of the Japanese navy beyond its present limits is in its nature inherently offensive, then the best defensive measure that can be devised, having regard to all factors, is the construction of bases within easy aerial reach of Japan.

The American suggestions, nebulous as they are at the present moment—indeed they may only be forecasts of the attitude which the United States may ultimately adopt —seem to be founded on an appreciation of the very real dread in Japan of the existence of places near to itself whence aeroplanes in force might be sent to destroy the very nerve centres of the nation's defence. Such an one is undoubtedly Vladivostok, or indeed any suitable spot in the Maritime Provinces. Vladivostok as an air base is a spearhead presented at the very vitals of Japan. The multiplication of such threats by the creation of other such bases by the United States, or indeed, any other Power in a position to do so, constitutes a threat which may not entirely be removed by the possession of a larger number of major war vessels. To that extent the suggested American proposal has an undoubted significance. It does indeed constitute a powerful reply to the Japanese demand for parity and brings America within closer striking distance, even if only for the defensive purposes with which Washington is to be unhesitatingly credited. There then rises the comforting reflection that the Powers are not entirely devoid of bargaining points when it comes to the final conference, not without some effective remedy should the discussions be brought to the end which it is anticipated they will be brought unless Japanese demands are acceped *in toto*. As has already been pointed out the suggestions referred to have not yet assumed the character of official proposals, but they do indicate possibilities of which Japan may very well be expected to take keenest notice. Whether they will have any effect upon Japanese naval policy remains to be seen, though it is apparent that Japan's insistence on the abolition of the present ratio, even if by unilateral action, does not present all the serious prospects which it was at first anticipated it would.

GRAVE SITUATION

July 27.

A situation of the utmost gravity has arisen in Europe as the result of the Austrian Nazi coup which has resulted in the murder of Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss. At the time of writing it would appear that the movement which resulted in the slaying of the little man, whose greatness must be measured by other standards than his stature, amounts to no more than the successful carrying out of a plot to remove a man who has been a stumbling block in the way of the Austrian Nazis, and those in Germany who have been actively backing them in a manner which has called for repeated protests from the Austrian Government. It is nothing but plain, horrible assassination which passes the power of words adequately to condemn. Dollfuss was actuated in what he did by the best possible motives. He was seeking to serve the interests of his country in the way he found most agreeable to its needs, whole-heartedly, with a lion-like courage out of all proportion to the small frame which housed so great a soul and he has been cut down by the foul hand of murder as loathsome in its conception as it was cowardly in its execution. These words are not written merely because Dr. Dollfuss happens to be the victim of a dastardly bullet, they would be equally applicable if it were Herr Hitler who had thus been made to suffer. The sane people of the world abhor political murder because of its futility. It will be futile in this instance. Immediately into the perilous shoes of the fallen Chancellor, there has stepped another man, a Roman Catholic, a monarchist, and a man whose courage is proved by the readiness with which he assumed the responsibilities which acceptance of office entailed. Human fortitude is not scared by the assassin's bullet; it rises superior to fear, follows the dictates of duty born of conviction and braves the coward in his very teeth. The world has now to take farewell of a romantic figure in the person of Dr. Dollfuss, whose passing will enrich the world by the splendour of his example and leave it "stirred up with high hopes of living to be brave men and worthy patriots, dear to God and famous to all ages."

It was but three days ago that reference was made in this column to the delicate situation prevailing in Europe as a result of the determined German push towards the achievement of the *anschluss* dear to those who have adopted the Teutonic ideal in its entirety, and it was pointed out what grave developments were likely to follow upon anything in the nature of a disturbance which might have for its end the union of Germany and Austria. This tragedy in Vienna has brought the arguments then used home with telling force, and Europe stands at this moment closer to the verge of war than at any time during the last sixteen years Italy will not tolerate the achievement of German designs concerning the Danube. It is stated that she has sufficient troops on the border to take military action if necessary, though fortunately she is unlikely to do so unless in agreement with France and Great Britain. In France developments are being watched with the gravest anxiety. "The situation demands the greatest vigilance." In Great Britain the effect of what is happening in Austria is being watched most closely, and, obviously, with an uneasiness arising from a full appreciation of the gravity of the situation which has been accentuated with these recent happenings. The state of affairs has passed from the delicacy which was commented upon but three days ago, and has assumed a complexion the seriousness of which can in no way be discounted. It is conceivable that every effort will be made on the part of Great Britain, France and Italy to prevent a breach of the present attenuated peace. The leaders of those countries would be lacking in responsibility if every endeavour were not made to preserve the present scant remnants of stability which are still to be found in the European situation. Undoubtedly the patience of all will be strained to the utmost if 1934 is not to be ushered out in another welter of blood, and hideous immolation upon the lap of the Moloch of war.

But the responsibility is not theirs alone. To an even greater degree it devolves upon those who have used German territory for the purpose of fostering unrest in Austria, upon those who have permitted these revolutionaries to seek refuge within its borders, and allowed them by every means at their disposal to keep the cauldron of discontent seething in the manner they have done ever since Dr. Dollfuss went into power. The responsibility lies fairly and squarely before those who have decided to further the policy of *anschluss* by hook or crook, regardless of consequences, regardless of the fact that the weight of opinion, nay of determination is completely against them. And what is more serious they have outraged the feelings of countries which have sought to obtain for Germany an amelioration of the arduous terms the continued imposition of which France has so keenly insisted on. This alienation of foreign public opinion is no light matter for Germany. It has been hoped that as time passed the opposition of such countries as Italy to the German middle Europe scheme would have convinced its leaders at least of its inopportuneness. That does not appear to have occurred. In their fixity of purpose the leaders of Germany, who may or may not have been under the complete control of Herr Hitler have done a definite disservice to the cause of peace, and have brought the possibilities of another horrible war within tragically measurable distance. It is not too late to retrace some of the steps which have been taken; there is still time for Germany to co-operate in the maintenance of this peace, which, no matter how bad it may be in some aspects, is certainly much better than a war or any other peace likely to result therefrom.

NEXT WEEK

July 28.

While there is no reason to take an unduly alarmist view of the situation, there is reason to believe that disorder may occur around August 1, the time for the issuance of the new licences and the enforcement of the new conditions under which rickshaw pullers hire their vehicles from the rickshaw owners. That is a possibility which has been foreseen since the decision to enforce most of the Massey report was reached, for it involved the eradication of an evil system operating almost exclusively for the benefit of the rickshaw owners, and directly opposed to the interest of the pullers and the public at large. In their fancied security the first named had for years past ignored the public's demands for an improvement of their vehicles, by reason of a laxity which is still greatly to be deplored a monopoly grew up in which public rickshaw licences acquired a value out of all proportion to their temporary nature and the rickshaw puller reduced to a position of grossly underpaid servitude which, while suspected for some time, came as a considerable shock when fully revealed in all its unpleasantness. From the commencement the attitude of the rickshaw owners was defiant. They would have none of the report nor subscribe to any of its reforms. They countered with offers so meagre in their dimensions as to give rise to the conviction that they amounted to no more than a contemptuous gesture. They followed this up with threats as to what would happen should the Council persist in carrying through the reforms which had been suggested. The possibility of a strike was mooted, and the suggestion of attendant disorders not entirely omitted from their representations. When the necessity to register ownership was brought to their notice, a fair number complied with the new requirement; the majority remained stubborn in their defiance, refused, or neglected to register, and at the eleventh hour sought an adjustment of the matter through mediation. In this latter connection it is impossible to escape the conclusion that even here there was either a failure to understand the Council's attitude, or the same contemptuous attitude to the whole matter was definitely adopted by the rickshaw owners, for one of the concessions which they asked the Council to make was to remove the ban against block licensing, the very root of all the trouble which the Council is seeking to remedy.

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The Council has not given way, and indeed throughout has displayed a firmness which has earned for them the ungrudging support of the public to an extent which has not been so apparent in connection with other questions. The result is that a straight issue has been raised as to whose will shall prevail, that of the Council or that of the rickshaw owners. The pawn in the struggle so far as the latter are concerned is the rickshaw puller in his thousands. The owners can, and it is understood they contemplate doing so, refuse to let their vehicles out after August 1. That will have the effect of throwing many thousands of coolies out of work, people who, thus deprived of their livelihood, may be expected to voice their resentment in no uncertain tones. Therein lies the possibility of disorder in the Settlement which the rickshaw owners were by no means backward in suggesting to the Council might result if the contemplated reforms were put into effect. The story they will be able to tell the unfortunate puller is that because the Council will not grant the licences the vehicles will not be rented out, and, in the minds of this uninformed class, the responsibility will be placed on the shoulders of the authorities, who will thus be forced into the role of the wicked uncle. That is the only piece which the rickshaw owners have at their disposal and it is to be anticipated that they will make the best possible use of it they can. To a great extent this can be met by propaganda properly conducted by the authorities and it is to be hoped that everything that can be will be done in this direction. It is emphasized that this is particularly necessary because there are indications that where the coolies have properly understood the issue between the Council and the owners they have been strongly in favour of the former's policy, and equally as firm in the denunciation of the latters'.

No reasonably minded person desires to have trouble such as has been suggested by the rickshaw owners as a possibility. When once they commence it is not always easy to anticipate where they will end, but a time comes when the will of the authorities has to be imposed upon those whose affairs they are appointed to administer. There is not the slightest doubt as to what the public think of the iniquities in the rickshaw system which the Massey Report so succinctly revealed, nor is it to be expected or desired that the Council will recede from the very proper position it has adopted. To do so at this juncture would be to display a weakness the repercussion of which might be disastrous in other directions. It is to be hoped, that should matters come to the pitch which is suggested, the authorities of the International Settlement will receive all the support possible from whatever Chinese authorities may ultimately be concerned. They are perfectly entitled to expect it, for they are endeavouring to effect a reform in the interests of a large and deserving class of inarticulate Chinese, seeking to dissipate an evil, the continuance of which in the absence of adequate Chinese co-operation would reflect unfavourably upon any who prevented the attainment of what is in view. There are still some days before August 1, and it is to be hoped that everything will be done for the purpose of bringing the rickshaw owners to a realization that what the Council, with the support of the ratepayers, has set out to do will be accomplished. Sufficient time still exists for the owners to retire from the uncompromising position they have adopted, still an opportunity for them to realize, without having to learn the lesson too hardly, that the Council is going to govern, and is going to effect such reforms as may be considered desirable. To fail in this instance would be lamentable.

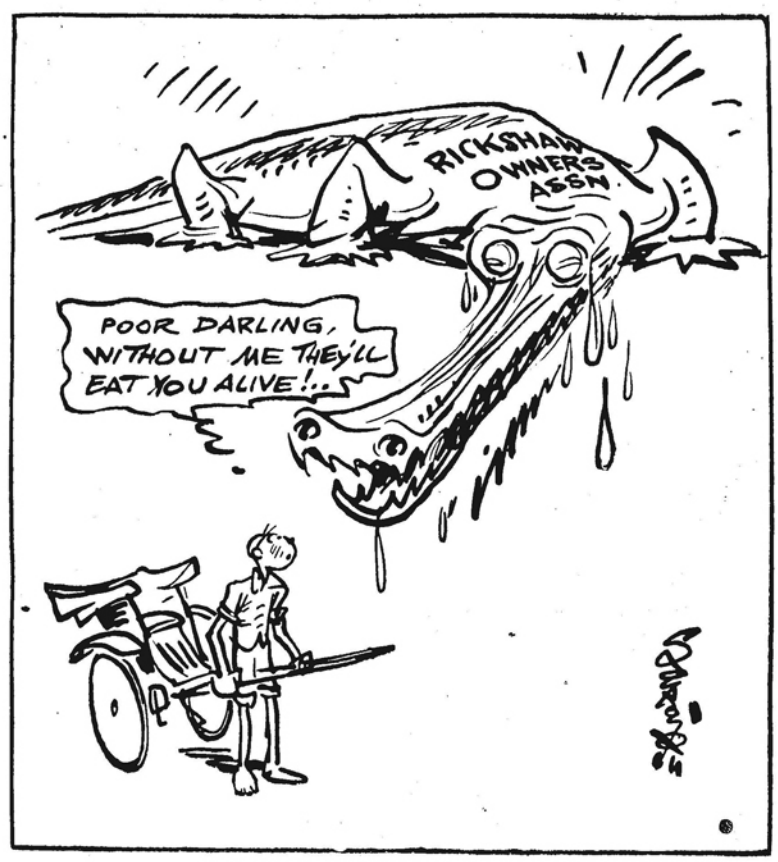
MOTORING BLOWS

July 30.

In the space of a few short weeks a number of blows has been delivered to motoring, each one of which is acting detrimentally to the development of this form of transport, particularly outside the foreign areas of Shanghai. In the space of a few weeks the price of petrol has been increased from 70 cents to 91 cents per gallon, owing, it is claimed by the companies selling it, to the increased taxation imposed by the Chinese authorities. A fifteen per cent. increase is now proposed by the Chinese authorities for motor car licences, while Chapoo, the only sea-side and hilly playground within a reasonable distance of Shanghai has been closed to the public, without due regard to the interests of property owners and those who have subscribed financially to the rapid development of the area in question. Apart from the damage done to motoring it has to be remembered that these recent developments may in the long run operate against the best interests of the authorities in reducing the use of the new roads which are now being enthusiastically made, and, consequently, the revenue to be derived from the vehicles traversing them. Evidence of this is already to be found in the business which is being done by the Minghong Ferry constructed for the use of motor cars. While Chapoo was the attraction for those who desired to spend the week-end out of Shanghai, the ferry is reported to have handled between 250 and 300 motor cars. It is stated that this number has dropped recently to twenty or thirty, a difference in income per week-end during the summer months of $1,000. That, perhaps, is not large compared with whatever benefits the Chinese authorities may anticipate deriving from the closing of Chapoo, but the figures lead to further calculations which would suggest in the ultimate result a much more considerable loss. If it is a fact that the larger number of the owners of those cars which no longer go to Chapoo originally took out their Chinese licences for the purpose of availing themselves of the pleasure which the resort affords, the fact that they are now debarred from it must mean that they will no longer require Chinese licences, the loss to the authorities of the revenue from 250 cars amounting to no inconsiderable sum per annum. When to this is added the revenue to be derived from the large amount of petrol used on the road it is easy to believe that the Chinese authorities are likely to lose well over a lakh of dollars per annum from the immediately perciptible sources.

The closing down of Chapoo, for apparently military reasons, is a direct blow to the encouragement to use these new Chinese roads. The popularity of Chapoo and the manner in which it was growing is sufficient indication of what might have been expected in that district in the course of a comparatively few years. Where tens were using the place a few weeks ago it requires no stretch of imagination to realize that within a very few years hundreds would be enjoying the facilities which were offered prior to the closing, and which would also have increased with the growing demand for them. As it is the three actions taken by the Chinese authorities constitute a knock-out blow to all the hopes of those who saw in the future a growing use of the roads which have been constructed at the cost of so much money and labour, and, what is of more importance, a possible source of continually increasing revenue is being destroyed almost as soon as its future promise commenced to show itself. It may be thought by some that the development of another resort somewhat farther from Shanghai may prove an answer to these forebodings, but the more expensive it is to reach such a place the smaller the number of people likely to spend money making the journey. The proposed development of such a spot, by, it is suggested, Hangchow interests, may or may not have had something to do with the closure of Chapoo, but it has to be pointed out that it provides no suitable alternative when the question of the cost of reaching it is taken into consideration.

It is impossible to leave consideration of this subject without further reference to the closure of Chapoo to those who in all good faith have invested money in developing the place. They bought land in the hills and erected buildings thereon. They appear to have done so legitimately, and the present action of the authorities calculated to thwart the very end for which the investment was made must have the effect of making other people particularly chary of investing in undertakings solely under Chinese control. It is obvious from all the facts available that no single department of the Chinese government can be held responsible for these ill-advised measures; rather it would appear that several departments have been at work in the same direction without either co-operation or the exchange of information with the result that a grossly unfair burden has been placed upon one section of the community. It is a burden which it is suggested the Chinese authorities would do well to remove. As Shanghai grows, and if is to be emphasized that its growth depends upon economic factors which it is difficult to believe will ever pass out of operation, the need for a seaside resort near to the enormous city Shanghai must eventually become will be all the more imperative. A review of most of the big cities of the world, and Shanghai is already in the first rank, shows that they are generally fitted with some seaside resort close at hand where people may go for the purpose of recuperation at the expense of only a few hours journey. The need for such a place near Shanghai has been proved by the growing enthusiasm of Shanghai residents for Chapoo, and it is strongly urged that the attention of the Chinese authorities should be drawn to the fact that the development of Chapoo constitutes the creation of a very definite asset to this part of China, and will tend to divert a considerable amount of wealth to an area well in need of it.



CROCODILE TEARS *By SAPAJOU*

RICKSHAW DISPUTE

July 31.

At the risk of somewhat boring readers, further reference must be made to the possibility of the rickshaw owners bringing about a hold-up of rickshaw traffic in their struggle with the Municipal Council over the question of registration of ownership, and the other reforms which it is intended to enforce in the near future. Passing reference was made, in a leading article on Saturday on the subject of the possible strike, to the need for propaganda amongst the rickshaw coolies in order that they should be fully apprised of the fact that the innovations which the Council were introducing through the Rickshaw Board were being enforced in their own best interests. Inquiries made by members of the staff of the "North-China Daily News" some short while ago elicited the information that the rickshaw pullers interviewed knew nothing of the dispute which was raging, nor of the Rickshaw Pullers Union which was supposed to be whole-heartedly in support of the Rickshaw Owners Association. When informed of what the Municipal Council was endeavouring to do for them, they became enthusiastic in support of the proposals, for no one save the man who wears the shoe knows exactly where and how much it pinches. The Rickshaw Owners appear to have devoted their earlier propaganda to an attempt to spread uneasiness in the minds of the ratepayers as to the dire results likely to accrue from a continuance of the policy which the Council had rightly adopted. Obsecure meetings of a few rickshaw coolies, obviously under the influence of the owners, passed resolutions supporting the latter, which were speedily published for the benefit of the ratepayers who it was hoped would be duly impressed with the possibility of something unfortunate happening and would waver in the support which they were giving the Council. These tactics now appear to have undergone a change and the latest reports indicate that they are devoting their attention to the rickshaw pullers in exactly the manner which was forecast in the editorial article published on Saturday. It was there suggested that the Council might be very well advised to devote considerable attention to this side of the matter, and point has since been added to the suggestion by the latter from Mrs. Ayscough which appeared in the correspondence columns yesterday.

Indeed in all the letters which appeared on that day there are points which deserve consideration by the authorities to whose attention they are earnestly commended. Mr. Y. S. Tsao pleads eloquently for compromise, but it is possible that he will agree that the time for compromise on the part of the Council passed when the Rickshaw Owners commenced their campaign of defiance. That the latter by their bombast and defiance have placed themselves in a position from which they cannot recede without loss of face is unfortunate, but, nevertheless, no concern of the Municipal Council whose duty it is to see that the wishes of the ratepayers are carried out and their authority, which has been challenged, definitely vindicated. Mr. Tsao will realize that the Council have not moved hurriedly in the matter and that they have rightly or wrongly—it can be conceded now, wrongly,—been accused of dilatoriness. In that delay the rickshaw owners had plenty of time in which to adapt themselves to the new conditions if they had not busied themselves in planning a resistance which should result in only one thing—abject failure. J. C., on the other hand, places a finger lightly on another aspect of the matter which is of no little importance. He diplomatically suggests that the owners, refusing to allow their vehicles out to the pullers, will soon reduce them to a state of desperation as the principal sufferers, and suggests that the Rickshaw Mission might be a worthy cause for charity during the next month or so when unemployment may reduce them to almost starvation point. Whether the mission would be an ideal means of meeting the difficulty which may arise is unimportant compared with the fact that the owners are depending upon the hunger of the coolies to bring about those disorders which they so glibly threaten, and the authorities may have to consider whether steps should not be taken in this connection to see that an innocent class subjected to the tugging of devil and baker alike, should have something done for them to alleviate possible suffering. It is clearly in the interests of the rickshaw owners, whose regard for the pullers has never been of the tenderest, to see that the latter are reduced to the greatest possible deprivation as an incentive to stir up the threatened disorder.

From the flood of letters which have been published on this matter during the past four months the authorities may remain convinced that they are backed with an amount of public support which should give them the greatest possible confidence in dealing with this dispute, and in handling the emergencies which may arise. They may also be sure, from recent developments, that a campaign of deliberate untruth has already been started against them, and that, as has already been pointed out they are being pictured for the delectation of the rickshaw coolie as the wicked uncle in all this business. The circular issued to the pullers by the Chinese Rickshaw Owners Association is a mass of prevarication. The money to be collected for relief work amongst the pullers is represented as depriving the man of eight to twelve cakes a day, suggesting that the Council is bent upon robbing the man of food, which it is a fact he cannot now obtain, and, what is more, never has been able to. It was not to be expected that the owners would abstain from endeavouring to show the proposed reforms in anything but the worst possible light, or that they would refrain from the use of

(Continued on page 161.)

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THE WAY OF THE WORLD

SAMOS INCIDENT

The shooting incident at Samos in which a British naval officer was killed and another wounded, may be regarded as satisfactorily settled by the expression of regrets by the Turkish Ambassador to London and his government, the attendance of a Turkish destroyer at the funeral ceremony held in territorial waters where the deceased officer was lost, and the promise to pay a certain sum as indemnity to the relatives of the victim of the incident. There was at the time of the occurrence some degree of dissatisfaction with the official explanation given by the Tukish authorities to the effect that the officers who were apparently bathing, had been mistaken by a Customs officer for smugglers, that he fired over their heads and that then because they did not stop, fired at them with unfortunate results. All that is now removed by the very frank attitude which the Turkish Government has adopted and the readiness with which they have agreed to make all the amends in their power. What is, perhaps, of greater importance to Britons is the fact that the Government seems to have handled the matter in a manner altogether different from the way in which other such incidents have been settled in other parts of the world. Completer specification appears to be unnecessary. The doctrine involved in this particular affair is that a government must be responsible for the acts of its officials and the Customs officer was undoubtedly in the pay of his government. The same doctrine does not always apply, but, where it does, it is comforting to notice that there is due insistence upon its implications.

DROUGHT BROKEN

With that providential intervention which has influenced historical events and helped to get England out of a nasty hole in the fourth Test, rain has at last fallen in England in appreciable quantities and has broken the drought. Although the precise quantity is not known it does seem to have relieved the pressure of water shortage at a time when the country was facing the most serious internal problem in decades. It was recently reported by the Metropolitan Water Board that the flow at Teddington weir had decreased to only 256,000,000 gallons a day compelling the Board to draw on its reserves to the extent of 100,000,000 gallons a day to meet the needs of London in spite of great voluntary restriction. In some cities in the north, where rain seems to have fallen more heavily, the known resources were being measured by days, Manchester having only 78 days' supply a month ago. Other cities have fared better but the rural districts have been worst hit. Owing to the small areas of administration the rural district councils have restricted financial resources which prevent them embarking on big reservoir schemes and the weakness of the rural water supplies has been vividly revealed by the prolonged drought. Undoubtedly, the lesson drawn from the present distress is a nationally coordinated scheme of water supply and the conservation of resources with a view to better distribution instead of the existing localized schemes which meet the needs of larger cities but leave the poorer areas parched.

VERY IRISH

The debate in the House of Lords on the subject of Anglo-Free State relations does not appear to have added much to the available knowledge on the subject, and, as far as Lord Hailsham's remarks are concerned, consisted of a reiteration of the Government's position in this unhappy dispute. Reference was made to the letter to "The Times" written by Mr. Frank MacDermot, deputy leader of the Opposition in the Irish Dail, in which he stated that the Anglo-Irish Treaty was dead in Ireland. As an Englishman he would view the possibility of the Free State becoming a republic with composure, though as an Irishman he would strongly object to leaving the British Commonwealth. Mr. MacDermot is not the only person who would like to eat his cake and have it. He like many other Irishmen would denounce allegiance to the very thing which represents the Empire—the Crown—would set up a government utterly foreign to British ideas for the Empire, and yet would like to receive all the benefits to be derived from a whole-hearted loyalty. Undoubtedly the best possible solution would be for Britain to be rid of this turbulent state. That, however, is impossible for a large number of reasons, not the least of which is geographical, and sooner or later the Free State will have to decide either to go outside the Empire, which would by no means be a bad thing for the latter, or, remaining a member, subscribe to exactly the same doctrines as do the other constituents of the Commonwealth, and preserve the same loyalties. The ideal solution is to get rid of the Free State once and for all, but that would be a bad business, exceptionally bad for her.

THE LEG THEORY

An unsavoury business this leg-theory controversy—or bodyline argument, according to taste—but, however great may be the temptation to refrain from comment when there is a free-for-all debate, or the equally compelling impulse to join issue in the hope of saying something that will stop the jangle, if only temporarily, there is a different consideration when the matter comes up officially. This journal no more than a week ago was taken to task severely and at great length by a correspondent with whose views it was not prepared to agree, and especially because it insisted that the one responsible authority as regards English cricket—the M.C.C.—had refused even to admit the existence of so-called bodyline bowling and accordingly had declined to legislate against it. Now, as will be seen from a Reuter message on to-day's Sports Page, the Imperial Cricket Conference (England, Australia, South Africa, New Zealand, India, and the West Indies) has rejected a suggestion made by the Australian delegates for the adoption of a new law by which umpires would "no-ball" a bowler if they consider him intimidating the batsmen. What better proof? Not only has the M.C.C. not recognised the existence of bodyline bowling (and therefore bowling which might be classed as unfair), but the Imperial Cricket Conference, composed of delegates of all the greater cricket-playing units of the Empire, possibly has recognised that such a practice exists, but by a majority has refused to legislate against it. The inference is that the Conference considers leg-theory bowling—or bodyline, if so it must be called—perfectly fair. And so would nine people out of ten if they really knew what is leg-theory, its purpose, and how it originated.

U.S. FARM PROBLEM

American experts have been studying the Italian National Plan of Land Utilization with a view of borrowing some of its features most appropriate to the problems facing the Department of Agriculture in the United States. Both in size and scope the American problem overshadows that which is being so capably tackled by Il Duce, and the American authorities have no gospel of implicit obedience with which to reinforce the advice they may give the farmers. A recent review of their problem shows that efforts to enforce crop reduction—before the drought made that unnecessary—have sown the seeds of greater co-operation in the farming communities and have demonstrated better than anything else might have done the senselessness of blind competition in present conditions. In addition the depression has caused a return of many rural workers to the land from the cities where they flocked during times of prosperity. Thus two important steps have been taken in the Government's rehabilitation programme. But it has been shown that one half of the farms in the United States work on what might be described as a starvation margin, either through the poorness of their soil or for reasons connected with their situation in relation to markets. Round this fact the gravity of the American problem revolves. The slightest misfortune throws the farmer of this class into the lap of relief organizations, and very deep-seated reforms appear to be needed before this will cease to be the case.

MISS MARIE DRESSLER

The death of Miss Marie Dressler after a long and painful illness leaves a big gap in the ranks of the really great cinema artists of whom she was one of the most distinguished. Hollywood producers, backed by bombastic publicity agents, have created so many stars that a bewildered public is often at a loss to apply their own estimates against the exaggerated standards of the cinema capital but in the case of Marie Dressler there was no doubt although fame came to her very late in life. Against the artificial, glamorous creatures of languid eyes, affected hair-dressing styles and insipid mannerisms which Hollywood has striven to introduce at frequent intervals in order to achieve some degree of freshness and originality among a crowd of mediocrities Marie Dressler stood out triumphant. She brought to the screen not strained affection but human characteristics beloved of everybody. She was just a human being playing to human beings, portraying their own little trials and tribulations and reflecting the atmosphere of home, but doing so with a great artistry which did not need a million-dollar set. She possessed a genuine sense of humour which did not rely on slapstick background. She, too, possessed that power of the dramatic and her tears were as genuine as her smiles. Her passing is a great loss to the screen.

A FORWARD STEP

A great deal has yet to be done before the arms embargo levelled against the combattants in the Gran Chaco becomes an accomplished fact. Nevertheless, it is a cause of much gratification that Sir John Simon has been able to announce in the House of Commons that the Italian Government had announced its intention of enacting the necessary legislation to prevent the export of munitions of war to either Bolivia or Paraguay. It is unlikely that the embargo will have any immediate effect in bringing this hideous and useless war to an early termination, the chances are against it. Yet by this proposed embargo the world is being given an opportunity of doing something for the cause of peace, and of demonstrating its willingness to combine for the purpose of stopping war, or if not entirely that, at least making it more difficult to carry on. There is still a number of nations unwilling to come into line, but it is hoped that now Italy has set a good example those others who have remained outside the peace inspired circle will come in and assist. The suggestion that an economic boycott of the enemy nations might also be declared is somewhat unfortunate, as indicating that well inspired rashness which so often spoils a good movement. Obviously the first thing to do is to establish the arms embargo. If that can be successfully accomplished, then, and only then, will be the time to discuss the employment of other weapons to bring those two recklessly stupid nations to their senses.

BETTER OUTLOOK

While affairs in Austria have assumed a rather less threatening aspect, and the fighting in Carinthia and other districts has been stopped, the situation in Vienna is still such as to give cause for anxiety. The attitude of the German government appears to have been quite correct throughout, and there is little since the tragic death of Dr. Dollfuss upon which it can be criticized. There is, however, evidence to be found in the telegrams from all quarters that it is still desirable for the German Government to put a stop to those Austrian Nazis, operating from Munich, who seen to be in control of the activities of the insurgents and are reported to have obeyed a telegraphic order to cease fighting. It is possible that Herr Hitler may devise some means of curtailing the activities of these people who do so much to strain relations between Germany and Austria. The latest developments, however, indicate the possibility of further trouble, which it will be seen may develop out of purely domestic considerations arising out of the natural struggle for power amongst those who support the ideals for which the dead Chancellor stood. At the moment Prince von Starhemberg appears to have failed in his attempt to secure the reins of government, though the important position which he still holds indicates that it is realized that any government desiring stability in Austria must have the Helmwehr behind it. It would be a grievous pity if the unfortunate state of affairs which prevailed last week were to be continued by internal disputes such as that which apparently marked the choice of a successor to Dr. Dollfuss, but it certainly appears that there must still be a time of some tension which will have to be passed before Austria can obtain that degree of internal peace and quietude without which it will be impossible for any government to set its house in order.

RICKSHAW DISPUTE

(Continued from page 160.)

any form of untruth to prevail upon the coolies to proceed to lengths which in no way endanger their own well nourished bodies. The manifesto published by representative pullers in the Chinese press is a good one; it places their case properly before them and outlines the benefits which the administration is endeavouring to obtain for them. Such work is highly to be commended and the more of it that is done through every possible channel, the better will be the ultimate result.

SHANGHAI NOTES

THE OSTRICH

The quaint press methods of the authorities in connection with the recent Hongkew incidents have already called for some pointed comment, which the officials have disregarded with the wilful blindness of the ostrich. Like that bird, with his head buried in the sand, they seem to forget that they leave exposed other portions of their anatomy which can be shot at by criticism. Sergt. Bellamy's conduct on the night in question has been the subject of an investigation. It is to be assumed that as a result of the inquiry certain facts were disclosed which necessitated some form of disciplinary action, the nature of which it was announced last Wednesday might be ascertained by Councillors on reference to the file in the Secretary's office. The whole matter would have been kept more secret had it been shouted from the housetops, for though the reason why Sergt. Bellamy has been disciplined has not been disclosed, the penalty inflicted upon him was published by a contemporary the very next morning. The public naturally wants to know, and English practice indicates that it is entitled to know, for what reasons the officer in question has been punished. What did Mr. Bellamy do? Was it some grave dereliction of duty, or just failure to observe all the niceties which peculiar conditions prevailing in Shanghai render imperative? If the latter the public are entitled to know exactly what they have to expect from the police in the nature of assistance in imbroglios of this nature. If the officer had emerged unscathed from the inquiry it would have been his due that such a fact should be made known; how much more necessary it is that the fact of his punishment and the reason therefore should be known to those who when all is said and done are his employers?

A SUGGESTION

There is a great deal to be said for the suggestion made in the correspondence columns today that the British aviators who gave so striking a display of flying in British machines on Tuesday might be prevailed upon to give the local British youth an opportunity of witnessing the fine performances of their countrymen. It is possible, of course, that there will be all manner of difficulties to be overcome, but youth's mind, nowadays, runs to aeroplanes and such things, and the opportunity of seeing their own countrymen do such feats as those performed on Tuesday would indeed be a rare treat for them. There is more in the suggestion than that. Large numbers of British children see their home country so comparatively rarely, that if the suggestion could be adopted, an opportunity would be presented them of seeing something the Old Country can produce, not only in the shape of such excellent machines, but in the very fine type of aviators who put them through their paces. Thus added to the natural thrill of the display would be the knowledge calculated to arouse feelings of the proudest possible patriotism in the breasts of the young spectators, for which reason it is hoped that something can be done in the matter. While on the subject congratulations should be extended to the two fliers for the remarkably sensational display which they gave. Their tricks brought gasps of surprise from many a hardened spectator, more or less accustomed to these displays, while the exhibition of perfect control which was given, and the splendid manner in which the machines responded to the demands which were made upon then, will make the afternoon a really memorable one.

PITY THE POLICEMAN

One member of the Shanghai Municipal Police is smarting under an unmerited rebuke. His beat is along the waterfront, and during the years he has been there he has acquired an almost uncanny instinct for spotting intending suicides. On Sunday evening the actions of a foreign woman on one of the jetties roused his suspicions and he moved on to the jetty and spoke to her. She told him a story of quarrels in her home and marital unhappiness, then accepted his advice to go away from the river edge. Just as they were walking off the pontoon, however, she changed her mind and made a dash for the water. The gallant policeman reached her just in time and pulled her out before she had got more than her legs wet. The woman struggled to free herself from his grip and he was forced to drag her backwards away from the pontoon and place her by main strength in a rickshaw where she collapsed in tears. After having performed this feat of heroism in the heat, the policeman was just about to accompany the woman to the police station when he was approached by another foreign woman who had apparently witnessed only the last scene of the drama. She gave him a good dressing down for his "brutality" in so treating a woman. She threatened to report him to the Municipal Council. She took his number in order to write to the newspaper about him. All this the policeman took with good humour and when his critic eventually ceased her flood of abuse, told her why he had acted as he had. She then changed her tune. She was sorry. But that did not alter the fact that she had given the policeman a bad five minutes for what, after all, was an act of humanity on his part.

THE RECREATION GROUND

It is a pity that "Defence Creek" became somewhat heated in his reply to some notes in this column regarding the Public Recreation Ground, because, in endeavouring to show that the short article was a tissue of falsehoods, he was wrong under three of his own four headings. He says that "the kindly gentleman" consisted of a group of fifty ratepayers, and that "the cats' burial ground that seemed useless" was worth Tls. 49,000. An authentic history of Shanghai, in the matter of the Recreation Ground states:—"For this splendid open space the public are indebted to Messrs. R. C. Antrobus, H. Dent, A. Heard, and J. Whittall, who, with keen foresight, purchased a plot of ground, 34 mow in extent, in the early sixties for the sum of Tls. 2,245, and then invited the public to subscribe to the cost of converting it into a recreation ground (Tls. 4,400)." Admittedly, the *developed* area a few years later was sold for Tls. 49,000, and a further 400 mow of waste land acquired and laid out at a cost of Tls. 12,500, but the fact remains that the original gift piece (the gift of four, not one, and not fifty) was the next thing to valueless in the land market of that time. "Defence Creek" says that the number of motor cars now parked on the Recreation Ground is about the same as the carriages in other days. That goes back at least twenty years, and if he was in Shanghai then he must know that there were not as many carriages in Shanghai as there are cars on the Recreation Ground on any average evening. Also there was not space on which to park them. The special area in front of the swimming bath did not exist, neither did the smaller circuses by the Lawn Bowls Club and the Recreation Club (two by the latter), and, where there is a fairly broad road (with cars parked the full length on either side) from the bath to the S.R.C., there was only a very narrow lane. That is an indisputable fact. The sole intention was to give a hint as to the feelings of very many people at the present time with regard to the Recreation Ground.

WATER MELONS

Seeing the enormous quantities of water melons arriving in Shanghai daily one is tempted to ask in the words of the latest song "Where do they come from and where do they go?" Evidence of their consumption is found in the discarded rind floating in the rivers and creeks or littering the streets with that disregard for the disposal of useless trifles and sanitation which, alas, is too marked among a large section of the Chinese. But the fact remains that to produce one of the charts deemed so necessary an adjunct to modern business must require mathematical computation of great extent. The boat trains which formerly carried passengers fill their passenger accommodation with thousands of the luscious vegetables—or are they fruit?—and unloading operations on Soochow Creek, where swarms of small sampans lie in wait, like pirates, under the bridges for the first toot of the approaching launches, are carried out by hundreds of boats which distribute them throughout Shanghai. To students of the economics of Chinese life here is a fascinating study but to people living in the vicinity and seeking sleep the hubbub which accompanies the arrival and discharge of this summer addition to the Chinese diet provides devastating material for a topic with which this note does not intend to deal.

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NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

MORE EXCITING TIMES IN HOHSIEN

Interference with Old-Time Graft Brings Trouble: New System of Tax Collectors

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hoshien, July 12.

We have been having rather exciting times in this city for some days. As a result of trouble between the soldiers from the provincial capital and the local guard of this city, 100 of the former were disarmed to-day. Sixty of these 100 were each given $5 picket money and against their will packed into boats and sent off home as private citizens. The other 40 were put in gaol awaiting trial and possible punishment.

The incident that caused the trouble was a mere opportunity for the soldiers to attack the local guard. One of the soldiers went out on the street with unbuttoned coat and smoking something white—either a cigarette or something worse. The Local Guard in charge at the place requested him to button his coat and to stop smoking on the streets as that was prohibited. "Who are you to question me?", and so the row began. The soldier called in his men and the guard whistled for his and they had it hot and heavy. As the local guard was getting the worse of it, they fled to the magistrate's yamen for protection, under their captain. The soldiers did not respect the precincts of that sacred place but followed up to give the captain what they thought he deserved. This was the culmination of the fray and I understand constitutes mutiny. Anyway they have been punished.

The Real Cause

The real cause of the trouble is an outstanding grievance. Under the previous régime, the soldiers from the outside had been doing just as they chose and indulged in every sort of vice. They also made a good job of selling opium. When Mr. Liu came, he let them all knew that they were to come under the law just as the other citizens and if they broke the law, the local guards would apprehend them and hand them over to his yamen for punishment. Of course, these freebooters thought this an infringement on their prerogatives and became bitter and more bitter under the restraint, until finally this opportunity for getting even with the Guard presented itself.

The situation being very serious, the magistrate did not act alone but quietly informed General Tsai at Anking of the situation. The general came down yesterday and brought 50 of his own troops along and to-day there was martial law in the city. No one was permitted to go out on certain streets. When the ban was lifted we found that most of the old outside troops had been removed and these new men from Anking plus small detachments from the smaller towns of this hsien had taken their place.

Another incident was the collection of somewhere around 1,000 persons around the yamen, men, women and children protesting against the abolition of the position of recorder. It has leaked out that a proclamation is being prepared abolishing that office.

As stated in a previous article there has been no recorder's office in this hsien, but from time immemorial the changes in ownership of property had been kept track of by 900 odd individuals called recorders. This left the door open for all sorts of graft. If the seller did not pay up, no record of the sale would be given to the tax collector of that precinct, and he would be registered as owner and subject to fine if he did not pay the tax. The new mayor has brought all of these records into his own office, and all transfers of property must be made through his yamen hereafter. A small fee of not more than one-tenth of one per cent. will be charged. But the people are warned that if the money is paid to the old recorders the receipts thus secured will not be valid at the yamen.

Originally, it is probable that the recorder lived in sections of the precinct where they were supposed to be intimate with every person. But generation by generation, these gentry began moving into this city so that now all of them and their families and dependants are right in our midst and the abolishment of the official jobs from which they have obtained their living creates a serious situation here. Were they farmers out in the country and had they been doing the recording as a side issue, the situation would work itself out. But as they had given up every other means of livelihood but living as parasites on the community, they became a white-collar class. If they could farm, public lands could be given them, but how could a bunch of opium-smokers and idlers make a living on land?

It is another case like what the Manchus imposed on their own people when they granted them pensions for life, which compelled them to live in idleness and sink into the lowest state of immorality. These grafting pensioners are a little better than the Manchus inasmuch as they had to use their brains to compel their victims to pay their extortions. This will also make them a more difficult class to handle than the Manchus were. What is to become of them still remains a question.

Tax Collectors Abolished

It is likely that what brought on the demonstration of the families of the recorders is the fact that the old office of hereditary tax collector has already been abolished. This happened about a fortnight ago when the 100 odd tax collectors were notified that an examination for tax collector would be given on a certain date. It was explained to them that in order to make the selection of 40 men bring as little suffering as possible among the ranks of the hereditary tax collecting families, only members of these hereditary families would be admitted to the examination on this first sifting. Why 40 was taken as the number needed is this: There is a row of eight windows, each representing one of the eight sections into which the hsien is divided. Each office needs five as staff. But at peak time of tax collecting more men will be needed. So twenty other part-time-helpers will be needed. When the examinations came off, some did not present themselves as they knew they were unfit. After the 60 were selected, the other 40 odd left out in the cold were simply informed that they were dismissed. Here again a hardship has been imposed, for only a couple of days ago two young men came with a petition to the magistrate for help to bury their father who had been one of the unsuccessful candidates for tax collector. A small grant of $20 was made. Every reform brings its problems.

CANTON'S CHARCOAL MOTOR CARS

New System Reported to Be Working Satisfactorily

Canton, July 25.

As far as Canton is concerned, the use of charcoal gas as fuel for motor vehicles has passed its experimental stage. Buses of several motor transportation companies are now equipped with charcoal-converters and the new project is reported to be working satisfactorily.

The machinery ordered from a foreign firm by the Provincial Department of Reconstruction for the charcoal-converters manufacturing plant to be erected here has arrived and it is expected that before winter the factory will be completed and charcoal gas outfits will be produced.

The plan for making extensive use of the charcoal gas system as a means to cut down the cost of motor fuel is being enthusiastically pushed ahead. Further tests recently conducted by the Reconstruction Department are reported to be successful and have convinced the Canton Government officials that the new system will save Kuantung province millions of dollars and that no time should be further wasted in enforcing its adoption.—Reuter.

PILOTAGE REGULATIONS NOT SETTLED

Ministry of Communications Statement

Nanking, July 27.

The provisional pilotage regulations are still under consideration and no date has yet been fixed for their enforcement, declared a spokesman of the Ministry of Communications to-day, who denied the reports that the regulations would be enforced on September 1.

He also denied that the China National Aviation Corporation was seeking a loan from the China Finance Development Corporation for the purpose of improving aviation facilities at Lunghua.—Reuter.

CHAPOO SITUATION UNCHANGED

Forts Construction In Full Swing

Shanghai, July 26.

That there is no change whatsoever in the situation at Chapoo, despite optimistic rumours in Shanghai yesterday, was learned late last night by the "North-China Daily News" on the best possible authority.

Two foreigners, one of them owning a house at Chapoo Beach, visited the area yesterday, returning to Shanghai in the evening. They report that, while the fence across the road has been removed, it has been replaced by a gate. The foreign house-owner was allowed to visit his house, merely to see that everything was in order. He was flatly refused permission to return to it to stay.

They also paid a visit to the Pinghu magistrate, who informed them that there is absolutely no change in the situation of the past few weeks. The public are still denied access to any part of the hills. It was learned by the visitors that 2,000 men are at work in the construction of the fortifications now proceeding, and they themselves saw fully half that number.

Later in the day a representative of the contractor who has charge of the building operations on the Automobile Club of China's new premises there visited the work. He was escorted to the building by two soldiers who remained with him. In view of this attitude on the part of the area authorities another visit was paid to the Pinghu magistrate. When asked if work was to be allowed to proceed on the club building, the magistrate stated that he had no orders to stop the building operations. He added, however, the ominous warning that the club must consider themselves as acting entirely on their own responsibility if they continue with the work.

Negotiations are still proceeding with regard to the question of reopening the area, but to date no conclusion has been reached. It is still hoped, however, that they will be successful and that, for the latter part of the hot weather at least, the facilities of the beach may again be available to the public.

Briton Removed From Nanchang

Hankow, July 26.

With the approval of the British Consulate here, a Briton was yesterday removed from Nanchang for an alleged violation of the New Life Movement. Reported to have walked the streets of Nanchang stripped to the waist and to have fought with gendarmes when reprimanded, he was escorted by a squad of Chinese soldiers to a vessel sailing for Shanghai.—Reuter.

REVIVING CHINESE TEA INDUSTRY

Efforts Ordered to Improve Export Quality

Nanking, July 29.

As part of its scheme to revive the Chinese tea industry, the Ministry of Industries has ordered its testing bureaux to raise the standard quality of Chinese tea for export to foreign countries.

Special efforts will be made to prevent the adulteration of tea by unscrupulous merchants. Both black and green tea for export will not be allowed to contain more than 8.5 per cent. of water, while the admixture of other foreign ingredients should not exceed 7 per cent.

Regarding the request of the Kiangsi provincial authorities that the Government take steps to arrange the barter of Chinese tea for Russian oil, the Ministry has instructed the Foreign Trade Bureau to discuss the matter with Soviet trade representatives.

The Ministry has also received a proposal from the Hupeh provincial government suggesting the creation of a state monopoly on tea, it being held that a state monopoly will give the Government a free hand to work out the necessary plans for reviving the tea industry.

Both this proposal and suggested barter with Russia are now under the consideration of the Ministry, which will submit its opinion to the National Economic Council as soon as a full study has been made of the questions.—Reuter.

DROUGHT RELIEF MEASURES

Minister Reviews Steps By Government

Nanking, July 24.

A definite drought relief programme will be approved by the Chinese Government at to-day's meeting of the Executive Yuan.

Referring to the present drought situation in the Yangtze Valley, Mr. Cher Kung-po, Minister of Industry, stated that Kiangsu, Chekiang, Anhwei, Honan, and Kiangsi were the provinces most affected, the situation in the first three being especially acute.

Mr. Chen estimated that Kiangsu's crops for the current year would be short 60,000,000 piculs. Sixty-nine hsien in Chekiang, he said, were affected by the drought, only six hsien in the entire province being free from the calamity. The loss to crops in Chekiang alone was estimated at 18,000,000 piculs.

In Anhwei province 28 hsien were seriously ravaged by the long drought, and 26 hsien slightly affected, while only six hsien escaped. At least 30 per cent. of crops had been destroyed.

The yield of the 540,000 mow of farm land in and around Shanghai would also be greatly reduced, Mr. Chen said. The cotton crops would only be thirty per cent. of the normal yield and low rice-land would produce only about fifty per cent. of the normal quantity.

The Executive Yuan had instructed the various provincial governments, Mr. Chen continued, to enforce relief measures. It was decided to appropriate $1,000,000 for the purchase of seeds to be distributed in various drought-affected districts and to appropriate another $200,000 for the purchase of water pumps.

Another decision of the Government was to establish a special bureau to supervise the transportation and sale of foodstuffs, thereby ensuring adequate distribution of food throughout the country and preventing undesirable fluctuation in food prices.—Reuter.

BANDIT TELLS HIS OWN STORY

How American Missionary Was Shot Dead

Peking, July 23.

"I know I have committed a capital offence but I would not feel aggrieved if I should be condemned to death for I have become an international figure: every province in China and every country in the world knows Sun Lao-ssu."

Thus said Sun Lao-ssu, the self-confessed murderer of Dr. J. H. Ingram of the American Board Mission, when interviewed by local Chinese pressmen yesterday prior to his departure for Tientsin to stand trial.

Sun said that it was Lu Mai-chiu who proposed that the gang loot Dr. Ingram's cottage. Before deciding on the attack, the brigands received assurances from Lu that Dr. Ingram had plenty of money and was worth robbing, but when they found only one wrist watch and four dollars on his person after they had shot him dead, there was keen disappointment coupled with indignation at the mendacity of Lu. Sun added that at one time he and his associates threatened to kill Lu for his deliberate misrepresentation of Dr Ingram's financial position.

Sun admitted that he fired the first shot but the fatal one was fired by Pu Yu-shen.—Reuter.

BRITISH INVESTMENT FIRM FOR MUKDEN

Mukden, July 27.

A British investment company with its head office in Tientsin has opened an office at the South City Market in the foreign settlement of this city. Mr. Ross, a resident of Tientsin and Harbin for a number of years, is manager.—Rengo.

MANOEUVRE DISPUTE MAY BE SETTLED

Manchoukuo Not Bound by the Peking Protocol

Tokyo, July 23.

The question of manœuvres by foreign troops near the Manchoukuo border is expected to be settled amicably between the commander of the Japanese garrison at Tientsin and the commanders of the other foreign garrisons.

The question has only recently arisen with the transfer of foreign troops to Peitaiho or Chinwangtao for the summer.

It is pointed out in Tokyo that Manchoukuo does not consider herself bound by the Boxer Protocol, which gives the foreign Powers concerned the right to station troops from Peking to the sea.

The question is stated to be one of some delicacy owing to the fact that the British and other governments have not recognised Manchoukuo or the frontier. It is hoped, however, that as a result of the Foreign Office inquiry into the matter, an amicable adjustment will be reached.—Reuter.

French Attitude

Shanhaikwan, July 26.

Following the precedent set by the British commander on July 20, the Commandant of the French Garrison in North China yesterday informed Colonel Seiya Giga, Chief of Japanese military mission at Shanhaikwan, that he was unable to comply with the latter's proposal that the commandants of the British, French, and Italian forces there inform Manchoukuo military officials when they were contemplating manœuvres or marches in the vicinity of the Sino-Manchoukuo border or within Manchoukuo territory.—Rengo.

Question in Commons

London, July 26.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Geoffrey Mander, Liberal member for the East division of Wolverhampton, raised the question of British troops training outside the Great Wall in Shanhaikuan. He asked if the British Government would do something to resist the continuous Japanese encroachments.

Mr. Anthony Eden, Lord Privy Seal, said he did not see why the matter should not be satisfactorily settled.—Reuter.

London, July 27.

The Foreign Office, it is reported, will probably take a decision within the next fortnight, when instructions will be sent to Sir Alexander Cadogan, the British Minister to China.

At the time of the incident the British troops were proceeding outside the Great Wall at Shanhaikwan for training on a ground specially suitable for the purpose. This had been their practice every year since the Boxer troubles.—Reuter.

SOVIET REFUSAL TO RETRACT

Harbin, July 23.

The Soviet Consul-General here, M. Slavutsky, has refused to accept the demand of the Japanese army for a world-wide retraction of the report that Captain Miyazaki, chief of the Japanese army intelligence at Heiho, had attempted to steal certain documents from the Soviet Consulate at Taheiho, whilst there for dinner, and stated that he would be unable to investigate the matter. The Japanese Army also demanded the punishment of those who originally spread the report, and a guarantee that there would be no repetition.—Reuter.

CHINA'S SYMPATHY TO AUSTRIA

Nanking, July 29.

On behalf of the National Government, President Wang Ching-wei, concurrently Minister of Foreign Affairs, has telegraphed a message of condolence to the Austrian Govenment or the untimely death of Chancellor Dollfuss.

Dr. Liu Chung-chieh, Minister to Germany and Austria, and Mr. Shih Tso-wei, Charge d'Affairs of the Chinese Legation in Vienna, have been instructed to attend the funeral of the deceased statesman.—Kuo Min.

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MANY SUICIDES IN SWATOW

Almost Daily Occurrences Reported

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Swatow, July 21.

While central China has been grilling in its heat-wave, we in the south have been enjoying a summer of unusual coolness—or had been until a week ago. There had been no long continued rain, but we had showers on more days than not, and sometimes of a very solid sort; so much so that there was some anxiety about the harvesting of the rice crop. It had to be reaped between showers, and a good deal of it in a wetter condition than is desirable.

During this last week, however, we have had a heat-wave of our own, for which apparently the responsibility lay with a typhoon which got lodged somewhere beyond Formosa and for days seemed unable to move. The mercury crept up above 90 even in our rooms, and the nights were very still and airless. Yesterday this came to an end with a bit of a gale and a good downpour, and a drop of ten degrees in the temperature, and we hope that it will not recur this season.

Many Suicides

The reader of the local daily papers cannot but be struck with the number of suicides recorded within the past month or two. Hardly a couple of days pass without one, or a frustrated attempt, being reported from some part of the town. The favourite methods are jumping into the sea from some point on the front, and renting a room in a hotel and taking poison there. A few days ago a man and a woman made assurance doubly sure by taking poison when sitting on a seat beside the river in the public park, and then jumping together into the water. They have not yet been identified.

The great majority of these unhappy people are young men and women, and the reasons alleged are generally financial difficulties, unhappy marriages, or some complication in love affairs. This remarkable frequency of suicide must surely be symptom of a pessimistic outlook on life which is fairly widespread.

Motor Road Finished

The motor road between Swatow and Chaochowfu is now completed, and the journey may be done according to choice by train or by bus. The terminus of the bus route shares with the railway station the disadvantage of being separated from the town by a branch of the river, and the start of the motor trip has to be made by ferryboat. Ever since the railway was made it has been recognized that a proper bridge for vehicular traffic was required in place of the narrow bridge of boats across which passengers and luggage surge to the rickshaws and cars waiting on on the other side; and the question has recently been stirred again. The present state of things is certainly a disgrace to the town; and a new bridge which would afford convenient access to the station, and enable the buses to come right into the town is long overdue.

New Hospital

The hospital to which the patent medicine millionaire, Mr. Hu Wen-hu, has given $200,000 is now in the course of erection on a site to the extreme east of the town, not far from the old stone fort. It is disappointing that the plans do not seem to have been drawn by anyone with expert knowledge of what a hospital in these days ought to be, and that gives rise to some doubt whether we are going to have, as the result of his generosity, a really up-to-date, fully equiped and adequately staffed institution.

Mr. Hu recently paid a flying visit to the port, and in the course of it promised a considerable donation to provide a suitable place of detention for criminals serving sentences of imprisonment, with facilities for giving them training in handicrafts. A rumour was going round that he is going to crown his benefactions to Swatow by building and endowing a university; but this is probably an instance of the wish being father to the thought.

Big Explosion

In the middle of the forenoon of last Wednesday the sound of a heavy explosion was heard over a large area of the town. It came from a shop on the outskirts where firecrackers were made and sold. The proprietor with his wife and child were engaged upstairs in mixing the powder for the crackers, when the whole mass exploded. He was literally blown to pieces, and the other two, with another worker in the shop, either killed on the spot or so injured that they died soon after. Three adjoining shops were wrecked, and ten other people injured by the falling wreckage. The incident has caused the usual outcry against work of this sort being allowed in the middle of closely populated areas and the result will no doubt also be the usual nothing.

PRIVY COUNCIL ON PIRACY

Actual Robbery Not An Essential Element

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, July 26.

The highest court of the Empire to-day found that actual robbery was not an essential element in the crime of piracy according to the laws of nations, and that a frustrated attempt to commit a piratical robbery was equally a piracy.

This decision was given by five Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, headed by the Lord Chancellor (Viscount Sankey), after days of arguments by Government lawyers.

The matter arose over an incident in Far Eastern waters in which two junks chased and fired on a cargo junk. Two steamships and a British warship intervened and saved the attacked vessel.

The jury found the Chinese crew in the attacking junks guilty of piracy, but the Supreme Court in Hongkong released them on the ground that no piracy had been committed, as there had been no robbery.

In giving their decision to-day, their Lordships declared that the judgment of the Hongkong Court was final and that the present proceedings were in no way an appeal from it.

The Attorney-General (Sir Thomas Inskip, K.C.) and Mr. Wilfrid Lewis, on behalf of the Attorney-General, supported the view that actual robbery was not an essential element in the crime of piracy, while Sir Leslie Scott, K.C., and Mr. Kenelm Preedy, for the Colonial Secretary, supported the contrary view.—Reuter.

PLOT IN SHANTUNG EXPOSED

Share Certificates Prove Army Commissions

Tsinan, July 27.

Gen. Han Fu-chu, Chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government, is in receipt of a telegram from General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Military Affairs Commission, highly commending him on his recent success in raiding a reactionary organ here, which was plotting to stage subversive activities in Shantung province.

The subversive organ was operating under the name of a commercial concern, called the I-Min Company. But as a matter of fact, it was the headquarters of a reactionary group which maintains similar headquarters in various other parts of the country.

A raid by police detectives early in the month resulted in the seizure of a number of "share" certificates of the "company," which proved to be appointments of "army," "divisional," and "brigadier commanders." Thus, a share of $10,000 represented the appointment of a "divisional commander", while a share of $5,000 represented that of a "brigadier commander."—Kuo Min.

PORTUGUESE OCCUPY ISLANDS

Canton Government Send Inquiry Mission

Canton, July 25.

Sino-Portuguese relations here again threaten to become strained owing to the reported occupation of some Chinese islands off Macao.

Chinese reports from the Chungshan district state that the Portuguese Government in Macao has established a police patrol and installed street lights on three islands about two miles from the colony. These inlands are Huang Ching Tau, Kow Chau Tau, and Chang Sha Lan, which are within the territory of the Chungshan Model District. It appears that the Portuguese have occupied these islands for some time.

The authorities here are sending representatives to the islands to conduct an investigation.—Reuter

SOVIET MILITARY TRAIN WRECKED

Manchuli, July 26.

About 150 persons, including many Soviet soldiers, were killed or injured when anti-Soviet elements attacked and overturned a Soviet military train at Serenhasen, near Lake Baikal, on Tuesday night, Japanese sources said here to-day.

The military train, carrying troops from Dawlia, was attacked suddenly before the soldiers had an opportunity to defend themselves or the train, the report said.

Passenger service on the Trans-Siberian line was delayed for eight hours as a result, according to the story.—United Press.

KIANGSI CONDITIONS EASIER

Through Communications Established

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kiangsi, July 6.

This spring we have been favoured with the very best weather, and coupled with that, a free water road to Nanchang for a good many weeks. Small steamers were here in good numbers, and after a few years, when none were ever expected, and none ever came (except for a few which had to be heavily guarded) it really raised thoughts of what the near future may hold for this district.

Traders made the most of the opportunity to ship downstream, as possible, and some of the steamers left towing quite a flotilla, so much so that it took quite a few days to get to Nanchang, but then "There was money in it". Some of the big timber merchants from below have been building immense rafts these months. This was a good sign that the water way was expected to open soon, and gave the merchants a tip, as to the probable future. Alas, when all was ready and the water was just as it should be, there was a hitch. Some say, $20,000 was needed to get the boat bridge opened to allow these rafts to pass through, others that certain papers, called passports, from Nanchang had not yet arrived. Whichever version is right, the rafts are still here, the water has gone, and whether there will be another freshet of sufficient volume to allow of them being taken down only the future will tell.

Reds About

A friend who went down on one of the boats, wrote his own experiences, saying that once on the way down they were fired on by Reds. It was only a couple of shots, and there was not much danger, but they were still about. The prospect that soon this whole south Kiangsi will be free, is at present very bright. Recently, there have been a great many parties of all kinds coming from the Red Paradise, as many as could get away, and all who were caught on any boat coming down towards this city were killed without ceremony. The river has brought down many bodies of those who were thus dealt with.

Recently the Red parties have been repeating what seems to be one of their rules. Every year, or every two years, they have a general killing time amongst their own people. It looks as if in a certain time those who are their "hands and feet", get to know too much, and for safety have to be put out of the way.

At last we have through communications with Kuangtung by motor, and the cars leave this city twice or thrice every day. For the present cars leaving here go some 40 li only, where a transfer is made. The rail head can be made in one day, weather and all other things permitting. The road from Nanchang has already been finished as far as Suichuan (formerly Lung Chuen) and cars run over it. The stretch of road connecting that city with Kanchow is being built, and if reports in local papers are true, a short time will see cars in here from Nanchang. Already the part of the road outside the city wall to connect that road with the Kuangtung road is finished. There have been great rumours set about, we believe, by the Communists, that the Government were hurrying that road in order to attack Kuangtung. With all the experience of being here throughout the past strenuous years, we do not believe there is any truth in them.

Populace Suffer

One often asks what will the writer of the history of these few years have to say about them. One thing is patent, Kuangtung armies and their efficient officers must be mentioned but what can be said of them? That they caused a terror in the Red camps is plain, and after the first few brushes with them, they are given a wide berth, but on the other side of the account has to be written that the living of the populace has been made much worse. It is harder to obtain daily food; business men will have complaints that under many guises they have made business very difficult, by proclaiming monopolies in many lines, outwardly to ensure that the Reds shall not be able to get supplies. The price of rice has been raised, and supplies have been prevented coming from a few miles north, to allow of thousands of loans being brought from the south. "In the hands of the oppressors there was power," is still true.

MANCHOUKUO RULER TO VISIT JAPAN

Tokyo, July 26.

Emperor Kang Teh of Manchoukuo will visit Japan next April, the Imperial Household Department was informally notified to-day.—Rengo.

JAPANESE MILITARY TRAIN WRECKED

Attacking Bandits Repulsed by Guards

Harbin, July 25.

A Japanese military freight train was wrecked to-day, at a point on the Chinese Eastern Railway between Imienpu and Hailin, by bandits who removed rails from the track.

The bandits opened fire on the derailed train but were repulsed by Japanese guards, according to reports received here.—United Press.

Four Japanese Casualties

Harbin, July 25.

One Japanese officer was killed and three Japanese and three Manchoukuo soldiers were wounded in the sharp engagement.

Altogether seven wagons were smashed as a result of the derailment.

A Russian fireman disappeared after the encounter, and it is feared that he has been carried away by the bandits.—Reuter.

Suifenho Station Attacked

Harbin, July 27.

One Japanese soldier was killed and three others wounded by a large group of insurgents who attacked the Suifenho Railway station, on the eastern section of the Chinese Eastern Railway, on Thursday, according to information received here to-day.

The attack came so suddenly that the Japanese garrison had no time to prepare and a desperate fight took place before the insurgents were repulsed.

Another report stated that the bandit suppression forces under Lieut. Miyazaki experienced a terrific encounter with about 600 insurgents at a point five li south of Tungning, Kirin, on July 24. The Japanese defeated the bandits after reinforcements had arrived from neighbouring towns. Fifty bandits were killed while the Japanese suffered six injuries.—United Press.

Another Outrage

Harbin, July 28.

Another train outrage occurred in Manchuria to-day, when bandits destroyed the track and wrecked a passenger train, proceeding westward, 21 miles west of Imienpo.

The locomotive and five carriages, telescoped and crashed over the embankment.

The number of casualties is not yet known.—Reuter.

CONFUCIUS MEMORY TO BE OBSERVED

Nanking, July 25.

The National Government in a mandate issued to-day, proclaims that August 27 shall hereafter be observed as the date for the commemoration of the great Chinese sage Confucious thoughout the country. The rites for the occasion shall be similar as those observed in the Weekly Memorial Service in commemoration of the late Party Leader, Dr. Sun Yat-sen. A national holiday will also be declared on the day, with the flying of nationals flags by Government and Party organs, schools and the various public bodies.—Chekiai Agency.

TRIANGULAR COTTON BODY MOOTED

Chinese to Co-operate with Japanese and Manchus

Tokyo, July 25.

The North China Raw Cotton Association will be inaugurated by Japanese, Chinese, and Manchurians as soon as order is restored in north China, it was reliably learned to-day. Mr. Huang Fu, Mr. Yin Tung, managing director of the Peking-Mukden Railway, and Gen. Han Fu-chu, Chairman of Shantung Province, are to join the association as Chinese representatives, while the Oriental Industrial Association will represent Japan and Manchoukuo.

The purposes of the organization are investment in cotton cultivation in Chihli and Shantung, the supply of agricultural equipment, technical guidance of cultivation, the finding markets for the production, and financial support of cotton producers.

It was learned that the Japanese and Manchurians will invest Y.50,000 in the first year of the establishment. The cotton produced will, for the time being be purchased by Japan, it was agreed.—United Press.

Officers of the Japanese Cotton Mill Owners' Association of China state that they have received no definite information in respect of the above but it was true that work had been going on since March to improve the cotton production of the two provinces mentioned. It was quite probable, it was stated, that the Japanese Cotton Mill Owners' Association would be enlarged to co-operate with the new organization.

DISCOVERY OF MING COINS IN PEKING

U.S. Legation Guards' Hall Site of Finds

Peking, July 23.

Fascinating finds have been made during the excavations for the building of "Johnson Hall," the new recreation building of the American Legation Guard in Peking.

The finds are chiefly fragments of porcelain dating from before the Liao period, 1,600 years ago, to the reign of the great Emperor Chien Lung in the Manchu Dynasty.

Coins have also been found belonging to the Sung and Ming dynasties. Although buried for centuries, the coins are still in a fine state of preservation.

A mysterious object which has not yet been placed is a small clay figure representing the human form with the head of a horse, believed to be one of the signs of the zodiac.

The United States Minister to China, Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, the Commandant of the Guard, Colonel P. M. Rixey, U.S.M.C., and the Adjutant, Lieut. Evans Carlson, U.S.M.C., are taking a deep interest in the collection.—Reuter.

SLAVUTSKY GOING HOME

Harbin, July 27.

An unconfirmed report appearing in the Japanese press here to-day states that M. Slavutsky, Soviet Consul-General, here is leaving for Russia on August 8 on account of ill health.—Reuter.

Shanghai offers

these Ballrooms

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CASANOVA

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cuisine, dancing
and entertainment
is always obtainable

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ANXIETY OVER MANCHURIAN FLOODS

Influx Into Harbin: Railway Lines Flooded: Railway Clubs Closed by Authorities

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Harbin, July 16.

The general topic of conversation in Harbin is the water situation, which is daily causing greater anxiety owing to the incessant rains which are falling all over the country.

At the beginning of last week, the water was so great that it was quite impossible for the pumping station of Harbin city to clear the streets of the quantity of rain-water that fell every few hours. On the southern branch of the C.E.R. the force of the floods carried away part of the railway embankment with the entire track, leaving a gap of about 300 yards.

Thanks to a lull in the downpour, the railway authorities were able to arrange for motor-boat service across this gap, and for the past four days passengers have been travelling from Harbin to Changchun and *vice versa* with a delay of about six to seven hours, these being required to transfer them from train to train. As each motor-boat does not carry more than ten passengers, it may readily be imagined that it takes a very considerable time to make the transfer, especially if there is much luggage. Yesterday the height of water at this gap decreased by two feet, but at the same time another thunderstorm broke over the district, causing the water to rise again to its former level to-day.

The washout on the railway was caused by the height of water in the Liaolin River, but on Friday the Yaomin River, which is much nearer to Changchun, also overflowed its banks, and it is feared that the rush of water from this river may cause a second washout on the southern section of the railway line.

Another Railway Submerged

As regards the Lafa-Harbin Railway, this is practically entirely under water, and very much of the track has been seriously damaged, from which it may be deduced that traffic on this line will be considerably delayed, while the opening cannot take place on August 1, as announced.

In Changchun itself, the water rose very rapidly in the Chinese section of the town, over 600 houses being submerged, 127 of them collapsing altogether, resulting in about 5,000 persons becoming homeless.

In Harbin the danger of a flood, such as occurred in 1932, has for the present been averted, but news has come to hand to-day of a further great wall of water coming down from the upper reaches of the Nonni, and this morning the inhabitants of the other side of the river have hastily packed up all their belongings, and have come into the city as fast as they could, as it is feared that the whole of the suburban part of the town, situated on the opposite bank of the river, will be submerged within a very short time.

The Municipal Council has allotted a sum of $300,000 for the erection of a dyke on the river bank, and at the present moment some 12,000 men are engaged there, but it is very questionable whether this will prove of much assistance. The dyke is being rapidly erected of mud and ordinary soil which will hardly stand a sudden rush of water. Up to the present, the Sungari is still 1½ metres below the highest level of 1932, and if no further heavy rains occur, it is possible that Harbin will escape a repetition of the scenes of 1932.

Railway Clubs Closed

For some time a controversy has been going on between the Soviet management of the railway, and the police authorities, the latter insisting that the railway clubs must be registered the same as any other ordinary club, and that their rules and regulations should be approved by the police. The Soviet railway management consider these clubs to be a part of the railway, and refuse to comply with the new orders.

In consequence of Mr. Roody's refusal to comply with the police orders, the whole of the railway clubs in Harbin, as well as on the railway line, have been closed by the authorities, and the general public, who have been accustomed to go to the Harbin Railway Club in the same manner as an ordinary restaurant, and who have been able to enjoy excellent fare and music at this institution, find themselves being deprived of these pleasures.

Mr. Roody insists that the railway clubs are a part of the railway itself, and can only be subjected to the control of the Board administration, but the local authorities insist that the railway is only for the purpose of carrying goods and passengers, and cannot be a theatrical enterprise or an organizer of entertainments. The authorities state that, in arranging for entertainments in any of these clubs, they must be subjected to the rules and regulations which exist in the Manchurian empire regarding such institutions, and at the present moment it is not at all clear what the result of the difference of opinions may be, as both sides are maintaining their stand.

Bandits on Eastern Line

Both on Saturday and yesterday, bandits attacked goods trains on the Eastern line, causing the overturning of the railway engines and several freight cars. On the second occasion, there happened to be 39 Japanese soldiers on the train these instantly opening a heavy fire on the bandit gang. As a result of this attack on the part of the Japanese soldiers, the bandits fled to the brushwood leaving five dead bodies on the field, though not before they had killed two Manchurian soldiers and wounded two members of the train crew. As a result of these attacks on the goods trains, communication on the Eastern line has once more been suspended, and it is not likely that it will be opened for a couple of days.

Siberian Express Held Up

Harbin, July 27.

The east-bound Siberian express has been halted by washouts between Chaluntun and Nyantsishan, where flood waters have undermined bridges and sections of the track.

The necessary repairs are expected to take at least 24 hours.

The level of the Sungari River continues to rise, and it is officially announced that the situation at Fuchiatien caused by the flood is critical.

The situation in the Pristan district is also threatening.—Reuter.

Sungari River on the Rise

Harbin, July 28.

With the level of the Sungari River rising to an extremely high mark, thus preventing the outward flow of rain-water through the drainage system, three streets in Pristan were inundated to-day.

Anxiety is also growing at Chengho and Fuchiatien, where the dams, weakened by the stormy waters piled up by the prevailing high winds, are likely to burst at any time.

A battalion of Japanese engineers this afternoon assisted workmen and volunteers to strengthen the weak spots, but, unless the Sungari stops rising immediately and the rains cease, a flood is considered inevitable. —Reuter.

KOREAN VILLAGES WIPED OUT BY FLOOD

Fusan, July 24.

The floods in south Korea continue unabated.

Another river, the Kinko, overflowed its banks this morning, submerging 3,000 out of the 3,500 houses in the town of Kogen.

The 13,000 inhabitants took refuge in the neighbouring hills. The casualties so far include 29 drowned, 21 injured and eighteen missing.—Reuter.

Fushan, July 25.

Daicho-men and Meishi-men, two large villages in Keisho-Nando Province, Korea, were wiped out completely by a flood which invaded these villages following collapse of dykes yesterday. About 25,000 villagers are facing starvation.—United Press.

JAPANESE FLOOD'S TOLL

Fushan, July 24.

Twenty-six persons were killed, seven injured and eight others are missing in Keisho-Nando Province alone in connection with the present unprecedented flood, according to the latest figures released by the Provincial Government to-day.

In addition to these casualties, 218 houses were carried away, 637 houses were totally destroyed, and 22,400 were inundated in this province. Dykes collapsed at 107 localities, while similar damage was done to railway tracks and roads.—United Press.

Tokyo, July 29.

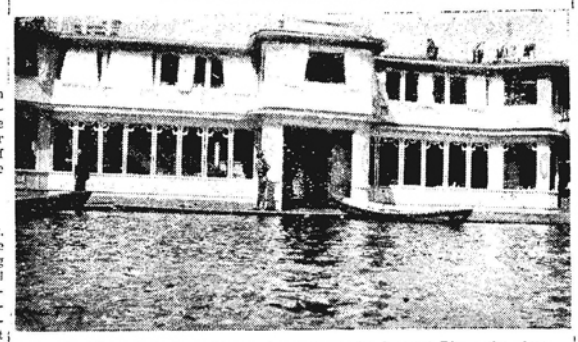
Five persons were drowned and more than 3,500 houses inundated in floods caused by torrential rains in Akita prefecture, Northern Japan, on Friday and yesterday, official reports reaching here to-day said.

Twenty bridges were washed away as the Mimono and Taihei rivers went on rampage following the downpour.

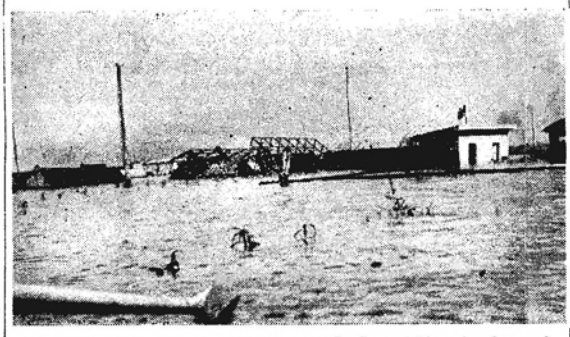
The banks of the rivers gave way at seven different places causing the waters to cover more than 4,521 acres of paddy fields, ruining the crops. —Rengo.

SEVERE FLOODS IN HARBIN

Photos by "N.C.D.N." Correspondent



Usually fifteen feet above high water level in the Sungari River, the above photo of the Cafe Plage will give some idea of the extent of the floods in the northern city of Harbin, which started on July 20.



The Harbin Yacht Club, on the city side of the Sungari River, is submerged by the rising waters to above the eaves of the roofs. Part of the damage caused can be seen in the above picture.

SUBURBS OF HARBIN FLOODED

Breaking of River Bank Near Lafa Bridge

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Harbin, July 21.

While the attention of the city authorities was centred on the dam at Chinhe, the suburb of Harbin through which the river broke into the city in 1932 and Foochiatien, the Chinese section of the city, which in 1932 was deep in water for eight weeks, the Sungari River, finding that it was being watched closely at these vulnerable points, suddenly broke through the dam further down the river on the left bank, instead of on the right bank.

This occurred yesterday afternoon most unexpectedly just below the new Lafa railway bridge, it being at first reported that the bridge had suffered very severely. At this point the village or rather townlet of Machankou is situated, occupied by several thousand Chinese inhabitants, and on the first rush of water, their shrieks could be heard on the opposite bank of the river. The water broke down the dam for a distance of twenty metres, rushing into the town like a torrent, mowing down all the palisades and walls and carrying off all the smaller buildings, while cattle, fowl and loose property of all kinds floated off down the stream.

Evacuation Ordered

The inhabitants got out on their roofs, clung to planks and pieces of furniture, shouting lustily for help, which speedily arrived in the shape of boats and craft of every kind from the Harbin side of the river. The authorities, hastening down to the spot, saw that there was no hope of stopping the torrent and, therefore, ordered an evacuation, sending large steamers to the spot to assist in the removal of the people, but it was distinctly stated that no property would be accepted on any of the steamers, the saving of life being the one and only concern.

The police and many of the general public worked with a will picking up people from the water and after several hours of energetic measures, the whole of the population were transferred to safe quarters.

Sudden Rush

The suddenness of the rush of water was very different to the flood of 1932 when the public had time to gather all their goods and chattels, removing to higher parts of the town, and, therefore, much property has been lost. It is not yet known whether any lives were lost as everybody has been too busy to think of his neighbours. The housing of so many refugees is taxing the authorities to the utmost, but they are successfully coping with the catastrophe.

DROUGHT BROKEN IN CHANGCHOW

Still a Chance for a Half Of Usual Rice Crop

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Changchow, July 23.

The drought is broken and the scorching heat has been relieved with a decided drop in the temperature. The rains, however, did not take on the proportions of past seasons before Saturday and Sunday. Showers had come in various sections before that, but no rain. The past two days have brought rejoicing to all in this section. There is still a chance for a little better than a half crop of rice. In many places the canals had dried up after the rice had been set out and consequently it has turned yellow. There is still a scattering of rice being put in, but if we should have an early frost it will not mature.

Vegetables Scarce

Vegetables have been scarce for some time. The yellow beans dried up in many instances without maturing. Tomatoes in the foreign gardens have been very poor. Fully 50 per cent. of the plants have died. Prices are up on all foodstuffs. Rice has registered possibly the sharpest advance. There is a feeling that there is no occasion for boosting prices at this time as the stores on hand are sufficient to carry over until the harvest of 1935, this contention being made, of course, in regard to rice and not to the fresh vegetables.

The average run of summer complaints have been attended to by the doctors and the hospital here. The heat caused a very decided up swing in the number of deaths. But there being no official record kept by the city government the figures for the entire city can not be checked.

FAR EASTERN HEALTH CONFERENCE

Nanking, July 29.

The 9th biennial Far Eastern Tropical Diseases Conference will be held at the capital on October 1, it is definitely learnt. Up to date, more than 100 delegates of participating countries have signified their intention to attend the conference as scheduled.

Dr. Wu Lien-teh, Secretary of the Conference, arrived here yesterday to make arrangements with Dr. J. Heng Liu, Director of the Public Health Administration of the Ministry of Interior.—Kuo Min.

M. COLIN HONOURED

M. Colin, Secretary-Interpreter and acting Deputy Consul at the French Legation in Peking, and M. Lortat Jacob, Cipherer at the French Legation in Tokyo, have been made Chevaliers of the Legion of Honour, according to a Havas message from Paris.

CONDITIONS GOOD IN SHANTUNG

Impressions of Modern Train Travel in China

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tenghsien, July 19.

The unsurpassed heat wave that has held south Shantung for a week or more has been broken by a wind storm and a small shower. The rains have been sufficient and crops are good. The bandit situation is also better. A few were recently beheaded but on the whole conditions improve.

A few weeks ago a few bandits entered the leper asylum here—bound the gateman and helped themselves to what money was on hand and new clothes. One of the party, not being treated properly in the dividing of the spoils, told on the band and five of them were arrested and imprisoned. Up to the present eight have been taken and the soldiers are still on the trail.

The Chinese are excessively afraid of contracting leprosy so the community were surprised that fear did not prevent this robbery, especially when they must have known that money could not be in any large amount. Eggs from the lepers' neighbours' yards are not bought by Tenghsien residents—they are sent to distant parts.

Nanking Ferry Crossing

Your correspondent has just crossed the ferry at Nanking for the first time. The crossing consumes what appears to the traveller an unnecessary amount of time but is accomplished with no flurry or discomfort. The train is separated into three divisions but all taken across at the same time. To an "old timer" in China who travelled for years by slow boat and wheelbarrow, to ride by train across the Grand Canal, and across the Yangtze by train on a steam ferry, makes him wonder "con these things be?" Truly China has changed.

The numbers who ride on the Peking—Shanghai express are astonishing. A gentleman in Peking tried for four days to get a first class passage and failed. But at present, because of the crowds, three people travelling second class are not allowed to occupy a cabin which has four berths—this means a family of three, both men and women. Husbands and wives must separate. This is a good rule and the only way to prevent strange men from being put in the cabins with women.

First class passengers, of course, have no trouble over this arrangement but in these days of depression many first class people travel second or even third. We recently heard of a lady who had travelled third class and, on being asked why, naively replied "Because there was no fourth!" Be it said to the credit of the Chinese people that, on the third class coach, are found many real ladies and gentlemen and one can travel with them and receive no offence.

OUTPORT

Rx and Repairs

The Unexcelled Facilities

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INCREASED DEMAND FOR RICE

Hongkong Merchants Benefit Through Drought

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hongkong, July 22.

A communique issued by the Colonial Secretary last week states that His Excellency the Governor-in-Council has appointed a Commission to inquire into the causes and effects of the present trade depression in Hongkong and make recommendations for the amelioration of the existing condition and for the improvement of the trade of the Colony.

The following gentlemen will constitute the Commission: Mr. M. J. Breen, chairman; Hon. Mr. C.G.S. Mackie, Hon. Mr. T. N. Chau, Mr. J. D. Lloyd, Mr. G. C. Pelham, Mr. S. H. Dodwell, Mr. V. M. Grayburn, Mr. F. A. Joseph, Mr. W. J. Keswick, Mr. Li Koon-chun, Mr. W. N. T. Tam and Mr. W. H. E. Thomas. The Secretary of the Commission is Mr. B. C. K. Hawkins.

Demand for Rice

Hongkong Chinese firms dealing in rice may be substantially benefitted by the drought in North China and the Yellow River district which has damaged the rice crops to a considerable extent. It is estimated that orders for 400,000 piculs of Annam and Saigon rice, from ports along the Yellow River, have been placed with the Hongkong Nam Pak Hong firms. This is the largest order received in many months.

Export of rice from Hongkong has been much affected in recent years since the Chinese Government imposed an extra $1 import duty on every picul of rice.

Further orders are expected if the drought in the north shows no signs of breaking, all of which proves that it is an ill wind which blows no one any good.

Rickshaw Puller's Lot

At the 19th meeting of the Municipal Government in Canton there was passed a resolution of great importance to the betterment of the living conditions of rickshaw men. It was jointly proposed by the Bureaux of Finance, Education and Social Affairs.

The measures to be taken are designed to prohibit extortion by the employers of rickshaw men; to ask the rickshaw companies to provide hats and raincoats for them; and to set aside twenty per cent. of the rickshaw tax for the building of hostels for the pullers.

No mention is made of such improvents as were suggested in Shanghai some time ago—no provision is made for sheer elegance in the way of upholstered cushions and gay uniforms—but the south of China is as aware as cities in the north that rickshaw men must be treated like human beings.

More Forged Notes

"It is a very serious offence and a menace to the business community of this Colony," remarked Mr. Justice Jacks in the Criminal Sessions, when he passed sentence of five years' hard labour on Li Ki-shun, who pleaded guilty to the unlawful posession of seventeen forged $10 banknotes of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. He also had a forged 25 guilder note.

Mr. W. J. Lockhart-Smith, Assistant Crown Solicitor, stated that according to the evidence of the bank clerks at the police court hearing, the forged Chartered Bank notes were extremely clever and would deceive even bank officials. Floating notes of this nature he agreed were a great danger to the commercial world.

The forged Chartered Bank notes were ordered destroyed, and the guilder note defaced and returned to the Consul for the Netherlands.

A number of counterfeit silver dollars and smaller pieces of Hongkong currency were found in the possession of an unemployed Chinese at the same time.

Meanwhile, it is understood that the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank is offering substantial rewards for the tracking down of the counterfeiters of forged notes of the $500 denomination.

A reward of $3,000 has been offered for the arrest and conviction of the engraver of $500 notes, or notes of any other denomination, as well as a reward of $10,000 for the arrest and conviction of the engraver and the discovery of the counterfeiting plant. These rewards are to be valid for one year.

New Road to be Built

Last week's Gazette contains the information that a tender is invited for the formation of an approach road about 1,200 feet long and 30 feet wide to the site of the new Government House at Magazine Gap. The work consists of cutting, filling, walling, reinforced concrete viaduct, temporary road surfacing and contingent work.

COOLER WEATHER IN HANKOW

Thunderstorm Breaks Back of Heat Wave

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, July 21.

After a period of exceptionally hot weather for the time of the year, relief came on Monday afternoon. The thermometer had been gradually rising, with 105.8 degrees the official climax, when shortly before 2 o'clock clouds began to appear, and the depression became more acute.

Unofficial sources gave the temperature at this time as 108 degrees and from the feel of it they could not have been far wrong. Shortly after 3 p.m. there was a concerted shout from the natives all over the town, and the rain had come, accompanied by a thunderstorm, which was comparatively milder than was expected after such a burst of heat. The rain lasted for about two hours, and then, beyond a slight occasional drizzle, gradually cleared up, and fine weather has prevailed since then, a very cool breeze blowing from the north which on some days has whipped the river up into veritable seas, in cases stopping the loading and discharging of ocean steamers anchored off the bund. The strange thing about Monday's rainstorm was that the Race Club only got a small shower, and that evening bowls and other games were played.

The bandit suppression campaign is still going ahead, and some further skirmishes are reported in which the government troops claim victories with the capture of some arms and equipment.

New Life Activities

The New Life Movement is continuing its activities here, and the authorities have tried to stop the dancing which has attracted quite a large number of local Chinese to the Metropol garden situated in the S. A. D. No. 2. Besides this amusement, they also have wee golf, and a merry-go-round, which incidentally has never gone round yet, and tables where light refreshments can be served. On hot nights this place is crowded, and an occasional visit opens one's eyes to the great changes that have come about since 1927, in this direction no doubt all to the good.

Speaking of the New Life Movement, the representatives in Kuling seem to be making themselves a general nuisance, especially where foreigners are concerned. It is unfortunate that something cannot be done to stop this interference, as it is only leading to unpleasantness, and possibly an incident, which will afterwards be regretted. One of the petty things I am told is that in the Gap, it is a rule that persons crossing the street must pass round the policeman. What an absurdity in such a small place? It seems to be a foretaste of what can be expected when the administration is changed.

There was another big fire here on Friday when a pawnshop in the Taipin Road, next door to the waterworks offices, was gutted, and a loss estimated at two lakhs sustained. Apparently the loss is covered by Chinese insurance companies.

Mr. J. E. B. De Courcy, of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, left here on Friday with Mrs. De Courcy for a well earned retirement. Many friends saw them off with regrets, but at the same time best wishes for the future. They are settling down in Reigate, Surrey.

NANKING SWELTERS UNDER HEAT WAVE

Nanking, July 29.

Nanking is again in the grip of a heat-wave, with the maximum temperature in the past three days over a hundred degrees in the shade.

The medical stations operated by the Public Health Bureau are attending to some 900 patients, most of them suffering from sun-stroke, typhoid or malaria, but fortunately no cases of cholera have yet been reported.—Reuter.

Capital Sweltering

Nanking, July 28.

After a brief respite due to rainfall and the typhoon from the China seas, the capital is again in the grip of the heat. The temperature indoors yesterday registered 96 degrees Fahrenheit.

As the recent rainfall was not sufficient for the crops, the price of rice, after dropping slightly for a few days, is again soaring. The Nanking Municipal Government is taking steps to regulate prices.

The areas in the southern section of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway are suffering from the drought, says a message from Hsuchow, north-eastern Kiangsu. If rain does not fall within the next few days, the crops will be ruined.—Kuo Min.

MISER'S TREASURE FOUND

Buried Beneath Temple for Fifty Years

Canton, July 26.

Hidden underneath the ground in an old broken temple for over fifty years, a miser's hoard valued at $50,000 has been discovered in the Tsingyuan district, near Canton. The successful hunt was made by the grandson of the original possessor of the treasure.

It appears that fifty years ago a keeper of a temple in Tsingyuan hoarded the money which he had accumulated during his lifetime, putting away for nearly sixty years every coin he received from visiting worshippers.

When the miser died he left no will and a map he drew was the only hint that his wealth was buried underneath the ground on which the temple stands. The map subsequently passed into the hands of the deceased's daughter-in-law who, being unable to read, did not know what it indicated and left it in a drawer together with other papers for years. By accident the map was recently discovered by the grandson of the deceased miser, which led to the finding of the earthenware pots containing the treasure.—Reuter.

HIROTA MAY VISIT MANCHOUKUO

New Japanese Policy Towards Changchun

Tokyo, July 28.

Mr. K. Hirota, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has decided to make an inspection trip in Manchuria in the near future in order to establish a new policy towards the new state, according to reports in usually reliable sources to-day.

While recently most of his time has been devoted to studying Japan's policy towards the forthcoming Naval Conference, Mr. Hirota believes it most urgent to establish firm political and financial co-operation between Japan and Manchoukuo for the purpose of maintaining peace in the Orient. He has already secured information regarding Manchoukuo from Mr. Kurayama, director of the Treaty Bureau, and Mr. Kuwajima, Chief of the Asiatic Affairs Bureau, who travelled in Manchuria some time ago.

Furthermore, the Foreign Minister has ordered Mr. M. Tani, Councillor to the Changchun Embassy, to return to Tokyo to make more reports on the present situation. It is said that Mr. Hirota intends to formulate his own policy towards the new state, based on the reports of these persons.

Mr. Hirota's trip to Manchoukuo is expected to be made before the preliminary naval talks in London are resumed in October. He may be accompanied by Mr. N. Satoh, Ambassador to France, who is returning here early in August.—United Press.

HEAT CAUSES DEATHS IN CHOWTSUN

Much Misery in the Locality: Hospital is Busy

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Chowtsun, July 23.

The terrible heat wave during the first half of July caused many deaths in this locality. Several died at the hospital after every effort had been made by the hardworked staff. One man lay down by a tree and died just near our house. Two died in the village behind us. A friend writing from Perchen, Putai Hsien, says on average of three a day were succumbing to the heat there.

For the last week we have had cooler nights and breezes from the north by day. Rain is very badly wanted to save the autumn crops. During the last week of June your correspondent was on a trip in the villages. The return journey was interrupted by a heavy downpour. Fortunately a shelter was found just in time in the house of an old friend. With only a bicycle, no camp bed, and no net, the prospects for the night did not look rosy. I wondered if I should be asked to share the *kang* on which my host was resting. It was surrounded by an old net almost black with age.

On such a day, as the rain poured down, it was possible to reflect on the tremendous problem of rural rehabilitation. In a word, until the women and girls of the villages get "New Life" there will not be much progress made towards decent homes. Why have not the many returned students as yet produced a Wilberforce or a Shaftesbury to set free their crippled sisters, and to put a stop for ever to the cruel custom of footbinding?

KIENSI RESIDENTS BREATHE EASILY

Communist Forces not Moving In Their Direction

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kiensi, June 30.

We are still allowed to stay on in peace. So far as known the Communists have not moved in this direction. It is now said that they have retreated across the border into Szechuen. Some who think they know say that the invasion was merely an attempt to make their way across to the western part of Szechuen. This would be reasonable. There is a strong Communist element in Luchow and Yunning areas. But the forces in North-east. Szechuen could not force a way through to join up with that section, so perhaps though it would be easy to push through along the North border of Kweichow. Apparently their invasion is not being pushed with their usual vigour. We do not grieve at their departure.

People are wondering how they are to get through. The only commodity of any importance produced for export from this province is opium. For some reason no merchants are coming to buy this year's crop. This means difficulty for many. Perhaps Kweichow merchants will have to form their own selling organization and push their goods in the general market instead of waiting for dealers to seek them out.

There is still much muttering against the heavy demands for military expense. People have never known such burdensome exactions, and they grumble. They have not reached the stage attained by some nations of taking pride in their military organization. Left to themselves the Chinese people would be the most civil, peaceful, agreeable neighbours in the family of nations. But they are so terribly exploited by demagogues who find militarism a good pretext for furthering their own ends.

NO RISING SUN FOR MT. FUJI

Shizuoka, July 28.

Love of natural beauty to-day won against showy nationalism when Mr. H. Tanaka, Governor of Shizuoka Prefecture, refused to permit the hoisting of a huge Rising Sun flag on top of Mt. Fuji, Japan's sacred mountain. Such a display, he said, would mar the aesthetic silhouette of the famous dormant volcano.

Original plans called for the raising of a Japanese flag, 80 ft. by 58 ft. on top the mountain at dawn on August 5. The colours were to symbolize national unity, according to Mr. M. Toyama, head of the Amur River Society, a reactionary organization; Viscount C. Ogasawara and Count Y. Futaara, sponsors of the movement to finance the making of the huge banner.—Rengo.

KULING ENJOYMENT IN FULL SWING

Hikes, Swimming, Tennis Well Patronized

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kuling, July 21.

After nearly three weeks of dry warm weather, Kuling is enjoying a cool spell to the delight of everybody. The thermometer is down to 70 these days, so that most people are arranging for long hikes and picnics.

This year most of the visitors are trying the trips on the south and east sides of the Lushan, which are somewhat longer in distance but amply repay the extra time and energy used. The beautiful tiger lilies and trumpet lilies for which Kuling is famed are now coming into bloom, and though we have had an exceptionally dry spell the trees and shrubs do not seem to have suffered much. Fortunately there was no real water shortage, though some had to go further than usual for their water supply.

The swimming pool receipts should be higher than ever this year, judging by the number who visit the pool several times a day, both young and old. The pool is large enough for 100 or more to be in at any time, and still give room for swimming about.

The tennis courts have not yet been very full but every day a good number gather there. We noticed Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang on the courts the other day with some of his friends enjoying a good game of tennis.

Many Officials

Amongst the important officials up here are the former Premier Shu Shih-ying, and a former President of China Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, and also the Governor of Hunan has paid a visit to Kuling where he has a bungalow.

There is no doubt that Kuling is to Nanking what Peitaiho is to the diplomatic officials at Peking, and in the near future there will be big developments up here.

The government is sufficiently interested to develop Kuling on modern lines, well protected and efficiently policed. Attention is being given to problems of sanitation, water systems, and general health conditions, so that Kuling will be able to retain its title as the "premier health resort of China."

As regards amusements we must mention that very excellent programmes are being given every week at the Auditorium, the proceeds of which go to paying off the debt on the Auditorium. The committee in charge are to be congratulated on the talent they have secured for these concerts, especially as all services are rendered entirely voluntarily.

Next week an interesting wedding is to take place at the Church of the Ascension between two members of the Swedish Church Mission. The bride is Miss Lois Ehrnstrom and the groom is Pastor Gunnar Sjoholm, both of whom came to China early this year for work in Hunan.

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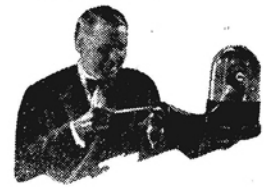

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HONGKONG WATER PROBLEM SOLVED

Phenomenal Rains Fill Reservoirs: 1926 Experience Recalled: Mui Tsai Decrease

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hongkong, July 14.

Like great cities the world over, Hongkong is concerned about the future of her citizenry as far as housing conditions can determine it. The Colonial Secretary's report for the year 1933 explains the situation and tells what is being done to alleviate the crowded conditions which modern Hongkong has inherited from the days of early building.

In the city of Victoria the major defect of housing is due to lack of town planning, but since a large proportion of the city was erected in the early days of the Colony, when town planning was little practised even in Europe, the conditions to-day are a heritage, the elimination of which involves immense sums of money and probably considerable opposition if attempted on a large scale.

Swatow Notes

The weekly "At Homes" instituted at the British Consulate by Mrs. Pratt last year are being continued this year by Mr. Pratt. Large numbers are enjoying them each week.

The beautiful grounds of the British Consulate lend themselves admirably to the purpose, and all who come find the afternoons increasingly enjoyable.

The "Masu Season" appears to have opened in full swing and each week-end sees large numbers on the island enjoying the breezes and swimming. The tendency this year is privately owned matsheds, and there are now quite a number erected by individuals or small groups.

Called to the Bar

News was received in Hongkong recently that Mr. George Samuel Zimmern had been called to the Bar, Gray's Inn, on June 13.

Mr. Zimmern is a younger member of a well-known local family. He received his education at the Diocesan Boys' School and passed the matriculation examination of the University of Hongkong. For several years he was an ardent Church worker and was prominently identified with St. Peter's Church's Young Men's Club.

Proceeding to England in 1928, Mr. Zimmern received his B.A. degree at Oxford (Keble College) last year, obtaining second class honours in Modern Greats. Earlier in his course he passed the general ordination examination with three distinctions. He will be returning to Hongkong in September.

Water for Everybody

The phenomenal downpour which made memorable a day toward the end of June had the effect of "washing away" all Hongkong's carefully planned rationing of water. Now taps gush forth at any hour of the day or night, and there is no longer the need to dash home for a bath lest the supply be cut off inopportunely. That happened in Hongkong during the past months; on days when the proverbial dogs and cats were hurtling down, many a householder tried in vain to get a bath.

But that is all over now. Since the end of June a full supply has been available in all districts. Before the rainfall of the day that wrought all this change, the reservoirs had 922,000,000 gallons of water. After the deluge the figure was up to 1,535,000,000 gallons. And more has been collected almost daily ever since, for the rainy season is holding its own.

It is interesting to note the various readings by which the exceptionally heavy fall was recorded. At the Wong Nei Chong Reservoir a little over eleven inches was recorded for the 24 hours. More than two inches came down within an hour during the early morning of that day, incessant claps of thunder and lightning accompanying it.

Comparatively little damage was done, minor landslides on the island as well as on the mainland being the only mishaps reported.

1926 Experience Recalled

Hongkong is able to cope with even a phenomonal downfall of rain now because the experience of 1926 taught everyone a lesson. At that time several nullahs in various parts of the Colony were widened to cope with any similar situation which might arise. One of those enlarged was the nullah which ran out of Wong Nei Chong into the Praya past the Jockey Club stands. Although a huge volume of water came gushing down that way during the recent deluge, no damage whatever occurred along that route.

Happy Valley itself was a beautiful sight the morning after the heaviest rainfall, the place being a sort of miniature lake. Here the water drained rapidly away, as it did in most parts of the Colony, when the storm ceased.

Mui Tsai in Hongkong

The number of registered Mui Tsai in the Colony fell from 3,188 at the beginning of the year to 2,692 at its end, according to the extract dealing with the Mui Tsai question which appears in the Report of the Secretary for Chinese Affairs for 1933.

This reduction is mainly accounted for by permanent departures from the Colony, restoration to parents or other relatives, and marriage.

Two Assistant Chinese Lady Inspectors have worked throughout the year with Inspector Fraser in connection with Mui Tsai, whose status in Hongkong, by their efforts, is no longer that of slave girls. These girls, as every one knows, are now more members of the family than otherwise, though in many cases they receive wages if that were a part of the agreement with their relatives.

During the past year 56 prosecutions were brought under the Mui Tsai Ordinance, with 69 convictions. Most of the charges had to do with the keeping of unregistered Mui Tsai in the Colony.

New Territories

The report on the New Territories for 1933 is not entirely encouraging, though there are some bright spots in even that document. Owing to the almost complete drought in the early part of the summer, large tracts of paddyfields were left unplanted and the first crop of rice was a failure. Fortunately the rain came at a critical time just when the seedlings for the second crop were on the point of withering, and the crop, which proved to be a good one, was saved.

Moreover, although the payment of Crown rent was slow, largely because of the failure of the first crop, payments came in well toward the end of the collection season. Finally only $42.08 remained outstanding in the sum of $99,957,53, which is probably a record for the district.

The year was not too good for the fishing industry as the prices obtained were low. The continued heavy customs duty payable on the import of dried fish into China is having an injurious effect on the industry. This duty exceeds the value of the fish and is as high as $3 per picul.

The electric light supply has been extended to Castle Peak and Shataukok. The district between Au Tau and Fanling still remains to be served. Though very popular in market towns, electricity is not being used to any extent in the villages nor is it likely to be until some reduction is made in the price of current, says the report.

There is a storage tank for water at Taipo Market, but it has not succeeded in bringing the long hoped for increase in pressure in the mains. When the new and larger main now under construction is completed the full benefit of the new tank should be felt.

As is often the case in such localities, the registration of births and deaths did not work satisfactorily for a long time. It was not easy to persuade the villagers that there was no ulterior motive at the back of the government's decision to enforce the law. A number of prosecutions had to be undertaken before the people made any move toward registration, but now the system is well established.

College Without a Home

A unique institution in Hongkong is the Munsang College, which has a record of almost ten years' service back of it, but which has never yet owned its own home. The total expenditure for the upkeep of the college for the past nine years is somewhere around $59,000, while the item of rent alone comes to the stupendous sum of over $53,000.

Sir William Shenton addressed the students on their recent prize day, while Mr. R. Huang, the headmaster, discussed the progress made by the campaign towards erecting a building to house the college's various departments.

FOREIGNER'S ESCAPE FROM DEATH

Car Plunges Into Floods in Kwangsi

Canton, July 25.

The flood water in Kwangsi, which has played havoc with crops, cattle, and farms along the banks of the West River, nearly claimed the life of Mr. H. F. Green, of the Asiatic Petrolem Co., according to a report reaching here from Wuchow.

Mr. Green had a very narrow escape from drowning when a motor-car in which he was riding ran into a river where the bridge had been swept away by the floods.

Mr. Green was travelling with a Chinese companion from Nanning to Wuchow when the accident occurred. The road was flooded and, unable to see that the bridge was damaged, he attempted to cross. The car plunged down into the swirling waters. Mr. Green and his companion managed to jump out and swim ashore, but the driver unfortunately could not extricate himself and was carried away by the current.— Reuter.

H'KONG JOCKEY CLUB SPECIAL SWEEP

The Government Draws Tax of Five Per Cent.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hongkong, July 14.

The Hongkong Jockey Club are to have a special cash sweep on the Picnic Bay Stakes, which will be decided at the 7th Extra Race Meeting, to be held on September 22. Tickets, which are limited to 100,000, cost $1 each, and the conditions will be exactly the same as those for the sweep on the Juling Stakes in June, which proved so popular.

Five per cent. of the total sweepstakes will be deducted to cover the Government Betting Tax, and then 20 per cent. commission to the Club. From the remainder, 20 per cent. will be deducted for prizes to drawers of unplaced entered ponies (i.e., ponies entered for the Picnic Bay Stakes, whether they are started or not). Should all the tickets be taken up, the first prize will be H.K. $42,560, the second H.K. $12,160, and the third H.K. $6,080. The sum of $15,200 will be divided amongst the drawers of unplaced entered ponies.

Interest in the forthcoming sweep already is keen.

Owner's Consistent Success

For a number of years it has been the custom for Mr. L. Dunbar to carry off the biggest aggregate of winning stakes during each successive season of racing. That this season is not going to be an exception is quite evident, for the reason that Mr. Dunbar already has netted $18,967, including a valuable trophy (the Challenge Cup) won by Liberty Bay, who has an unbeaten record.

"Mr. "Dynasty" secures second place, with $9,890, and Mr. Lan, who purchased a number of Derby griffins for the first time this season, runs a very close third, with $9,886, which includes the Garrison Cup, a trophy highly prized by local owners of subscription griffins.

The Season Reviewed

The half-season was reviewed last week in two issues of the "Morning Post," when "Early Bird" gave his estimates of ponies and their jockeys. In discussing the latter, he expressed himself as being sorry that Shanghai jockeys do not ride in Hongkong more often, going on to say:

"It is a pity that we don't have the Shanghai jockeys with us more often, for their records show that they are excellent riders. If a pony has a winning chance, they usually manage to bring him home all right. I got a great kick out of watching the rivalry between D. S. Li, F. Marshall and Y.S. Chang at the annual meeting. Mr. J. Pote-Hunt came and stayed a little time with us last easter and his record was six wins, seven thirds and two unplaced. Amongst the Chinese riders, Mr. T. L. Wong did well, but he had to bow to our own local rider, Mr. S. Y. Liang, who leads him by one point."

Australian Ponies

A phase of racing that is not so well-known in Shanghai as in Hongkong came in for a share of "Early Bird's" attention in the same article:—

"Nobody will dispute the fact that the last batch of Australians are far and away the best of the 'down under' importations of date. They are undoubtedly very fast and seen to be standing up to racing much better than any of the other shipments. Able Amazon, who, from the first, has shown great promise, is extraordinarily fast and has already collected a large amount of stake money, with four wins and only one second place in five outings. Not such a bad record, you will say, but it is one that would have been even better but for an error of judgment on the part of the rider, who found the Australian ponies much more difficult to ride after the small "Y" Class ponies from up north. Another Shanghai jockey, Mr. Marshall, positively refused to ride the Australian ponies and freely confessed that they scared the life out of him, for they were too fast.

"This is no joke. If you would like to experience a thrill, get yourself legged up on one of these fliers and gallop out a fast six furlong run, and you'll soon see the difference between the Australian and the China pony. Norman Deitz, who rode Bronze Era, and accounted for Able Amazon the only time this pony was beaten, showed that a jockey who can think quick is a real live asset when it comes to riding an Aussie pony. He jumped his mount out to a tremendous lead, smashed up the pace of the race, and finally had the rest of the field blowing like a school of sperm whales, trying to catch him over the last furlong. It was a ruse that only a good jockey would have been game to tackle and the easy win he secured was a credit to his nerve and brilliant judgment."

CANTON PUTS CURB ON "GOLD RUSH"

Exploited Mines Claimed to Be on Government Land

Canton, July 25.

The gold "rush" at Ta Tu Po Shan in Kuantung province, started by the news that gold deposits have been discovered there, has come to an abrupt end as a result of the Canton Government's action to stop unauthorized exploitation of the mines.

It is announced that the Government is sending gendarmes to the Yenping district, where the Ta Tu Po Shan mountain is located, to stop further digging by the villagers.

Following the discovery of rich gold deposits in the mountain, inhabitants in the neighbourhood streamed to the area and it is stated that over 10,000 taels of gold have actually been removed. Another goldfield is reported to have been discovered in another spot in the same district.

The Canton authorities claim that both areas are on government land and unauthorized exploitation by individuals is therefore not permitted.

The troops sent to the mountain have express orders to take drastic measures to guard the discoveries. —Reuter.

CANTON MOVES TO AID RICKSHAWS

Exploitation of Pullers Being Combatted

Canton, July 25.

"During the present heat wave, please do not command your rickshaw puller to run fast." This is one of the many slogans written on posters appearing in the Canton street in connection with the campaign to improve the conditions of rickshawmen.

Official action has been taken to stop the exploitation of rickshaw pullers by owners, who are strictly forbidden to make further "extortions" from the men.

The rickshaw companies are required also to provide the pullers with rain coats and hats, while 20 per cent. of the rickshaw tax is to be set aside for the construction of hostels for the coolies. These measures are designed to minimize the hardships of the unfortunate pullers. In addition, all policemen on duty in the streets must carry small medicine boxes in order to render first aid to rickshawmen stricken with prostration or any summer disease while running in the streets.—Reuter.

FOREIGN BUDDHISTS FOR TIBET

May Accompany Panchen Lama When He Returns

Shanghai, July 23.

Four of his most enthusiastic European followers may accompany the Living Buddha of Tibet should the Panchen Lama finally decide to leave this country to make his way back to his own.

The four European Buddhists, according to information just received from Peking, have all been in China for nearly ten years studying the principles of Mahayana Buddhism by coming into direct contact with actual conditions in Buddhist countries in the Far East.

The four intrepid followers of the Panchen Lama are:

Mr. Basil Crump, former editor of "The Law Times," London: former motor and aeronautical editor of "The Field," and "The Queen," London: being a pioneer expert on aeronautics, who joined the Buddhist Faith in the year 1893, and has been in China for the past eight years, travelling through many provinces in this country, including Chinghai.

Mrs. Gordon Cleather, the widow of the late Colonel Gordon Cleather, and a pupil of the late Madame H. P. Blavatsky (who studied many years in Tibet and was the great exponent in the West of Tibetan Esoteric Buddhism), through whom Mrs. Cleather became a Buddhist of the Tibetan Esoteric School nearly fifty years ago.

Lord Davey's Daughter

Mr. Graham Gordon Cleather, son of Mrs. Cleather, who (besides German, French, Italian and Russian) speaks, reads and writes Tibetan, and also speaks Chinese, and Hindustani.

Miss C. Davey, grand-daughter of the late Lord Davey, who was prominent in judicial circles in England. Her father was killed in the Great War when the ship on board which he was travelling, was sunk by a torpedo. Miss Davey came to China with the Cleather-Crump party, and her elder sister, who afterwards went to Canada and was married there.

Mrs. Cleather, Mr. Graham Cleather, and Mr. Crump came to Peking just recently to see the Panchen Lama about future plans, and were received by him last Sunday morning in the Chung Nan Hai, Peking. Miss Davey will go to Peking shortly from Tientsin to join them.

It is sound advice of course to EAT MORE FRUIT, and we really intend to follow it, and then MONOTONY steps in, and we weaken. Fresh or cooked fruits served with a topping of Nestle's Pure Thick Cream are delightful, and better still are Pineapple and Banana Trifles, when this Cream is used in their making,

BUT——

even then, we are still somewhat under the shadow of Monotony.

We want more recipes of greater variety to meet the need, so we remember the series of appealing dishes by a famous chef, detailed in that useful booklet "The Cream of Creams", which the Nestle Co., P. O. Box 705, Shanghai, send us so willingly without any charge, when we write for a copy.

NESTLÉ'S PURE THICK CREAM

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What Is Cruelty?

Nanking S.P.C.A.'s Definitions

Nanking, July 26.

An attempt to define what exactly constitutes cruelty to animals is made in the regulations just published by the Nanking S. P. C. A., which was sponsored by a number of prominent residents, including the Mayor, Mr. Shih Ying.

Apart from certain general provisions, the regulations stipulate the maximum working hours as well as the maximum load for every class of domestic animal.

A horse, according to the regulations, should not be made to work continuously over eight hours in winter or six hours in summer.

A horse-carriage should not contain more than six people, including the driver.

Cruelty will be charged if a horse is made to carry on his back a load of over 150 kilograms, or if a horse-drawn cart is loaded with goods weighing over 200 kilograms.

As regards donkeys, the regulations stipulate that it is cruelty to make them work continuously for over six hours or carry a load of over 98 kilograms. Two persons sitting on one donkey also constitute an act of cruelty.

The regulations give ten hours as the maximum period of continuous labour for oxen, whose maximum load is fixed at 200 kilograms.

The general provisions applicable to all kinds of domestic cattle require rest and medical attention for sick or wounded animals. Excessive beating and wilful injuries to animals, as well as failure to give them sufficient food, are prohibited.

As regards domestic fowls, the regulations prohibit plucking before life is extinct, holding fowls head downward, or the infliction of unnecessary pain in causing their death.

In case of serious cruelty, the wounded cattle or birds may be temporarily removed from their owners and placed under the care of the S. P. C. A. When the animals have sufficiently recovered from their injuries they will be returned to their owners, provided that the latter refund the society whatever expenses of feeding may have been incurred.

Persons violating the regulations for a second time will be punished by fines ranging from $15 downward. —Reuter.

C.E.R. SALE PARLEYS

Soviet Officials Leave to Talk Matters over with Moscow

Manchuli, July 27.

Three rich Soviet officials of the Chinese Eastern Railway left here to-day for Moscow after completing a conference with other C.E.R. officials.

M. Yurenev, Soviet Ambassador to Japan, received a new proposal from the Manchoukuo Government this week with regard to the long-pending transfer of the line to Manchoukuo. It was reported here that Moscow will decide its policy towards the new proposal after consulting with the Soviet C.E.R. officials.—United Press.

CHINESE STUDENTS FOR BRITAIN

List of the Successful Candidates

Nanking, July 24.

The Director of the Office of the Board of Trustees of the Boxer Indemnity Fund announces the results of the 1934 examinations for scholarships to England. Altogether there were 425 applicants for the examinations which were held simultaneously in Nanking and Peking from July 11 to 13.

Out of the 31 scholarships offered, 26 have been awarded on the basis of the results of the competitive examination. The following are the successful candidates:—

Geodesy:—Chen Yung-ling, Tung Chung-lin. Hsia Chien Pai, Wang Chih-cho.

Civil Engineering:—Chou Tsung-lien, Chang You-ling, Tung Ta-hsung. Mechanical Engineering:—Ko Yuan-heng. Aeronautics:—Ling Chih-bing. Naval Architecture:—Chen Chong-hui. Metallurgy:—Shaw Ziang-wa, Chiu Yu-chih. Medicine:—Wu Tsai-tung. Public Health:—Miss Wu Jung-lien.

Geography:—Ting Su, Lin Chao, Yuen Shou-chweng, Chung Tao-ming. Physics:—Chu Yin-sien. Li Kwoh-ting, Tsien Ling-choa. Mathematics:—Chow Hung-ching, Tang Pei-chung.

Western History:—Yang Jien-pien. English Literature:—Miss Yu Da-yuen. Economics:—Wu Chi-yang.

The scholarship students will sail from Shanghai for England on August 21 in the ss. Ranpura. The Director further wishes to add that because of the early announcement of the examinations for this year enabling the candidates to make better preparations, the examination papers were generally of a higher standard than last year.—Reuter.

JAPAN REPORTS ON MANDATES

Fortification Rumour Flatly Denied

Tokyo, July 25.

The Japanese Government despatched its annual report on the administration of the Japanese mandated islands in the South Pacific to the League of Nations through the Consul-General at Geneva yesterday.

Although Japan's withdrawal from the League takes effect in March, 1935, the Government here is firm in its decision to retain the islands. Government leaders are now simply fulfilling the duty of making an annual report about the islands to the League as provided under Article 22 of the League Covenant.

In the report, which was sent yesterday, the Japanese Government flatly denied the rumour that the mandated islands in the Pacific are being fortified. The report said that the naval squadrons which were stationing there following the establishment of the South Sea Islands Government have been completely withdrawn and there are no troops or sailors at present. It was further declared that the natives are not required to take military education.—United Press.

CHINESE ARMY PARTY IN GERMANY

Commission of 22 Arrives in Berlin

Berlin, July 28.

A commission consisting of 22 Chinese high officials and army officers arrived here to-day from Munich by the huge airliner Feldmarshal von Hindenburg. Among the representatives of civil service there was the Vice Minister for Traffic, Mr. Yue Fei-peng.

The military delegation which was sent to Europe for several months to study European armies, is led by General Hsue Ting-yao, commander of the 17th army that fought the Japanese in North China last year. Among the others are General Chiang Tsu-yu, who equipped the Government troops with armed trains, Colonel Wang Ching-lou, chief of the traffic department of the War Ministry, and also the chiefs of the news service and the traffic troops, Colonels Hua Tseng-ling and Sze Li. On the journey from Munich the visitors were accompanied by Lieutenant Brinkmann, Major Pirner and Baron von Lupin, of the Federation of German industries.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

ANOTHER BRIBERY CASE LOOMING

Ex-Minister Involved in New Japanese Scandal

Tokyo, July 28.

Baron Kumakichi Nakajima, former Minister of Commerce and Industry in the Saito Cabinet, who has been detained in prison since July 21, will be formally indicted on July 30 for receiving bribes, according to the Japanese press.

It is stated that the Minister of Justice, Mr. Ohara, will, through the Premier, Admiral K. Okada, obtain the Imperial sanction to formally indict Baron Nakajima.

On July 21, the former Minister of Commerce and Industry, was summoned to the office of the District Procurator for an examination in connection with what has become known as the Kuroda scandal, following which he was detained.

Baron Nakajima's residence was thoroughly searched by the authorities and a large quantity of documents consigned to him from the Ichigaya prison was seized.—Reuter.

GENRO APPROVES OKADA POLICIES

Tokyo, July 28.

The Premier, Admiral K. Okada, to-day made his first formal visit to Prince Kimmochi Saionji, the sole living "Genro," at the latter's villa at Gotemba at the foot of Mt. Juji. He gave a full report on the Government's ten fundamental policies, selection of the Vice-Ministers and Councillors, development of the Five Ministers' Conference and the Government policy towards the 1935 Naval Disarmament Conference. It was reliably learned that the elder statesman encouraged the Premier to adhere to his plans. The meeting continued for two hours.—United Press.

STIRRING RESCUE ON YANGTZE

s.s. Shasi Saves Two Women From Overturned Junk

Shanghai, July 24.

Another stirring tale of British skill and heroism has been added to the long list which go to make up the story of the Yangtze River since navigation by British ships began on its broad bosom.

The C.N. ss. Shasi, proceeding from Wuhu to Nanking on Saturday in the howling wind and high seas of typhoon weather, sighted a junk overturned and totally wrecked, barely awash on the surface. Observation showed two persons clinging to the wreckage and the great problem of rescuing them had to be decided almost instantly.

As the plight of the two women was pitifully obvious, a collection was taken among the crew of the Shasi. In all $126 was collected and handed to the women. They were landed at Nanking where they had friends and an inquiry showed that they were in good hands and little the worse for their harrowing experience.

The captain of the Shasi told a representative of the "North-China Daily News" that the weather was so severe on the way downriver that the main decks of the river steamer were awash a great deal of the time. In describing the rescue of the two women, he described it as being quite the usual thing and "all in the day's work."

CANTON MONOPOLY OF WOLFRAM

Canton, July 25.

That wolfram ore, the principal product in the Kiangsi-Kuangtung border region, plays an important role in national defence and in international armed conflicts is stressed in an official statement explaining the Canton Government's action in placing a monopoly on the ore.

Wolfram is largely used in the manufacture of armaments and the present growing demand for it is held to be indicative of the world armament race being renewed. It is pointed out that similar conditions existed just prior to the outbreak war in 1914.

It is estimated that the wolfram production in Southern Kiangsi and Northern Kuangtung represents half of the world output.—Reuter.

BRITAIN BUILDS NEW SHIP FOR CHINA

Newcastle, July 27.

Mme. Quo Tai-chi, wife of the Chinese Minister to Great Britain, to-day lunched the ss. Haiyuan, first of the four ships which are being built—two on the Tyne and two on the Clyde—for the Chinese Government.

In a speech, Mr. Quo Tai-chi stressed the achievement of Sino-British co-operation. He said that the Chinese were gratified that the ships were giving work to an industry which was suffering most from unemployment.

The Haiyuan will leave for China in September, and the other three ships in the course of the autumn. —Reuter.

GLOOMY PROSPECTS IN KASHING

Famine Greatly Feared from Effects of Drought

From Our Own Correspondent

Kashing, July 26.

The drought began to break with a shower on July 18. Since then successive rains have raised the level of the Grand Canal more than eight inches. Passenger boats are trying to resume schedules.

Estimates of damage done by the long dry heat differ. In some sections there is almost a total loss. In others, the prospects are improving. The essential difference is seen in those areas where irrigation was or was not possible.

In all cases observed, for early or even late rice, where water could be pumped in sufficiently, the outlook is reassuring. In fields where water was available for only part of the time, the loss is heavy. Worse still is where the late rice was planted, but irrigation canals and ditches dried leaving tender plants to wither. Worst of all is the comparatively higher ground, which became too dry and hard to plant anything. Fortunately, many of the farmers managed to save fruit and vegetable gardens. Yet others lost their little or all.

Of the abundant rice crop of last year no great surplus remains, for the reason that many had to sell so much at a low price to get a little ready money for other things. Now, they are having to buy at higher rates. Within all the former seven districts of the old Kashing prefecture, farmers by hundreds and even thousands are pouring in petitions for relief from taxes first. The cry for food may come later. Famine relief agencies are already making inquiries and in some cases surveys of the situation.

As this region has not had an absolute famine for over 40 years, what suffering comes to the people will be doubly difficult because they are not accustomed to meet famine conditions.

JAPANESE SHIPPING SUBSIDES

Tokyo, July 27.

The Shipping Investigation Board, which was formed by a special committee, submitted a report to-day to the Japanese Minister of Communications recommending that the present subsidy system should be continued for a further five years when it expires in October next year.

It recommended however, that the subsidy should be reduced from Y. 50 to Y. 48 a ton, while 500,000 tons of new ships, including passenger craft and fast freighters, should be built, and half a million tons of old ships should be scrapped.

Ship-owners critize the decreased subsidy, declaring that Y. 50 is a fair subsidy in view of the recent rise in shipbuilding costs in Japan.—Reuter.

Interviewed by Chinese pressmen Mr. Chang Yung-nien, deputy Customs Commissioner entrusted by the Ministry of Finance with the task of making preparations for the establishment of Customs stations at the various passes along the Great Wall, said that as the result of his recent visit to Kupeikow it had been decided to establish a station there first.

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SHANGHAI

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SHANGHAI NEWS

FINE AIRCRAFT DISPLAY AT HUNGJAO

Lord Malcolm Douglas-Hamilton and Lieut. A. D. Bennett Demonstrate Britain's Latest

One of the most magnificent air displays yet seen in Shanghai was given at Hungjao Aerodrome on Tuesday (July 24), when the Far East Aviation Co. demonstrated two of the latest types of British fighting aircraft. Even the sharp and severe rainstorm just at the end of the show did not dampen the enthusiasm of the many hundreds of official and unofficial spectators present in and around the grounds.

The pilots of the afternoon were Lord Malcolm Douglas-Hamilton and Flight-Lieutenant A. D. Bennett. The former has come to the Far East to be an instructor in the new Far Eastern Flying School in Hongkong. The latter is China manager for the Far East Aviation Co.

The machines used in the demonstration were an Avro 637 two-seater reconnaisance and light bombing aeroplane, and the new Fairey Fox IV, which is the speediest two-seater fighter ever brought to Shanghai and one of the latest developments in fighting aeroplanes.

In the presence of many official guests, including H.M. Consul-General Sir John Brenan and Lady Brenan, Mayor Wu Te-chen, Dr. H. H. Kung, Brigadier F. S. Thackeray, and many others, the programme started just on time.

Loud Speaker Explained

As Lord Malcolm climbed into the Avro 637 and warmed up in preparation for his take-off, a loud speaker installed to the rear of the enclosure was utilized to explain the type of plane and the manœuvres which it would be put through. Taking off smoothly, the plane climbed to 3,000 feet from which height it was put through a series of aerobatics which thoroughly demonstrated the fitness of the machine and the ease with which it could be handled.

With the simplicity of the true artist Lord Malcolm looped, half-looped, went into a spin, rolled, half-rolled, and finally dived to near the ground from where the first demonstration of "crazy flying" which Shanghai has ever seen was given.

That this is truly called "crazy flying" was quickly demonstrated to the amazed and almost incredulous crowd of spectators. Never more than 50 feet or so from the ground Lord Malcolm flew round and round the aerodrome, his aeroplane behaving like a machine almost completely out of control. It twisted, dipped, rose and fell, until it seemed apparent that it must crash. More than once the plane disappeared behind the low buildings at one end, or the small grove of trees at the other end of the field, and the audience literally held their breath, never expecting to see the plane rise again.

Meanwhile the loudspeaker was explaining officially that this type of flying should never be undertaken by any flier with less than 1,000 hours air experience. This was not difficult to believe, for it is one of the finest tests of the fitness of both machine and pilot that could possibly be imagined. The consummate ease with which Lord Malcolm Douglas-Hamilton handled the machine was a reflection of credit to both the flier and the skill of the British aircraft designer.

Fighter Demonstrated

No sooner had he landed, than Flight-Lieutenant Bennett took off in the Fairey Fox IV. This is a two-seater reconnaissance fighter with all the trim lines of a racing craft and yet with the deadly appearance of the most vicious of war machines. Streamlined in a way that is reminiscent of the seaplanes with which Britain used to win the Schnedier Cup, and powered with a Rolls-Royce Kestrel water-cooled motor, it is obviously all that was intended, one of the deadliest machines yet thought of in the mind of the designer. Even the two machine guns, trained forward to fire through the propellor, were in their own grooves on each side of the fuselage so that they too followed the general streamlining of the craft.

The take-off was truly eye-opening for, once clear of the ground, instead of circling for height, Lieut. Bennett put the plane into a steep climb and went straight up and up until it was almost too high to be seen clearly. Then the nose was pointed down and with full power the plane hurtled to within fifty feet of the ground. The speed on this power dive is estimated at about 300 miles per hour.

Zooming up almost vertically the aeroplane was then put through every form of aerobatics that had been seen earlier, only this time they were done at a speed that was terrific. At the same time this demonstration was also done with an ease and an artlessness that made the demonstration all the more outstanding.

Double Exhibition

As the close of the performance the Avro 637, with Lord Douglas-Hamilton at the controls, took off again. Keeping low it circled round and round the field, doing a great deal of twisting and turning while the Fairey was dived at it from every conceivable angle. It was a splendid example of a dog-fight in the air between a fast machine and the slower type, and showed without any question how little hope a slower and older machine would have in war time against the latest in modern designs.

In the minds of the majority of spectators the greatest impression that was left at the end of the programme was the true artistry of the pilots in handling their superb machines. It was comparable to a master virtuoso of the violin playing a Stradivarius, as against a really good violinist on some lesser instrument. Both Lord Malcolm and Lieut. Bennett are artists in the air. The feeling is left that they could not be happy doing anything alse and every minute off the ground is for them like the playing of a masterpiece. Without the splendid machines they would still have been able to give an exhibition worth watching, but with these latest examples of British skill, design, and craftsmanship the day was perfect.

Just as the dog-fight began, at the end of the programme, a heavy rainstorm blew up which made everyone run for the shelter of the matshed which had been erected for refreshments. It was not long before those inside the shed were getting almost as wet as those outside but nothing but good humour was seen and all the comment overheard had to do with the spectacular performance that all were witnessing. People even forgot to chide Father Gherzi, the weather prophet of Siccawei Observatory, also an interested spectator, for the sudden shower that bid fair to ruin many a pretty frock.

Sheltered Beneath Table

Before the rain ceased there was a scene which must have been reminiscent of war times to those who had experienced them. Mats were never constructed to keep out rain, and soon the long horseshoe table in the shed was providing refuge to all that could crowd under it, men, women, and children. With the two planes roaring, zooming, swooping overhead, the imagination did not have to work overtime to picture the "take shelter" signal and its effects known to so many.

About 500 guests of all nationalities were admitted to the aerodrome, which was surrounded by troops and police to keep others out. Many more hundreds surrounded the area watching with equal eagerness. Among those present were:

Sir John and Lady Brenan, Brigadier F. S. Thackeray, Mayor Wu Te-chen, Dr. H. H. Kung, Minister of Finance, Gen. Wen Hung-en of the Bureau of Public Safety, Mr. Yu Ya-ching, Group-Commander Willock, air attaché to H.M. Legation, Mr. J. H. Liddell, Capt. and Mrs. E. A. R. Fowles, Mr. and Mrs. H. N Steptoe, Mr. Chapelain, postal commissioner, and Father Gherzi, S. J.

DISCIPLINARY ACTION IN HONGKEW INCIDENT

In regard to the Hongkew incident, when Sgt. Bellamy of the Shanghai Municipal Police was detained at Japanese Naval Police headquarters following an attempt to arrest two Japanese sailors, the Chairman, at last Wednesday's meeting of the Shanghai Municipal Council, simply announced that the report of the Police Disciplinary Board was available to members of the Council who wished to see it. Sgt. Bellamy has been transferred to Central Police Station.

A total of 191 cases of crime were reported to the Shanghai Municipal Police during the week ended yesterday, a decrease of one case from the previous week.

BRITISH AIRCRAFT DISPLAY AT HUNGJAO

"N.-C. Herald" Photos.

Gen. Wu Te-chen, Mayor of Greater Shanghai, Sir John Brenan, H.M. Consul-General, and Lord Malcolm Douglas-Hamilton, snapped in a happy moment before the beginning of the flying demonstration. Lord Malcolm was one of the pilots in the day's programme.

The Fairey Fox IV, two-seater reconnaissance fighter of great speed, which was the outstanding machine in the programme of the day. Its capabilities in the air proved truly amazing. Flight-Lieutenant A. D. Bennett can be seen standing at the end of the wing superintending last minute adjustments.

MANY WITNESS MOON ECLIPSE

Fire-crackers Scare Off "Heavenly Dog"

The moon was again saved from the "Heavenly Dog" on Thursday night by the banging of fire-crackers and the beating of gongs. But it had a very narrow escape.

This was testified to by thousands of spectators who witnessed its partial eclipse from 6.54 p.m. to 9.36 p.m. in a brilliant and almost cloudless sky. The dark shadow of the earth was already covering part of it when it rose above the horizon at three minutes past 7 o'clock and commenced its climb in the heavens, with the shadow rapidly gaining on it.

Loosing off fire-crackers began early in the afternoon, as early as 4 p.m., and grew in volume until the eclipse reached its climax at about 8.15 p.m., when the din in the districts thickly populated by the lowlier Chinese was nearly deafening. As the moon slowly reappeared as the eclipse waned, the noise proportionately decreased, its work having been successfully completed and the "Heavenly Dog," which ought by now to have become inured to the hopelessness of its chase, withdrew baffled once again.

Wounded in the stomach during a gun battle with the police in Urga Road, near Jailar Road corner, a gangster who managed his escape despite his serious condition, was finally taken by police early on Tuesday (July 24), when conveyed by his wife and a friend to the Paulun Hospital for medical assistance. He was immediately operated on. Meanwhile, the police, who had circulated messages to hospitals to detain any one who might appear with a bullet wound, were informed, resulting in the detention of the wife and friend.

Editor of "N.C.D.N." Honoured

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, July 27.

Mr. Edwin Haward, editor of the "North-China Daily News" who is at present here on leave, has been granted the freedom of the City of London. This honour has been conferred upon him as a distinguished journalist.

4,000 NOW WORKING AT B.C.C. PLANT

Difficulty Over Payment to "Old" Forces Settled

About 4,000 operatives have returned to work at the British Cigarette Co.'s "new" factory, Pootung, following cessation of the strike on Monday (July 23). On Friday 1,740 resumed work.

On Thursday morning, some 800 former workers of the "old" factory appeared at the "new" factory to receive their retiring gratuities, deposit, and annual bonus. An immediate protest was raised when they were informed that in computing retiring gratuities each month was counted as 26 days on the ground that were four Sundays in a month for which no pay was issued. An attempt was then made to prevent the operatives in the "new" factory from working, but members of the Chinese Police and Paoantui posted on the scene dissuaded the men from taking such a step and succeeded in dispersing them.

At 11 a.m. the management of the B.C.C. published a notice promising to issue the gratuities to the workers computing a month as thirty days for the purpose of paying gratuities. A total of some 300 workers received their money in the afternoon without further incident.

BUILDING PLANS OF CITY GOVERNMENT

Stadium, Library, Museum to be Constructed

A $1,000,000 stadium, a $300,000 library, and a $300,000 museum, which form a part of the construction programme of the Shanghai City Government, have been planned for the Civic Centre at Kiangwan. While the details of the library and museum have yet to be completed by the architects of the government, the contract for the stadium has already been signed to enable it to be ready before July of next year in time for the National Athletic Meeting.

The building plans of the above three structures are made possible by the successful flotation last week of $3,500,000 loan. In addition to the stadium, a library, and a museum, the authorities are to build a public hospital in the Civic Centre. Here the construction work is being pushed by the authorities in their efforts to transform a large area of fields into a modern city.

The Stadium

The stadium, which will consist of one 500-metre track, two 200-metre tracks, one football ground, three tennis courts, and three basketball grounds, will have a seating capacity of 40,000. It will also have a dormitory with accommodation for 3,000 athletes.

At the side of the stadium, a gymnasium with a seating capacity of 3,500 persons will be erected. It will have a floor area of 20 by 40 metres, and an arched ceiling 20 metres high, housing a basketball and a volleyball ground and a tennis court.

In addition to the gymnasium, there will be a swimming pool, a tennis stadium and baseball diamond. The swimming pool will be 20 by 30 metres, with a depth of four feet, six feet, and eleven feet. It will have a seating capacity of 4,500 persons.

The entire stadium group, which will be located at the Municipal Park, Civic Centre, will occupy approximately 270 mow of land. The tennis stadium and baseball diamond which are to be constructed at a future date will have a seating capacity of 4,000 persons each. The tennis stadium will consist of three lawn courts, club quarters, etc.

The Library

The library, which will be two-storeyed and of reinforced concrete, will occupy an area of 23,000 sq. ft. It will have a total volume of 1,100,000 cub. feet, with 50,000 linear ft. of book shelves. With a typical Chinese gate tower over the centre portion and an artificial granite facing, the library will have two main reading rooms with a seating capacity of 150 persons each, a periodical room and a stack room (about 400,000 vol. of books) with steel book-ranges and plate-glass deck-floor, offices, store rooms, etc.

The museum will be erected to the south-east of the new Municipal Building with a building area of 26,000 sq. ft. and 1,400,000 cub. ft. It will be a two-storey reinforced concrete construction, consisting of entrance hall, exhibition halls, galleries, library with a seating capacity of 100 persons, a lecture hall with a seating capacity of 300 persons, offices for administration, etc. The entire building is expected to be completed by July, 1935.

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BIG INCREASE IN LICENCE RATES

City Government Decides On New Scale

The City Government of Shanghai has decided on a big increase on motor car licence rates, it was learned from reliable sources on Monday (July 23). Though the new rates have received the approval of higher authorities, no order has been issued to the Bureau of Public Utilities by the City Government for enforcement. The City Government is also to increase licence rates on other vehicles.

The rates on motor vehicle licences were revised on January 1 this year. The forthcoming increase promises to be the first substantial one since 1930. The increase is being made to meet the growing expenses in the maintenance of public roads in view of the increasing mileage of highways.

It is estimated that the increase will bring a yearly additional revenue of $240,000 to the City Government.

Increase Defended

Interviewed regarding the proposed increase in motor licence fees, Mr. J. K. Choy, Commissioner of Finance of the Greater Shanghai Municipal Government, said that even after the proposed increase is put in force, the Chinese licence fees will remain substantially lower than those charged by the International Settlement and French Concession authorities, despite the far greater mileage of available Chinese roads. The Finance Commissioner stated:—

"The proposed increase has been approved by the Provisional Municipal Council and sanctioned by the Executive Yuan of the Central Government after careful consideration of the relevant facts.

"Miles and miles of roads have been built in Chinese territory out of general revenue. If the building of these roads had been dependent solely on receipts from motor car and truck licences, most of the roads would not be in existence to-day.

"These new roads have had to be maintained and kept in good condition out of general municipal revenue. In view of the extent of the Greater Shanghai area, most of the roads run through sparsely inhabited farm land with practically no substantial revenue such as house rates for their support. On the other hand, all the roads of the two foreign settlements run through highly congested areas, which yield an enormous revenue from house rates.

"Nevertheless the public pays more for foreign than Chinese motor licences as the following comparisons show:

COMPARATIVE LICENCE FEES

Class	International and French Conc.	Greater Shanghai Pres.	Prop.
Private Cars 901/1010 kilos.	$19.60	$14.	$17.
Hire Care 901/1010 kilos.	$29.40	$21.	$26.
Private Trucks 2701/3150 kilos.	$30.80	$22.	$27.
Hire Trucks 2701/3150 kilos.	$37.80	$33.	$41.
Motor-cycles	$28.	$20.	$28.

COMPARATIVE ROAD MILEAGE

International Settlement	270 kilometres
French Concession	90 kilometres
Greater Shanghai	350 kilometres

In addition to the 350 kilometres of Greater Shanghai, the Chinese licence fees entitle car owners to travel through five provinces with a mileage at present of 1,750 kilometres of motoring roads as the following shows: Kiangsu provinces, 719 kilometers; Chekiang province, 912 kilometers; Anhwei province, 120 kilometers; Greater Shanghai. 350 kilometres.

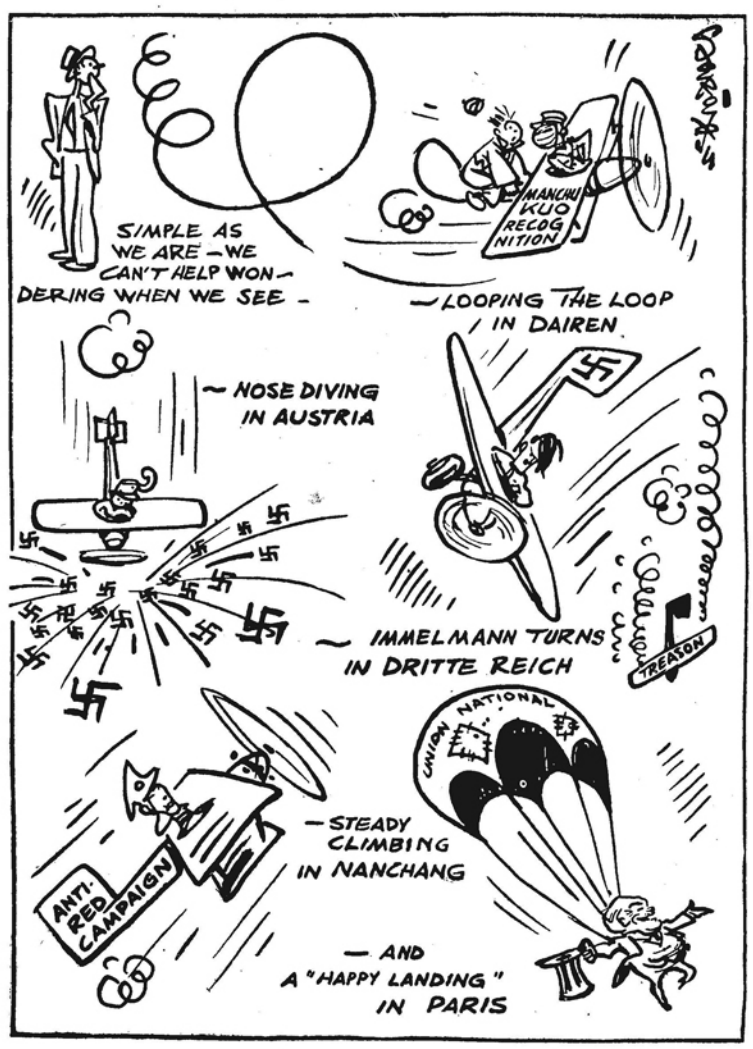
Regarding the criticism that holders of Chinese licences have been contributing for other objects besides road-building, and in connection with the recent issue of the Greater Shanghai loan, it is pointed out that most of the roads have been built in the past from other sources of revenue, not from motor licence receipts.—Kuo Min.

ORDER FOR DEMOLITION OF HOUSES

Chapei Residents' Agitation Against Bureau's Decision

Residents in the vicinity of Zaukadoo and Yachiton along the Soochow Creek in Chapei are agitating against the order of the Bureau of Public Works for the demolition of more than 100 houses on the water line.

Surveyors of the Bureau who have been at work along the southern bank of the creek at Zaukadoo have decided that houses on the water line should be demolished in order to facilitate the dredging and widening work. It is estimated that in Jessfield village some 110 dwellings have been marked down for demolition and the occupants have been instructed to remove before the end of the month.



MORE AEROBATICS *By SAPAJOU*

RICKSHAW MEN SUPPORT BOARD

Pullers Pledge Loyalty to S.M.C. "Unto Death": Owners Resist Reforms

In an effort to stay the action of the Rickshaw Board which has rejected its pleas to postpone enforcement of the new Public Rickshaw Licence Conditions from August 1 for two months, the Shanghai Rickshaw Owners' Association filed a petition with the Shanghai Municipal Council on Tuesday (July 24) for a complete reconsideration of the resolutions it previously passed regarding the rickshaw business in the International Settlement.

Holding the action on the part of the Board as tyrannical and in utter disregard of the interests of the public rickshaw owners, the Association has also petitioned the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Chinese Ratepayers' Association, and various countrymen's associations for assistance. It pointed out that should the activities of the Board proceed unchecked, all merchants engaged in the rickshaw business would soon be ruined.

Pullers' Manifesto

A long petition by nearly 2,000 rickshaw pullers of the International Settlement has been submitted to the Rickshaw Board, it was disclosed on Thursday. In this document the pullers pledge their unanimous support to the Rickshaw Board for the reforms instituted by the Council and urge the Board to stand firm against the opposition of the owners. One passage of the petition reads as follows:—

"We beg to state that with regard to the measures adopted by your Board (1) beginning August 1 to reduce the rental charge to ten dimes and to add one dime for the mutual aid fund, altogether eleven dimes small money for the two shifts of each day, (2) beginning January 1 next year to reduce further the rental charge to eight dimes and to add one dime for the mutual aid fund, altogether nine dimes small money, (3) through the aid of the Pullers' Mutual Aid Association to register the pullers free of charge, we 2,000 pullers and representatives of pullers give our unanimous support.

"As to the type of rickshaws it is a matter for your Board to decide. But we have recently read newspapers in which owners say that we pullers are opposed to the measures of the Council and that the owners are planning for our relief. We emphatically deny this statement and refuse to give our sympathy to them. What the owners call relief is nothing but a high-sounding phrase. When they are doing everything to squeeze and exploit us, what is the use of talk about relief?

"Our sole request is that your Board will stand firm by your plans to benefit the pullers and to give effective relief. To all the work designed for our real benefit we pullers pledge solemnly our support unto death and we request that your Board will appoint responsible people to organize the Mutual Aid Association at the earliest possible date, for which we shall be very grateful...."

In addition to sending in the above petition, representatives of the petitioners have also called on the Board to stress their request.

Owner's Offosition

"To fight to the bitter end!" This was the slogan adopted at the emergency meeting held on Friday afternoon in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce building by the Shanghai Special District Rickshaw Owners' Association to determine its attitude towards the Rickshaw Board.

The meeting, which was attended by several hundred owners of public rickshaws in the Settlement, resolved not to comply with the new rules and regulations to be enforced on August 1, and not to apply for ownership certificates which will be required in renewing licences for the ensuing months.

In order to strengthen its force in its present opposition campaign, the meeting voted for the organization of a joint office of the Shanghai Special District Rickshaw Owners' Association and the Chinese Rickshaw Owners' Association in the Chinese district to handle the situation, and a warning was duly issued to the owners against betraying the decisions of this meeting.

Owners' Allegations

Severe punishment to rickshaw owners who disobey the decision of the recent emergency meeting of the Shanghai Special District Rickshaw Owners' Association is threatened in a resolution passed by the joint committee of the Association and the Chinese Rickshaw Owners' Association in the Chinese districts at a meeting on Sunday. The nature of the punishment was not revealed by the meeting in its defiance of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

In its circular to rickshaw pullers, the Association pointed out the plans of the Rickshaw Board of collecting ten cents small money per vehicle for relief funds. "Should the ten cents be used to buy cakes at two or three coppers each, a rickshaw coolie could satisfy his hunger with the eight or twelve cakes a day which his contribution of ten cents should have purchased."

Continuing, the Association alleged that the Rickshaw Board had intended no actual relief for the pullers. "In other words, the Board is planning to force rickshaw coolies to forsake rickshaw pulling."

More Suppost from Pullers

Supporting the reduction of the rickshaw hire fee as provided in the new rickshaw regulations, six representatives of rickshaw coolies have sent out the following letter to fellow rickshaw pullers through the Chinese papers:

"Dear fellow workers! There is now a ray of hope for us. Do you know that since last autumn, the S.M.C. has been making preparations to afford relief to rickshaw coolies. Now, the new regulations have been promulgated and the reduction of the hire fee will be realized. From August 1, all hiring fees will be reduced to 10 ten-cent pieces for one rickshaw and from January 1 next year, the fee will be further reduced to 8 ten-cent pieces but a charge of 10 cents as relief fund will be collected to provide for medical treatment, education, accommodation and coffins for rickshaw coolies.

"Fellow workers! We have long been cruelly deprived of our profits by the owners; we have been oppressed to the very limit. Now, our salvation has come. We should uphold with great pleasure the enforcement of the new regulations."

According to the rickshaw owners, some 100,000 persons in Shanghai depend upon rickshaw pulling for a living.

Naval Movements

BRITISH FLEET GOES ON CRUISE

Dispersing from Weihaiwei: Five Vessels Here

Weihaiwei, July 24.

The British fleet leaves to-morrow for a midsummer cruise and fleet exercises and will return to Weihaiwei in August.

The Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Sir Frederic Dreyer, aboard his flagship, H.M.S. Suffolk, arrives at Chinwangtao on July 26 and at Tsingtao, on August 3.

H.M.S. Falmouth arrives at Chinwangtao on July 26, H.M.S. Cumberland at Chefoo on July 25, and Peitaiho on July 30; H.M.S. Cornwall at Tsingtao on July 26 and Chinwangtao on August 2, H.M.S. Adventure at Peitaiho on July 26 and Chinwangtao on July 30, H.M.S. Eagle at Chefoo on July 25 and Tsingtao on August 2; H.M.S. Medway, with four submarines, at Tsingtao on July 26 and Chefoo on August 3 and H.M.S. Bruce, with four submarines, at Chinwangtao on August 3.

H.M.S. Koppel, with other destroyers, will remain at Weihaiwei, but one destroyer will stay at Peitaiho from August 4 until further orders.—Reuter.

Five French Naval Vessels in Port

Shanghai, July 26.

When the sloop Regulus (Commander Sicard) arrives from Japan tomorrow, there will be no less than five ships of the French fleet in Shanghai, an unusual number, which will soon be reduced. The Regulus is to moor off the French Bund near Marche de l'Est.

In addition to the Regulus, the ships in harbour will be the cruiser, Primauguet, flagship of Rear-Admiral Richard, the colonial cruiser Savorgnan de Brazza, the Tahure and the river gunboat Doudart de Lagree.

The Regulus is to sail for Hankow after a stay in Shanghai of a few days. The Doudart de Lagree has been carrying out an overhaul at Kiousin Dock, while the Savorgnan de Brazza arrived on Tuesday. The presence of five ships of the fleet in Shanghai at one time is purely fortuitous.

SWISS RECEPTION AT RIFLE RANGE

A large number of Swiss citizens attended the annual reception held yesterday at the Rifle Range at the close of the annual shoot. The latter is one of the biggest events of the year to the Swiss colony, and determines winners of the Tell Prize which is awarded on the Swiss national holiday, August 1, at the Swiss Club. Fourteen competed this year, the winners being announced as follows: Mr. L. A. Mottu; Mr. E. Mandelert: 3; Mr. A. Aeschbach.

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BETTER TRANSPORT SERVICE

Council Confirms Committee's Suggestions for Improved, Co-ordinated Service

The Shanghai Municipal Council last Wednesday confirmed the minutes of a meeting of the Public Utilities Committee at which consideration was given a memorandum by the Commissioner of Public Works on public transport in the Settlement. Inasmuch as certain aspects of this comprehensive report appeared to be more properly questions for the Traffic Committee, the discussion by the Utilities Committee was primarily confined to the transport problem as affecting the tramway and omnibus companies' undertakings.

Upon the question of improvement of the tramway service, the opinion was expressed that the Tramway Co. was unlikely at this date to undertake extensive capital expenditure in the absence of any intimation by the Council of its intention to exercise or otherwise in 1940 its right to purchase the undertaking.

It was pointed out that the terms of the tramway franchise were perpetual, except that at the expiration of 35 years (i.e., 1940) or of any subsequent period of seven years, the Council may give six months' notice to purchase the undertaking as a going concern: the price to be fixed by arbitration at a fair market value without any allowance being made for compulsory purchase or goodwill.

The Commissioner of Public Works was of opinion that it was desirable to determine in the first instance what improvements in the services were required. In regard to the rail system—a system which had been abandoned in many cities—he was of opinion, taking into consideration local conditions, that it would be difficult to replace this by an alternative and more satisfactory system.

Against Overhead System

He had carefully studied the proposals for an overhead railway which had been advanced from time to time, and had reached the conclusion that such a system of public transportation was not feasible for the Settlement alone. A disadvantage of an overhead system at the present time would be that large numbers of persons alighting would be concentrated at various points, thus tending still further to aggravate traffic conditions.

Upon a member enquiring whether a fast moving tramcar service could be established in Avenue Edward VII, the Commissioner stated that there was an agreement between the two Councils debarring such service.

In his memorandum the Commissioner had suggested the possibility of removal of the rail system and its replacement by double-decked trolley buses. He said that the additional trolley buses could be linked up with the existing trolley bus system more easily than with the existing rail car service. Replying to a member's question as to what advantage the trolley bus possesses over the double decked omnibus, the Commissioner stated that the operation costs of the former were much less than those of petrol-driven vehicles.

The Committee agreed that the services of the tram and bus companies should be co-ordinated rather than operated in competition, and that it is essential that agreement on this point be secured between the three governing authorities.

A proposal was put forward in the meeting that an effort be made to secure the co-operation of the neighbouring French and Chinese authorities with a view to securing a common agreement as to essential improvements in the public transport services. Attention was drawn to the present lack of inter-running facilities between the Settlement, the French Concession and the Chinese Municipality, and to the possibility that political considerations might prove to be a stumbling block to agreement being reached for an improved service covering the three areas. At the same time, the Commissioner of Public Works was of opinion that a frank discussion of the difficulties might result in valuable suggestions being advanced. With particular reference to the north-south traffic through the Settlement, which is now almost entirely confined to the Central District, it was essential that this should be diverted farther west.

Lack of Co-ordination

In the present system the lack of continuity and co-ordination between the various railed and trolley bus services was a defect. If the scheme to remove nearer the river the tramway tracks on The Bund were carried out, then the Commissioner advocated the replacement of the Garden Bridge by a structure 80 ft. in width. He was not in favour of the operation of double deck tramcars on the existing rail system owing to the narrow gauge of the tracks. Reverting to the suggestion to replace the rail system by double-deck trolley buses, the Commissioner stated that whilst the trolley buses would assist traffic conditions on account of being able to pull up at the side of the road, in practice it would be found that rickshaw traffic prevented the buses from keeping to the side of the road while in motion. A weakness of any trolley car system operated by overhead wires was that, unlike omnibuses, these vehicles were unable to overtake one another.

Members of the Committee were unanimous as to the desirability of the general question of improvements in public transportation facilities being taken up with the Chinese and French Municipal authorities as a preliminary step. The Committee also agreed that it should be ascertained from the Tramway Co. what steps it is prepared to take to effect improvements in equipment.

The Committee also thought that extension of existing routes was quite as important as improvement in equipment, but it was recognized that the former question was largely dependent upon agreement being reached with the neighbouring Municipal authorities.

THE Very Rev. Dean Alfred Swann will be leaving Hongkong shortly for a month's holiday to recuperate his health after his recent illness.

Mr. Meyrier Honoured

Paris, July 25.

M. Jacques Meyrier, Consul-General for France in Shanghai, was yesterday promoted officer of the Legion d'Honneur. The promotion was sponsored by the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs. On July 13, 1915, M. Meyrier was made Chevalier of the same order for services rendered in the war.—Havas.

SHANGHAI CINEMA CENSORS BUSY

21 Films Banned Last Year: Only Eight in Hongkong

While only eight films were definitely banned by the Hongkong censors last year, according to a late news despatch, 21 films were proscribed by the Shanghai Police during the same period. Four others were not shown here because of special circumstances.

The Hongkong Censor decided against ten films in 1933, but two of these were subsequently allowed to be screened after appeals had been taken to the Censor Board. The total number of feature films submitted for censorship purposes was 4,903. The grounds on which cinemas are rejected in Hongkong, besides indecency, are mainly political, and in this connection great care is exercised in the consideration of Sino-Japanese themes and of subjects relating to civil conflict in China. The so-called "gangster" films also are keenly scrutinized and frequently rejected or at least cut.

During 1933 the Shanghai Municipal Police censored 590 feature films, 850 "shorts" or newsreels and a number of reviews, representing 4,866,856 feet of film. In 109 cases the pictures were only approved after parts to which the police objected had been cut out. The censors failed to approve of 34 films, and in eighteen of these cases no appeal was made. Of the remaining pictures three were finally rejected by the Board of Film Censors and thirteen were passed after objectionable parts had been delated. Permission to exhibit four of the latter, however, was withheld owing to extraordinary circumstances.

By SAPAJOU

Mr. Key Ostovan

Persian Consul

TEMPERATURE UP AGAIN

Torrential Rain Causes Floods

A return of excessive heat has been recorded in Shanghai during the last few days, the temperature on Friday and on Saturday hovering again around the 100 degree Fahenheit mark. The actual temperatures recorded for the two days, maximum at the Holy Trinity Cathedral, were 98.2 and 99.0 degrees respectively.

Sportsmen anxious for a Saturday afternoon in the open were nearly disappointed when just shortly after 2 p.m., a sharp clap of thunder was heard and the sky became overcast with dark and heavy clouds. It appeared that the city would receive a terrific downpour and the inhabitants, looking at the clouds with their respective occupations in mind, hoped for the rain or were afraid it would come. Actually it rained in only one small area, that around Wayside Park, and in that district it almost amounted to a cloudburst. The Central District, however, remained absolutely dry, and for this reason the official reports state that Saturday's rainfall was "nil."

Torrential rain, breaking the back of the heat on Sunday, which almost promised to reach another Shanghai record and actually registered a maximum of 98.5 degrees Fahrenheit at Holy Trinity Cathedral, arrived shortly before two o'clock. The full force of the rain was kept steady for about half an hour, proving too much for the drainage system.

As a result, miniature floods were seen in many areas of the city, becoming sufficiently serious just outside the three large department stores at Chekiang and Nanking Roads corner to stop all pedestrian traffic across the streets. In Nanking Road the water was just over the pavement between the tram island and the side of the road and every passing motor car or bus sent waves washing up against the base of Sincere's. Kwangse and Yunnan Roads, on either side of Sun Sun's, were also flooded axle-deep for motor cars and only rickshaw coolies enjoyed the difficulties that this brought about.

Flooding was temporary, however, the last of the water disappearing an hour or so after the storm had passed. In all it is estimated that .78 of an inch of rain fell during the afternoon.

Reaching a culminating point on Sunday, when the humidity rose to the mighty discomfort of all and sundry, the most recent heat wave to wrap Shanghai in its embrace yielded immediately to the little sharp silver spears of rain that slanted swiftly down to rout discomfort by dropping the temperature slightly, and best of all, by "clearing the air".

CHINESE OFFICIAL'S UNIQUE HONOUR

London, July 26.

Mr. Tan Cheng Vice-President of the Judicial Yuan, visited the Court of Appeal to-day and occupied a seat on the bench with the Master of Rolls and two Lord Justices.

The Master of Rolls, welcoming the visitors, explained to his colleagues and counsel Mr. Tan's position in China.

Later Mr. Tan also visited the court of the Lord Chief Justice and listened to the proceedings.—Reuter.

MELON VENDORS' STRIKE COMES TO AN END

Incensed by the determination of the Police and the Public Health Department to carry out vigorously their campaign against objectionable fruit hawkers in the Settlement, the hawkers resumed their strike last Wednesday and staged disorders in various parts of the municipality.

With few disturbances reported during the day, the strike of fruit hawkers in the International Settlement was apparently ended on Thursday night, the hawkers having decided to return to work.

Last Wednesday afternoon, groups of the vendors who had suspended as a protest against police action visited many streets and alleys in the Settlement with the purpose of making all fruit hawkers join the movement. Six cases of intimidation were reported, hundreds of water melons and other fruit being smashed in the gutters. Thirty-four strikers were arrested and later released again after having been warned.

The remainder of the striking fruit hawkers in the International Settlement returned to work on Friday and the disagreement with the authorities which had caused the strike appeared to be composed.

NEW SWIMMING POOL NEXT YEAR

Council Decides to Build in Singapore Park

A swimming pool for residents of the Western District, to be built in Singapore Park, in Singapore Road near Kiaochow Road, is to be included in the Budget for 1935, according to a decision made last Wednesday at a meeting of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

When the preliminary estimates of the Health Department were considered last February, an item of $7,000 to provide for additional dressing room accommodation at the open air swimming pool in Hongkew Park was deleted, as the Committee was of the opinion that inasmuch as the congestion at the pool was very great it was preferable to provide another pool rather than to incur additional expenditure on the existing one.

The Commissioner of Public Works submitted to the Works Committee a plan showing a pool at the south end of Cad. Lot 5970, Singapore Park. He stated that it was not proposed to proceed with this provision during the current year, but that if his proposal regarding the site were approved, the necessary appropriation for the construction of the pool would be included in the 1935 estimates. He requested authority for the commencement of this work in December or January next in order that the pool would be available for use at the commencement of the 1935 summer season.

After brief discussion, the Committee recommended the Council to adopt this proposal.

TWO CHOLERA CASES REPORTED

The Commissioner of Public Health, S.M.C., reports the occurrence of the first two cases of cholera this season, the diagnoses of which were confirmed in the Municipal Laboratory.

The patients are:—

A Chinese amah, age 36, residing at 108 West Mei Sih Loo, Nantao.

A Chinese coolie, age 25, living in a bamboo hut at the rear of L B. 57 Wetmore Road, and reported to be employed by the Chung Hwa Iron Factory, Sing Ming Fong, Washing Road.

The amah has been admitted to the Chinese Isolation Hospital, and the coolie to the Hongkew Summer Diseases Hospital.

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THREE FIRE BRIGADE PRESENTATIONS

Captain Dyson Speaks at Joint Ceremony

Presentations of gifts were made to three officers of the S.M.C. Fire Brigade at Central Station on Saturday noon in the presence of officers from various divisions of the brigade.

Capt. J. G. Dyson, the Chief Officer, made the presentations on behalf of the staff and addressed each recipient separately. Responses were made by the three officers.

Those honoured were Mr. R. Alley, Inspection Officer, who is being transferred to the Public Works Department; Mr. G. A. Hardcastle, Station Officer at Central Station, who was recently married; and Mr. A. H. Morton, Assistant Station Officer, who will be married on August 4.

Besides Capt. Dyson, Capt. H. G. Read, Deputy Chief Officer; Mr. C. C. Caynes, Station Officer; Mr. R. G. Wheildon, Assistant Station Officer, and other officials were present. An informal reception was held after the presentations.

WEDDINGS

Smolin-Moritz

A wedding of considerable interest not only to the Russian community but also to international circles took place on Sunday (July 22) evening at eight o'clock in the new Orthodox Russian Church of St. Nicholas when Miss Elizabeth Moritz became the bride of General I. S. Smolin. Miss Moritz, who is well-known in Shanghai, is the Secretary of the Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine, and author of various short stories which have appeared from time to time in local publications.

General Smolin, an Army Corps Commander in the former Russian Army, decorated with the Order of St. George, was presented with St. George's Golden Sword during the war and was also awarded the French Croix de Guerre with palms by General Janin.

Thomas—Rhys

A widely attended wedding which occasioned interest throughout the British community took place on Thursday afternoon when Miss Louise Olwen Rhys, daughter of the Rev. Casnodyn Rhys of Swansea, became the wife of Mr. Frederick William Thomas at the Union Church, the Rev. H. G. Newsham officiating. Preceding the church ceremony the civil ceremony was held earlier in the day at the British Consulate. Mr. Thomas, General Secretary of the British Forces Y.M.C.A. in Shanghai, is the son of the late Mr. William Thomas of Cardiff.

Miss Rhys, Chose as her matron of honour, Mrs. H. G. Newsham, and her bridemaid, Miss Eunice Riddihough. Mr. J. R. Jones served the bridegroom as best man, and Messrs. Frank Jones and O. G. R. Beynon were ushers. The bride was given in marriage by Mr. A. J. Trevor Thomas.

Sabold—Tarskih

The marriage of Miss Alexandra Tarskih, daughter of Mrs. E. V. Tarskih and Mr. Robert H. Sabold, son of Mr. Harold W. Sabold of Pottsville, Pa., took place on Tuesday (July 24) at the American Consulate, Chaplain J. H. Brooks, U. S. N., officiating. Mr. Sabold is connected with the U.S. forces in China and is prominent in Masonic circles locally.

Melchers—Craft

Miss Dorothea Craft became the wife of Mr. Carl G. O. Melchers in a ceremony performed on Thursday afternoon at 12.30 o'clock at the German Consulate by Mr. E. von Randow. The wedding service was witnessed by Mr. J. B. Sawyer, of the American Consulate.

Gambling—Palmer

A charming summer wedding took place on Friday afternoon at 4.30 at the Holy Trinity Cathedral when Miss Helen Winifred Palmer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Palmer of Shanghai, became the wife of Mr. Geoffrey Towler Gambling, son of Mr. William Gambling, and the late Mrs. Gambling, of Great Yarmouth. The Very Rev. A. C. S. Trivett officiated.

The bride chose for her matrons of honour Mrs. V. Johannesen and the bride's mother, Mrs. Palmer, while bridemaids were a sister of the bride, Miss Edith Palmer, and Miss Gwen McKee.

Dr. R. Hobday served the bridegroom as bestman, and the bride's father gave her in marriage, while ushers were Messrs. E. Beeching, Jack Palmer and W. Palmer.

Mr. and Mrs. Gambling left for a honeymoon in Japan.

OBITUARIES AND FUNERALS

Mr. A. G. Nugent

There will be many in Shanghai, especially clubmen and those of the sporting fraternity, who will be sorry to learn that a message from Home reports the death, on June 16, from a heat stroke, of Mr. Arthur Gordon Nugent, who retired from the Municipal Council service a few years ago.

Mr. Nugent originally came to the Far East as a bank clerk. When the Great War broke out, he immediately volunteered for service and was a member of the first large group to sail from Shanghai— the Suwa Maru contingent. He gained a commission and served through the war with the Buffs. On returning to Shanghai he entered the Council's service and became one of the senior members of the Secretariat.

He was a Marlborough boy, which is almost the equivalent of saying that he was intensely fond of all field sports. He attained considerable proficiency at Rugby, and it is believed, offhand, that he played in an Interport match for Shanghai. In later years, racing was his great hobby. Though not professing to be anything wonderful as a horseman, he had a spell of race-riding and at least could claim to be one of the few to have ridden in matches on the Shanghai course. At one time he owned a few ponies, two of whom were of outstanding merit—Pilgrim and Thomas á Becket, both of whom won several good races in his colours.

The "North-China Herald" on many occasions was indebted to Mr. Nugent, for he could be a most delightful writer, just as he was a great reader, and many a most pleasing article from his pen has appeared in this journal, besides some occasional very clever poetry.

One incident in Mr. Nugent's career is worth recording now, as being typical of his generous nature. It was some years after the war, and there was a proposal in a certain club to readmit Britain's late enemies to membership. An ultra-patriot objected and strengthened his argument by stating that the day happened to be the anniversary of the sailing of the Suwa Maru contingent. Mr. Nugent promptly jumped up with:—"In another hour, I shall be at the Suwa Maru anniversary dinner. I have the greatest pleasure in proposing the readmission of our late enemies." The majority for his proposal was overwhelming.

Mr. George Warren Fuller

The news of the death of Mr. George Warren Fuller, one of the world's greatest engineers on water sewage purification, was learnt in Shanghai on Tuesday (July 24). He studied in both Germany and America and had an international reputation. He will be remembered in Shanghai for he spent three weeks in 1930 in advisory work with the Shanghai Waterworks Co. Ltd.

Mrs. W. J. Davey

The death occurred at the Country Hospital on Saturday morning of Mrs. Isabella Margaret Davey, wife of Mr. William James Davey, editor-in-chief and managing director of the former "Shanghai Mercury."

Mrs. Davey arrived in Shanghai 40 years ago last March from India, and was the daughter of Mr. A. Macdonald-Lawson of the Indian Civil Service, and married Mr. Davey within two years of her arrival. She was 63 years of age at the time of her death.

She is survived by her husband, three daughters (Mrs. Gordon J. Day, Mrs. Owen J. Barnes of Tientsin and Miss I. Margaret Davey), her son (Mr. Donald L. Davey) and four grandchildren. The funeral will take place at Bubbling Well Cemetery at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday.

Stoker G. J. Craven

The funeral of Stoker George John Craven of H.M.S. Bee, whose death occurred suddenly on Friday, took place at the Hungjao Road Cemetery on Saturday afternoon, the Rev. H. G. Newsham of the Union Church officiating. The casket, which was draped with the Union Jack, was carried to the graveside by six members of the crew of H.M.S. Bridgewater, which is in port just now. At the close of the service a bugler sounded the Last Post while three volleys were fired by a firing party from the same ship.

Mr. Thomas D. Begg

Funeral services were held last Wednesday afternoon in the Hungjao Road Cemetery for Mr. Thomas D. Begg, who died at the Shanghai General Hospital last Saturday. The services inside the Chapel and at the graveside were conducted by the Rev. G. W. Sheppard.

Mr. Bernable Andreas

Funeral services were held on Thursday morning in the Hungjao Road Cemetery for Mr. Bernabe Andreas who died at the Shanghai General Hospital last Tuesday morning after a short illness.

Mrs. Florence Eligabeth Beldon

Funeral services were held on Saturday afternoon in the Bubbling Well Chapel for Mrs. Florence Elizabeth Beldon widow of the late John Pattison Beldon and mother of Mrs. C. J. Austen Gray of Shanghai, with the Very Rev. Dean A.C.S. Trivett officiating. Mrs. Beldon passed away following a very short illness at the Shanghai General Hospital last Thursday evening.

PERSONAL NOTES

Dr. J. B. Grant of the Rockefeller Foundation in Peking will join the Empress of Japan in Yokohama on his way to the United States.

Mr. C. Harpur, Commissioner of Public Works, S.M.C., will leave Shanghai in the ss. Empress of Japan to-morrow morning for Japan, where he will spend a short leave.

Mr. Tang Yu-jen, Chief Secretary to the Central Political Council, and Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, arrived from Nanking on Thursday and celebrated the anniversary of his mother's birthday.

Mr. D. M. Sinclair, of the Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd., left on Monday with Mrs. Sinclair in the Empress of Japan on furlough in Canada after which they will return to the Far East and Mr. Sinclair will take over his new post in Tokyo as passenger agent there.

Mr. Tang Leang-li, Director of the Waichiaopu Special Publicity Office in Shanghai and Editor of "The People's Tribune," returned here in the Empress of Japan on Sunday from Hongkong. Mr. Tang has been in the British colony for about a fortnight on business and holiday.

Mr. Stirling Fessenden, Secretary-General of the Shanghai Municipal Council, left by the ss. Empress of Japan for the United States on Monday. After visiting relatives and friends in America, Mr. Fessenden hopes to visit Europe. He will return to Shanghai in March next.

Judge A. G. Mossop, who left Shanghai in the ss. Paowo on Wednesday last is going to Hankow, where he will hear a criminal case. During his absence his place was taken on Thursday in H.M. Supreme Court here by Mr. I. T. Morris, who sat as assistant judge, it is believed, for the first time.

Thursday evening found Rotarians in a merry mood, when the Shanghai Rotary Club held its weekly reunion at the French Club in the form of a "Stag" party, to which members invited their guests, in place of the usual tiffin meeting, an evening replete with song and story was enjoyed by the many rotarians and others who were present.

Lt. Commissioner A. J. Benwell of the Salvation Army in China, who arrived here from the north on Friday night, left here in the Empress of Japan for London on Monday. He is to attend the High Council of the Army convened for August 27 for the purpose of electing a successor to General Higgins who has announced his intention to retire in September on account of ill-health.

The degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon Mr. Wu Chang-keng, eldest son of Dr. and Mrs. Wu Lien-teh, at the graduation exercises of the University of Rochester, N.Y. on June 13. Two years previously young Dr. Wu had already obtained his Ph.D. in Public Health at the Univecsity of Yale. Dr. Wu, Jr., is proceeding to Geneva next month to study international vital statistics at the Health Section of the League of Nations, and later on undertake post-graduate work under Professors Greenwood and Topley at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine.

Passengers left in the Empress of Japan on Monday for Japan include Mr. P. Boolsen, Chairman of the German Chamber of Commerce here and manager of the Hamburg Amerika Line, accompanied by Mrs. Boolsen; Mr. H. W. Frick, assistant manager of the Chase Bank here, accompanied by Mrs. Frick; Mr. C. Harpur, Deputy Commissioner of the P.W.D., accompanied by Mrs. Harpur; Mr. F. Hoenke of the Union Brewery, and Mrs. Hoenke; Mr. A. Hogarth, accountant of the I.C.I.; Mr. S. J. Hicks of Messrs. Arts and Crafts; Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Leckie, Dr. E. L. Marsh, Mr. C. D. Pearson of the Shanghai Waterworks; and Mr. U. M. Tavella, general manager of the Italian Bank for China, accompanied by Mrs. Tavella.

News of the transfer of Mr. Paul R. Josselyn, Consul at the Shanghai American Consulate, to the post of Consul-General at Hankow was received from the State Department at Washington by Mr. Edwin S. Cunningham on Thursday. Mr. Josselyn is at present on holiday with his wife and family at Tsingtao. However, it was stated at the Consulate that he will assume his duties upon the arrival of Mr. Monnett Bain Davis who has been assigned to the Shanghai Consulate, and will come from his present post in Stockholm, Sweden, to assume his duties here in September.

Dr. George B. Cressey, chairman of the Departments of Geology and Geography at Syracuse University, N.Y., who arrived in China recently to make a survey of the geographic conditions of various parts of the country for his own book, has been commissioned by the National Agricultural Research Bureau of the Ministry of Industries. Dr. Cressey's commission will, at the request of the National Government at Nanking, include a geographic survey of the physical characteristics of Chekiang and Kiangsu. He hopes to have both completed by October when he will return to America to resume his duties at the University.

COUNCIL NOT TO CHANGE OFFICE HOURS

The question of shorter office hours was considered at the weekly meeting of the Shanghai Municipal Council last Wednesday, when the alternative of working from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m., instead of the present hours, was discussed. It was decided to take no action in the matter.

Four Chinese were drowned, and damage estimated at $800 resulted when the N.K.K. ss. Siangyang Maru collided with a Tsungming junk, causing four of the crew to be thrown into the water, the junk to be bisected, and the masts broken. The accident happened on Thursday at 10.30 a.m. on the Shanghai side of the fairway off the Whangpoo Conservancy Board's workshops, Changwanpang.

FROM THE S'hai Municipal Gazette

PUBLIC RICSHA LICENCES.

The Council has ruled that no public ricsha licences will be issued in August unless applications are accompanied by ownership certificates issued by the Ricsha Board. A schedule was laid down under which ownership certificates were to be applied for in lots during June and July. According to this schedule there should have been received by now approximately 700 applications for ownership certificates; in fact, considerably less than this number of applications have been received from existing owners. The Council will carry out its policy of refusing to issue licences in the absence of ownership certificates. There will thus be available a number of licences which can either remain unissued or can be issued to owners who are prepared to conform in all respects to the Council's rulings.

CONSULAR INFORMATION.

Mr. I. Spilwanek, Consul-General of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, informs the Council that during his absence the First Secretary of the Embassy of the U.S.S.R., Mr. A. R. Mennie, will be in charge of the Consulate-General.

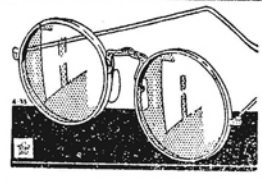
PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Library issued 5,535 volumes to subscribers, 4,495 of fiction, and 1,040 of non-fiction. 2,034 persons made use of the reading room during the month. The number of Library subscribers is 574.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN JUNE.

Industrial and occupational accidents reported to the Council during June totalled 148. Of these nine were fatal, as compared with 11 fatalities in May, and nine resulted in injuries to women. The causes of 120 accidents are known with sufficient accuracy, special investigations having been made in regard to 69.

AVOID SUN GLARE



and its many consequent maladies. We are thoroughly competent to supply any prescription in alternative tinted lenses. Prescriptions filled in 24 hours.

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To be thoroughly at ease, whether you are playing tennis, golf, motoring, or merely lounging is a problem that can only be solved by wearing appropriate and well-fitting clothes. We have the materials that are suitable for all occasions and guarantee that the fit and shape of each garment will leave nothing to be desired in the way of smartness combined with the maximum of comfort.

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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE RICKSHAW ISSUE

Mrs. Ayscough's Suggestion

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—After an absence of many years I have returned to Shanghai and am deeply interested in the Municipal Developments which have taken place. The newly formed Rickshaw Control Board is one of the most welcome and important.

A question in regard to its activities presents itself: has the Council's scheme been fully explained by means of speakers and fuglemen to the Pullers?

Nothing published in the Press leads one to believe that it has.

The Report issued by the S.M.C. Press Information Office states: "nearly 2,000 rickshaw pullers" have forwarded a petition to the Rickshaw Control Board expressing their appreciation and accord. Is 2,000 not a very small percentage of the rickshaw men in Shanghai?

A Chinese friend of mine has asked several pullers their opinion of the scheme but in each case the man in question, who was probably illiterate, knew nothing of the matter.

If this ignorance be general it will be easy indeed to induce pullers who, on August 1, are unable to obtain licenced rickshaws, to believe that the S. M. C. alone is responsible for their non-employment.

FLORENCE AYSCOUGH.

Shanghai, July 28.

Plea for Rickshaw Mission

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The rickshaw dispute has now reached an impasse. The owners are adamant and will probably be able to hold out for a length of time on past ill-gotten gains. The sufferers will be the same body of men, the pullers.

May it be suggested to the charitably inclined that the most worthy cause in the next month or two would be the Rickshaw Mission?

J. C.

Shanghai, July 28.

A Compromise Wanted

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The rickshaw situation is on the brink of explosion which word, plus 104 degrees of heat, is no guarantee for mental equilibrium. As one of the original members of the Rickshaw Investigation Committee and now a trustee of the Owners' Welfare Work Fund of $50,000, the writer regrets to see the present development.

So far as is known, the rulings of the Rickshaw Board are interpreted as oppressive measures against the absentee-owners, a system developed from the hoary past. It is similar to the fiction of holding land in the Settlement in the name of a foreigner.

It has been reported that the owners are willing

1.—to improve the rickshaw model;
2.—to contribute towards welfare work (not under official control);
3.—to reduce the rental to 120 cents (due to depreciation of small money).

However, they see only ruination of their vested interests, when all measures are enforced at once. Perhaps, the Rickshaw Board is too idealistic after the collection of all the data on the subject for immediate reforms so as to justify its position of public trust. In the same manner, all the recommendations of the Laymen's Missionary Report cannot possibly be adopted at once. It requires time for evolutionary adjustment.

Observing on the side-lines, the writer has hoped that the dean of compromisers, Mr. Yu Yah-ching, might have eased the situation, but from all appearances, obduracy on the part of the one or the other, has defeated his efforts.

The owners of Luna Park understood how to have recourse to legal proceedings, but the Rickshaw Owners are more familiar with the ways of the San Francisco longshoremen. It will be a great pity if a problem of social reform should develop into an explosive situation, all on account of the Spirit of impetuosity.

It is recommended that the traditional British spirit of "muddling through" and the practical Chinese spirit of ma-ma-hu-hu be tactfully applied by both sides, thereby leading to an amicable compromise. It will take great capacity to accept. A show-down might be more clean-cut. But is it worth the candle for the Shanghai community in this sweltering heat?

Y. S. TSAO.

Shanghai, July 29.

MOTOR FEES

The Proposed Increase

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The proposed increase in motor-car licences by the City Government of Shanghai brings to mind very strongly the proceeds of the six state lotteries already finished and a seventh one to be drawn.

If I remember rightly it was stated that for the maintenance of public aviation and highways a certain number (since exceeded) of state lotteries would be held.

The proceeds of the already drawn lotteries must have yielded the Government a neat little sum, so that, at this time, it seems a bit unfair to tax the motoring public with an increase in licences. More especially so when recent instances show that some places are now inaccessible to the vacationist, etc., etc., and which fact alone, unless remedied, will cause licensees to thing twice before renewal of their Chinese licences even at current rates.

It is, therefore, to be hoped that the matter will be given extra careful consideration before a final decision is made.

LICENSEE.

Shanghai, July 24.

Inconveniences

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The City Government wants to increase their motor-car licence rates. Perhaps they have cause to.

But what about assisting their licensees in the matter of obtaining or renewal of licences. At present, it means travelling four times a year to Route Ghisi, calling at a couple of windows each time. Why cannot the City Government operate on a six months basis as do the Shanghai and French Municipal Councils.

It's all very well for the cars with chauffeurs but for the owner drivers it means a lot of wasted time.

The City Government has been accommodating in many things, and I am sure Chinese motor-car licencees would appreciate this additional facility.

MOTORIST

Shanghai, July 24.

Little in Return

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—It seems likely that many motorists in Shanghai will support the protests of "Licensee" and "Motorist" against the reported intention of the City Government to raise substantially the fees to be charged for motor-car licenses for use beyond the Settlement and Concession, even to the point of declining to renew their licenses.

Until the last year or so there was practically no inducement to take out a Chinese motor-car license, but with the opening of the Hangchow road and the prospect of visiting such pleasant places as Chapoo no doubt many Shanghai motorists have been encouraged to apply for these licenses. Now Chapoo has been closed "for reasons of national defence," and we are promised a considerable increase in motor license fees. Despite reasonable criticism of the methods of issuing Chinese motor licenses it is still necessary every three months to engage in a struggle with Chinese chauffeurs out at Siccawei in order to renew one's license, and if the charge for the license is now to be raised appreciably there will probably be many motorists who, like myself, will ask themselves seriously whether the license is still worth while.

For my own part, the greatest benefit I have derived from holding such a license has been freedom to use the Chumghsan road on my way to Hunglao, but now the surface of the word is so corrugated, and progress is so uncomfortable, that I avoid the road as much as possible.

If the City Government authorities are under the impression that all they have to do is to collect fees which they can increase in amount as they wish, and at the same time do not realize that it is their obvious duty to maintain the roads in reasonable condition, I fear they may experience a substantial decline in the revenue from this source. This would be most unfortunate so soon after they have pledged the revenue as security for a loan which was substantially over-subscribed.

OWNER DRIVER.

Shanghai, July 25.

The Increases Criticized

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—May I crave a little of your valuable space in order to add my grouse against the proposed increase in Shanghai City Government licence fees.

I feel sure that this new imposition, coupled with the treatment one receives when applying for licence renewal, will have the effect of "Killing the Goose that lays the Golden Eggs."

Much advertising has been done urging people to purchase lottery tickets, telling them that the money realised was to be used for the building of highways etc., perhaps they made a mistake, or maybe we did not read the advertising properly.

The Chinese officials responsible for this increase mention the difference in mileage between Settlement roads, and Chinese roads, but he fails to mention the difference in their condition. We are able to travel safely on the Settlement roads all the year round, while the existing Chinese roads are almost impassable for six months in the year, unless one is the possessor of a heavy high-powered car.

I, for one, am not applying for licence renewal, nor am I purchasing any more lottery tickets, and I hope there will be many who will follow in my footsteps.

FED-UP.

Shanghai, July 26.

Chinese Increase Defended

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Much (if not too much) has been said about the proposed increase in motorcar licence fees by the City Government of Greater Shanghai, but, surprisingly, nothing has been heard regarding the increase already effected as from July 1 by the Shanghai and the French Municipal Councils.

It is true that part of the funds from the State Lottery is scheduled for the promotion of highways besides aviation. Just consider the mileage of highways completed and under construction, and compare it with that of the Settlement roads. Maintenance of the condition of the completed highways also requires funds. The proposed increase, after all, is not a high one, though the licence covers a very wide area outside the Settlements.

Perhaps it would be interesting to learn from the above-mentioned Councils the reason for the present increase in licence fees.

ANOTHER MOTORIST.

Shanghai, July 27.

DISTILLED WATER

Testimony to Its Properties

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Fifteen years ago I was operated upon for stone in the kidney by Lord Moynihan the most celebrated surgeon in the world, whose opinion is surely worth having.

When convalescent I told the surgeon I did not want to come into his hands again professionally and asked what I could do to avoid any recurrence of stone trouble anywhere in my body. He replied if a man would drink 1½ pints of distilled water every day he would never develop stone.

This opinion differs somewhat from that given by your correspondent. I have drunk distilled water for fifteen years since my operation and am now seventy years of age, so it does not look as if it has done me any harm.

EDWARD S. LITTLE.

Shanghai, July 22.

Deficient in Certain Salts

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I have read with much interest the various letters which have been published recently regarding the relative merits of distilled and other drinking waters. The letter published this morning above the signature of Mr. Little was particularly enlightening.

It is to be wondered if Mr. Little appreciated the fact that the great doctor prescribed pure distilled water and not water previously subjected to intensive chlorination. It is further interesting to note that this water was prescribed because of its exceptional faculty to dissolve bone tissue or the stones which were forming within the kidney and causing his suffering.

Doctors frequently prescribe treatments of strychnine or arsenic for specific purposes. An excellent diet for the patient under treatment but hardly advisable for general purposes regardless of how beneficial to the ailing patient.

Mr. Little having reached the honourable age of seventy, is to be congratulated. To have reached this age and to have kept his bone structure in usable condition Mr. Little absorbed the necessary calcium so essential to bone tissue through some medium other than distilled water which is lacking entirely in this so essential mineral salt. Many of our local friends who drink distilled water secure their calcium along with their whiskey sodas. Not being a drinking man personally and desiring to keep my bones in as good a condition as possible, looking forward to the time when the old ranch welcomes me homewards, I take my calcium along with my Vichy or artesian water.

R. D. C.

Shanghai, July 27.

GASOLINE PRICES

Complaint of Another Rise

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The price of gasoline has gone up another five cents per gallon!

Within a short space of time, several increases have been made by the oil companies,—from 65 to 91 cents (viz: 65, 70, 81, 86 and now 91 cents) per gallon.

How many more increases are there to be made by the oil companies? Are the motorists in Shanghai going to stand all these and future increases? Cannot anything be done to put a stop to it?.

Perhaps the motorcar manufacturers and dealers will take up the matter seriously, before the motoring public are forced to give up the use of motorcars which is the only means of boycotting trade of these greedy Oil Kings.

A MOTORIST.

Shanghai, July 27.

Increased Duty Blamed

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—There is a notice in the papers today, that from date the price of Gasoline will be 91 cents per gallon. Not so long ago, the price was 70 cents. Naturally, a great many people who are forced to own cars in Shanghai by reason of the impossible public conveyance system which exists in this city, will reduce their travelling to the very minimum, eliminating all trips which may come under the category of "luxuries." There can be no question for these car owners of trips to Hangchow or any of the other cities or places to which the National Government has built automobile roads, presumably for the purpose that these be used as much as possible. Or, are these roads of the nature of the villages of Potemkin, i.e. to be viewed from a distance only and not for use?

In order to build these roads and promote communications in general, the National Government has instituted the National Lotteries. At least, that is the purpose of these lotteries as far as we know and, we cannot be acquainted with details, because accounts of how the income from the Lotteries has been employed, have never been published.

On the other hand, the main item, according to the Gasoline combine, in the price of Gasoline is the duty which has to be paid on importation.

We arrive, therefore, at the paradoxical situation of the Chinese Government building roads so that motor-cars may use them and, at the very same time, imposing a heavy penalty, in the shape of an excessive duty on car fuel, on those who would, if it were not a luxury not to be afforded in these days of depression, use those roads thereby, incidentally, circulating money and bringing business to the places which they would visit on their auto tours.

In most countries it has been recognized that the motor-car is not a luxury but a necessary and a useful one at that. In Shanghai a motor-car is more of a necessary than any place I know of, owing to the total inadequacy of its public transportation service. We have but one single prize exhibit that we can point a proud finger at and that is, the solitary monstrosity which is labelled, by the Bus Company, a "doubledecker." It is illogical and wrong economics, to penalize necessaries and, in this present instance, the heavy duty imposed on gasoline seems to defeat the very ends for which so much (how much?) money was expended (on roads). The National Government at Nanking and the perpetrators of the import tariff might well ponder, whether they are really serving the best interests of the country, by obstructing the natural development of motorized communications.

JUNIUS SECONDUS.

Shanghai July 27.

THE FILMS

Prof. Barker's Rejoinder

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—"Qui s'excuse s'accuse" or better still "he who explains is lost". But I do not mind sacrificing myself in a good cause. Will "A Gentleman of Affairs" briefly outline the story in question in order that your readers may form their own judgment on this matter. In his judgment I evidently think too highly of the possibilities of the cinema. May I state for his edification that, to take one example only, the film of the "Piper of Hamlin" is still with me as a refreshing memory although it is months since I saw it.

But his letter is more serious than appears on the surface for he practically says that it does not matter what pernicious stuff is filmed, it will not do any harm as long as the audience is immune through its own righteousness. But what becomes of the educative influence of the cinema under these conditions? And passing over this what about "the force of good example" and the saying that "if you throw enough mud, some will stick"?

And may I ask your readers in reading over the account of the film to read also his last sentence and then to remember that I was sitting with my wife when I saw the film. Need I say more?

ALDRED. F. BARKER.

Shanghai, July 24.

MANNERS

Spitting in Cinemas

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Is it not time that the Chinese were taught a few elementary lessons in hygiene?

At the Nanking Theatre the other afternoon there were two most elegantly dressed Chinese girls in the audience. They wore long silk gowns slit up well above the knee, were most prosperous looking, and, presumably, well-educated. Yet all through that show they cleared their throats in the most disgusting manner, and spat on the floor. Had they been coolies, one could have understood it, and put it down to their ignorance.

Apparently it is not against Chinese etiquette to make these horrible noises and to spit indoors, but in the interests of public health it is time they learnt differently.

If, instead of a campaign against men and women walking together in the streets, the Chinese authorities were to concentrate on attacking the spitting habit, some good might be done. No wonder consumption is rife in China, with everyone spitting all day long.

HYGIENE.

Shanghai, July 20.

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WHISKY
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Per Case

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and
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DEBT COLLECTION

No Task of Employers

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Periodical letters and articles appear in your columns condemning the extension of credit to unknown purchasers by the retail stores, hotels and places of amusement of Shanghai. This, however, appears to have little result.

Every month I receive letters or calls from various sources urging me to bring pressure to bear on employees who have been given credit and failed to meet their obligations. This practice of placing the employer in the position of debt collector should be equally condemned with the extension of credit to unknown or non-guaranteed persons. It is no excuse for the creditor to say, which is a frequent occurrence, "I thought that anyone employed by your firm would meet his bills punctually."

If credit is given without credentials, the giver should at least be prepared to face the possible loss or take whatever legal action seems reasonable to him in the courts.

CASH ONLY.

Shanghai, July 26.

Another Point of View

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The extension of credit referred to in "Cash Only's" letter appearing in yesterday's issue is not granted in the easy, loose manner suggested by your correspondent.

To my knowledge it is now the general custom to request bank references or recommendations from responsible persons before granting credit to applicants who wish to open a charge account, except in those cases where applicant's position in the community is such that it would be an affront to ask for references.

Part of the trouble is that newcomers to this city start with the praiseworthy intention to live well within their income, but many find that the world-renowned attractions of Shanghai sooner or later upset their calculations, with the inevitable result that they soon run into debt.

Legal action is resorted to in many cases but not until all other methods have failed. No doubt it is annoying to "Cash Only" to be asked to bring pressure on his employees, but it seems to me that, apart from the question of debt collection, this very action on his part might possibly have the salutary effect of bringing the backslider to his senses.

RETAILER.

Shanghai, July 27.

Five Instances of Requests

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In reply to "Retailer," it is because of the loose and easy manner in which credit is extended that I wrote to the "North-China Daily News."

Out of the last five instances in which assistance has been asked of me by retailers in the collection of debt, only one could be described as excusably incurred. Two were for bar and cabaret chits, one was for a rather expensive piece of silver, one from a wine merchant, and one (probably excusable) for rent.

When an employer is asked to bring pressure to bear on an employee to pay his debts it is usually too late: his debts are too heavy. "Retailer" must be aware that it is illegal to deduct outstanding debts from salary; the only other alternative is dismissal, and this, however regrettable, is perhaps the soundest course to adopt.

The accumulation of debt can only be prevented by the seller, who is too often tempted to take a chance when asked to "charge it up." Admittedly it may be good policy to do so and write off the bad debts incurred, when, for instance, 300 or 400 per cent. profit can be made on the sale of a bottle of beer or a cocktail—but the purchaser's employer should not be called in to collect the bill.

CASH ONLY.

Shanghai, July 27.

Retail Firms' Attitude

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—One gathers from your leaderette in yesterday's issue on the above subject that the practice of endeavouring to use the aid of employers in collecting debts is a fairly general one.

In my experience of retail firms and their practices extending over 25 years I known of very, very few cases where such methods are adopted and in these rare cases there were good reasons for their employment.

The remedies provided by law are, in a large number of cases impracticable particularly, where the cost of the proceedings would about equal the amount of the claim.

But surely the notoriety gained by "Court Proceedings" would do the debtor more harm than would a confidential application to his employers!

Along with you we all sympathise with the unfortunate debtor who is unable to pay from circumstances under which he has no control, but I hope you will also spare a little sympathy for the shopkeeper who notwithstanding initial precautions is unable to collect from people who apparently are able to live continuously in quite a luxurious fashion.

RETAILER.

Shanghai, July 29.

ELEVATED RAILWAY

Mr. S. J. Powell's Scheme

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—With reference to Mr. Harpur's report to the Council on traffic problems, I should like to comment on two of his remarks.

He says:—"Large numbers alighting would be concentrated at various points."

These numbers would not be standing in the roadway—they would be on the elevated railway stations or dispersing to their various destinations via the sidewalks (pavements, such as they are).

It is encouraging, however, to realize that the Commissioner anticipates that great numbers will use the Elevated.

Also he says:—"not feasible for the Settlement alone."

The Elevated Railway as suggested by me covered all the three areas, Settlement, French Concession, and Greater Shanghai. It would of course be absurd to confine it to the Settlement alone, it would only compete with existing trams and buses.

The idea of my elevated scheme was to spread the immense population of Shanghai over a greater area and provide an opportunity for co-operation between all the authorities and transport companies concerned. At the same time providing rapid transit and comfort to the masses.

SIDNEY J. POWELL.

Shanghai, July 30.

SILVER

Standard Subsidiary Coins

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Mr. C. A. Bacon's suggestions in your issue of July 23, deserve full and prompt approval.

It is to be hoped that Messrs. Kung, Soong and Chen Kung-po will confer and recommend to the Government to take early action, as they possess common sense courage.

The convenience should be obvious, the models of all other trading nations shew the necessity.

Opposition would come from exchange shops but they can be given warning and adapt themselves to follow other businesses. Most of them retail cigarettes and confectionery already and this trade would increase with facilitating payment by customers.

The vastly growing retail trade in Shanghai and throughout China would advance immensely.

Mr. A. R. Burkill recommended fifty-cent pieces some five years ago, and the need is palpable.

Minting is easy now. The balance of the stock of taels, say, eighty millions, can be used if not required to convert into standard dollars.

It is a big job, with much howling at the beginning by interested parties, but the Government at Nanking can tackle it and bring it to a successful issue to their increased prestige, as the abolition of the tael was done, despite pessimistic predictions.

More detail would be wearisome as it is an old subject and one that frequently has been discussed for fifty years at least, but now action is called for, and much can be expected from progressive, disinterested officials.

HOPEFUL.

Shanghai, July 24.

TRUST COMPANIES

Suggestion to Directors

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—It is to be sincerely hoped that the Directors of the above will call a meeting of the shareholders and give a full explanation of this unhappy affair.

To my mind the Directors are personally responsible for any misappropriations.

LATE-SHAREHOLDER.

Shanghai, July 26.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1934

Bar Silver	20 3/16 20 5/16
Chi. dollars, per $100	₮71.50
Native interest per day on ₮1,000	₮06
Copper cash per $1	331.5

OPENING SELLING RATES

London—tel. transfer	1/4
New York—Tel. transfer	33⅝
Paris—demand	Francs 509
India—demand	Rupees 88½
Batavia—demand	Gulden 49¼
Hongkong—demand	Dollars 90¼
Yokohama—demand	Yen 112¼
Singapore—demand	Dollars 56¾

MARKET SELLING RATES

£1 @ 1/4 1/16	$14.94
U.S. $100 @ 33 13/16	$295.75

MARKET BUYING RATES

£1 @ 1/4¼	$14.769
U.S. $100 @ 34 1/16	$293.58
London—demand	1/4¼
4 months' sight credits	1/4 5/16
4 months' sight docts	1/4 7/16
6 months' sight credits	1/4⅜
6 months' sight docts	1/4½
New York—demand	U.S. $34 1/16
4 months' sight credits	34⅜
Paris—4 months' sight docts	Fcs. 531

CLOSING RATE

Sterling	1/4 1/16
U.S. Dollars	33 13/16

National City Bank of New York

DEMAND SELLING RATE 10 A.M.

U.S. $1	S'hai $2.9630
Stg. £1	S'hai $14.842

DEMAND BUYING RATE 10 A.M.

U.S. $1	S'hai $2.9304
Stg. £1	S'hai $14.713

American Oriental Bank

SELLING RATES

U.S. $100	S'hai $295.75
Stg. £1	S'hai $ 14.94

BUYING RATES

U.S. $100	S'hai $202.50
Stg. £1	S'hai $ 14.71

Italian Bank for China

It. Lire 3.93	S'hai $1
Swiss Frs. 1.03	S'hai $1

Domestic Exchange per $1,000

Peiping	$1,000	Kiukiang	$1,000
Tientsin	$1,000	Hangchow	$1,001
Hankow	$1,003½	Foochow	$1,001
Changsha	$1,000	Amoy	$1,000
Chungking	$ 870	Canton	$1,000
Tsinanfu	$1,001	Swatow	$ 959
Tsingtao	$1,001	Mukden	$ 975
Chefoo	$1,000	Dairen	$ 995
Nanking	$1,000½	Harbin	$ 975
Wuhu	$1,000		

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Belgas 1.43½	S'hai $1
Belgas 21.45	£1

Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

OPENING SELLING RATES

Berlin-B'burg T.T. S'hai $100=Rm. 86.25

Subsidiary Coin Exchange

Kiangnan silver 20cts. a.m. 500=$83.65; p.m. $83.65.
Canton silver 20cts. a.m. 500=$72.69; p.m. 500=$72.66.
Copper:—a.m. 332 coppers=$1
6 silver 20cts. and 26 coppers=$1
24½ coppers:=10cts. silver
10cts. silver and 7 coppers=10cts. big money

Gold Bar Quotations

	Morning	Afternoon
Opening	$991.50	$990.10
Highest	991.50	990.30
Lowest	989.40	988.40
Closing	990.30	989.80

Joint Reserve Note

Daily Discount on $1,000: 12 cts.=(4.32%)
Call Money on $1,000: 9 cts.=(3.32%)

LOCAL EXCHANGE REPORT

Messrs. Lindsay, Drakeford & Davis

INTER BANK OCTOBER DELIVERY

	Highest	Lowest
£	1/4 3/16	1/4 3/16
U.S. G$	34⅛	34 1/16
Yen	114	113½

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

(del. July)

	SELLING		BUYING
£ T.T.	1/4 1/16	4 m/s. l.c.	1/4 5/16
G.$ T.T.	33¾	4 m/s. l.c.	34 5/16
Fcs. T.T.	511	4 m/s.	523
Rs. T.T.	89	7 d/s.	90½

BAR SILVER

	Ready	Ford'd
London pence per std. oz.	20 3/16	20 5/16
N.Y. cents per oz. troy	46	—
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	56.13	—

Bombay offtake 40 bars. Market steady.

London silver on Monday was 1/16d. up ready and forward 20 3/16d. for spot and 20 5/16d. forward. It was reported that China sold and speculators bought, business was small. After the official fixing the market was rather dull. New York silver was unchanged at 45¾ cents official and 46 on the business rate. Bombay silver was 3 annas up at Rs. 56.13.

The local exchange market opened yesterday morning with sellers at 1/4 1/16 sterling, 33 13/16 U.S.$ and 113 yen. From the outset the market was steady to firm, at the same time showing reluctance to mark the rates up. There was therefore no real change in the market and sellers remained on the basis of 1/4 1/16, 33 13/16 and 113⅛, but buyers were not very much in evidence. Business was frequently done at 1/16 higher than the rates quoted.

GOLD BAR MOVEMENTS

By courtesy Dah Fah Yung

Yesterday's Business

A rise of 1/16d. in London and from 10 to 20 points in New York silver futures caused a bearish undertone in the market throughout the day. Opening at $991.50, the high rate of the day, the price fell off gradually in a slow market. The low rate of the morning, $989.40, was registered at 10 a.m., later a slight reaction set in the $990.40 near the end of the forenoon session and the closing rate was $990.30.

The afternoon session was distinctly bearish. Opening at $990.10, within a half hour the market had fallen off to $988.40. At 3.30 there was news that a certain bank had bought 721 cash bars from two gold dealers. This news caused some buying and the price was pushed up to $990.30, but sellers entered the market again near the end, closing, the trading at $989.80.

Week's Business Reviewed

	BARS
Tuesday's (July 24) Volume	53,928
9-29 brokers long-short holding Aug.	17,192
42-60 brokers long-short holding Sept.	32,571
34 brokers having no positions	
Wednesday's Volume	33,432
9-28 brokers long-short holding Aug.	17,192
40-62 brokers long-short holding Sept.	33,439
34 brokers having no positions	
Thursday's Volume	47,355
8-37 brokers long-short holding Aug.	17,304
40-65 brokers long-short holding Sept.	32,242
33 brokers having no positions	
Friday's Volume	49,994
8-27 brokers long-short holding Aug.	17,304
44-62 brokers long-short holding Sept.	32,303
Saturday's Volume	42,588
8-26 brokers long-short holding Aug.	17,290
41-59 brokers long-short holding Sept.	31,997
36 brokers having no positions	
Monday's Volume	37,443
7-23 brokers long-short holding Aug.	17,276
42-59 brokers long-short holding Sept.	32,116
35 brokers having no positions	

SILVER

London, July 25.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. in their weekly silver report, state:—

China has sold and there has been some liquidation of bull contracts but buyers have shown hesitation in making fresh commitments.

There was more resistance at the lower level of prices, where China was more inclined to buy, and there was also some demand from Indian bazaars, the latter being fairly consistent buyers.

Although the decline has attracted a little enquiry from New York, this quarter has shown little interest, the tone at the moment appearing rather dull.—Reuter

WEEK'S EXCHANGE NOTES

Shanghai, July 28.

At the close of business on the 26th instant the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 96,516,000 and $388,740,000.

These figures include Tls. 32,340,000 and $248,970,000 in Chinese banks in which there were 7,980 bars.

BAR SILVER

There were no Movements

SYCEE

Imports:—
Tls. 380,000 from Tientsin
100,000 ,, Hankow
Tls. 480,000

Exports:—
Tls. 970,000 to Bombay
640,000 melted and coined
Tls. 1,610,000

DOLLARS

Imports:—
$400,000 from Kafeng
300,000 ,, Tsinan
100,000 ,, Wuhu
900,000 sycee melted and coined
$1,700,000

Exports:—
$1,000,000 to London

Silver

London quotations came to-day as 20¼d. ready and 20⅜d. forward, compared with 20 7/16d. ready and 20 9/16d. forward last week.

China and India bought and sold. The London Speculators bought.

Exchange

The official rate is ¼d. unchanged from last week.

The Speculators' position is estimated to be oversold £1 million and U.S.$9 millions.

Selling T.T. 1/4 1/16. U.S. $33 13/16.

JOINT RESERVE BOARD

Member Bank Clearings

WEDNESDAY, JULY 25, 1934	
Dollars	$4,356,000.00
Transfer Dollars	$4,309,000.00
Total Clearings:	$8,665,000.00
THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1934	
Dollars	$3,351,000.00
Transfer Dollars	$6,575,000.00
Total Clearings:	$9,926,000.00
FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1934	
Dollars	$ 4,818,000.00
Transfer Dollars	$29,614,000.00
Total Clearings:	$34,432,000.00
SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1934	
Dollars	$4,494,000.00
Transfer Dollars	$4,418,000.00
Total Clearings:	$8,912,000.00
MONDAY, JULY 30, 1934	
Dollars	$3,696,000.00
Transfer Dollars	$6,082,000.00
Total Clearings	$9,778,000.00
TUESDAY, JULY 31, 1934	
Dollars	$ 5,957,000.00
Transfer Dollars	$ 8,003,000.00
Total Clearings:	$13,960,000.00

The Joint Reserve Board is composed of 36 Chinese banks and its clearance does not include cheques on foreign banks and Chinese native banks.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

CAPITAL
Authorized $50,000,000
Issued and fully paid up 20,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling £6,500,000
Silver $10,000,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS $20,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG
London Branch: 9 GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C. 3
Shanghai Branch: 12 THE BUND
Sub-Agency: 27 BROADWAY
New York Agency: 72 WALL STREET

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

LOCAL BILLS discounted.

CREDITS granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London and the chief commercial places in America, Africa, Australia, China, Europe, India and Japan.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES to rent.

SAVINGS BANK OFFICE Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.

Full particulars on application

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Shanghai Stock Exchange Official Share Report with Closing Quotations, July 27, 1934

REPORT No. 30/1934 for week ending July 27, compiled by J. P. Bisset & Co. on behalf of the Shanghai Stock Exchange

Comparative Opening Cash Prices						Business Recorded During Week Closing To-day, Friday Noon						STOCK	Authorised Capital (No. of Shares)	Issued Capital (No. of Shares)	Paid up Value	Fin. Year ends	Last Dividends, etc.	Paid or due	Business Done Year 1933		Business Done Year 1934		Total No. of Shares Done for		Total Amount of Shares Reported Jan. 1—July 21	
This Friday Morning July 27, 1934			Last Friday Morning July 20, 1934			Highest			Lowest										Highest	Lowest	Highest	Lowest	Last Week	This Week	1933	1934
Buyers	Seller	Nom.	Buyers	Seller	Nom.	Cash	July	Aug.	Cash	July	Aug.															
												Banks, Finance Companies													
---	25	---	---	25	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	A. O. Finance Corp. Fed., Inc. U.S.A. "A"	200,000	131,700	$20	Dec.	Final $0.80 (Mkz. $1.40) 1933	20-2-34	28.75 Dec	26.50 Dec	---	---	---	---
---	---	29	---	---	30	20	---	---	---	---	---	do. "B"	100,000	93,817	$20	Dec.	Final $0.80 (Mkz. $1.40) 1933	20-2-34	22 Dec	18 Oct	---	---	---	---
---	---	18	---	---	18	---	---	---	---	---	---	Central Properties, Ltd.	5,000,000	3,950,000	$10	Dec.	---	---	---	---	23 July	18 Mar	---	---	1,454	247
---	3.50	---	---	---	3.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	China Finance Corp. Fed. Inc. U.S.A.	400,000	400,000	$5	Dec.	Spec. Tax Div. Tls. 0.271 = $0.39, 1931	14-5-32	6.50 Mar	3.50 Oct	4.20 June	2.75 May	100	---	31,345	4,200
---	---	1,815	---	---	1,775	1,805	---	---	---	---	---	Honkkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	490,000	160,000	H$125	Dec.	Int. 4% (6.0 1934), less 17%	Pending	1,815 Nov	1,650 Mar	18.77 May	10.60 July	1,008	6	3,258	1,815
10.50	---	11	---	---	10.50	10.50	---	---	10.50	---	---	Inter. Invest. Trust Co., of China Ltd.	2,000,000	350,000	T10	Mar.	Divd. $0.75, 1934	4-5-34	13.80 Aug	9.80 May	13.40 Feb	11.40 July	12,500	500	28,400	15,420
6.60	---	---	---	---	6.65	6.40	---	---	6.65	---	---	Mutual Loan & Investment Co., Ltd.	5,000,000	1,000,000	$5	Dec.	Int. $0.35 a/c 1933	1-7-34	7.10 Nov	5.90 Mar	5.90 Mar	5.80 May	430	2,265	572,210	112,631
---	---	25	---	---	25	---	---	---	---	---	---	Union Mortgage	50,000	50,000	$20	Dec.	5 % for 1933	8-5-34	30 June	29 May	27 Mar	26 Feb	---	---	2,570	1,044
8.75	---	9	---	---	8	8.75	---	---	8.75	---	---	Wantzen Finance Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	1,000,000	T10	Mar.	Divd. $0.50, 1934	4-5-34	11.50 Sept	8.75 July	11.40 Jan	8.75 July	1,400	1,370	70,650	26,092
---	---	15	---	---	15	---	---	---	---	---	---	China Bond & Share Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	200,000	150,000	$10	Dec.	Divd. 6% 1933	4-5-34	10 Oct.	10 Oct	15.50 May	11.50 Mar	---	---	---	11,000
												Insurance													
---	---	21	---	---	21	---	---	---	---	---	---	American-Asiatic Underwriters (ord)	75,000	75,000	T15	Dec	Div. $1.40, 1933	16-4-34	33.50 Mar	31.50 Dec	33.50 Mar	31.75 May	---	---	3,297	600
---	---	89	---	---	89	---	---	---	---	---	---	Asia Life Insurance Co., Ltd.	100,000	40,000	G$5	Dec.	Div. 25% = $1.41 (Mkz. 55%, 1933)	26-5-34	91.50 Oct	90 Aug	---	---	---	---	---	---
For	---	100	---	---	150	---	---	---	---	---	---	Compagnie Franco-Asiatique	75,000	30,000	F100	Dec.	None. Floated 1918	---	---	108 Apr	---	---	---	---	770	115,125
---	---	---	---	---	3.40	3.35	---	---	3.35	3.40	---	International Assurance Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	600,000	T10	Dec.	Div. $0.34, 1932 —	4-5-34	4.30 Mar	4.30 Mar	5.15 June	3.50 Jan	1,500	2,760	129,455	115,125
---	---	550	---	---	540	---	---	---	---	---	---	Union In. Society of Canton Ltd.	200,000	125,000	$4	Dec.	Div. $2, 1933	25-5-34	590 Dec	510 June	620 May	537.50 July	259	100	1,168	1,376
												Lands													
---	---	364	---	---	364	---	---	---	---	---	---	Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	19,325	T$25	Feb.	Final Tls. 6.0 Bonus Tls. 2 = $11.19 (Mkz. 12%, 1934)	6-4-34	---	---	376 Mar	375 Mar	---	---	75	15
---	---	160	---	---	160	---	---	---	---	---	---	Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "A" (ord)	25,000	15,894	$100	Dec.	Div. 7% 1933	6-4-34	---	---	190 Feb	190 Feb	---	---	---	6
---	---	20	---	---	20	---	---	---	---	---	---	do. "B"	150,000	95,374	$20	Dec.	Div. 7% 1933	6-4-34	---	---	20 Feb	20 Feb	---	---	1,113	17,600
---	15.50	---	---	---	13.40	---	---	---	---	---	---	Chiha Realty Co., Fed. Inc. U.S.A.	500,000	458,374	$20	Dec.	Final 2% = $0.56 (Mkz. 6%, 1933)	8-5-34	21 July	15.75 Apr	16.25 Jan	13.38 Mar	---	---	24,700	24,750
---	12.40	---	---	---	13.40	---	---	---	---	---	---	City Realty Co., Ltd.	800,000	400,000	T10	Dec.	Div. $1.40 1933	27-3-34	19.25 Apr	14 Mar	16.50 Feb	13.75 June	---	---	43,420	9,750
---	---	9	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Province d'Immobilier de Chine	50,000	50,000	T10	Dec.	Incorp. 6 July 1931	---	9.75 Nov	---	9.75 Mar	---	---	---	445	50
---	---	275	---	---	275	---	---	---	---	---	---	Metropolitan Land Co., Ltd "A"	30,000	20,000	T100	Dec.	Div. 11% (Tls. 11 = $15.33) 1933	9-2-34	370 June	370 June	375 June	375 June	---	---	---	---
---	---	11	---	---	11	---	---	---	---	---	---	do. "B"	500,000	500,000	$5	Sept.	Div. 0.60 = $0.84, 1933	9-11-33	1.95 Nov	1.95 Mar	---	---	---	---	5,120	---
---	---	13	---	---	13	---	---	---	---	---	---	Realty Invest. Co., Fed. Inc. U.S.A. "A"	5,000	154,923	$100	Sept.	Div. 7% 0.60 = $0.84, 1933	9-11-33	14 Jan	10.00 Apr	13.25 Feb	12.50 May	---	---	14,084	1,450
---	---	13	---	---	13	---	---	---	---	---	---	do. "B"	150,000	150,000	$100	Dec.	Div. 7% 1933	14-4-34	10.10 Nov	10 Sept	10 Apr	9.40 Feb	---	1,100	50	600
---	---	9.90	---	---	9.90	9.90	---	---	---	---	---	San Sing Properties, Ltd.	150,000	145,222	$10	Dec.	Int. Divd. 7% 1934	14-4-34	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---	---	11.00	---	---	11.00	---	---	---	---	---	---	Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	1,000,000	T10	Dec.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---	---	23.25	25	---	25.25	25.25	---	---	---	---	---	Wantzen Land Investment Co., Ltd.	1,404,000	1,404,000	T5	Dec.	Int. 6% (Tls. 0.50) = $0.67 (a/c 1934)	Pending	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---	---	87.50	---	---	87.50	---	---	---	---	---	---	West End Estates, Ltd.	150,000	150,000	$100	Dec.	Final Div. (Tls. 15, 1933)	25-5-34	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---	---	5	---	---	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	do.	200,000	191,430	T10	Dec.	7 % = $0.98 1933	23-4-27	6 Oct	---	4.75 Feb	---	5 June	4.75 May	---	2,000
												Docks, Wharves and Transport													
---	---	9	---	---	9	---	---	---	---	---	---	Cb. Transport & Storage Co., Inc., Shanghai	200,000	100,000	T5	Dec.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---	---	5.20	---	---	5.20	---	---	---	---	---	---	New Eng. & Shipbuilding Works, Ltd. (ord.)	500,000	500,000	T10	Dec.	Div. Tls. 0.50 = $0.67 1933 (Nil, 1932)	14-5-33	8.45 Jan	6.75 Nov	6.85 Feb	5 May	---	---	16,425	16,705
---	---	130	---	---	130	---	---	---	---	---	---	Shai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd.	58,700	53,200	T30	Apr.	Div. Tls. 4 = $5.59 for year to 30/4/34 —	30-7-34	150.50 July	126 Jan	148.50 Jan	129 Apr	---	---	10,644	2,344
310	---	310	---	---	322.50	---	---	---	---	---	---	Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd. Old	40,000	40,000	---	---	Final $12 (Mkz. $15, 1933) on Old Shares	---	254 Dec	254 Dec	254 Dec	254 Dec	---	---	1,016	---
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	do. New	10,000	10,000	---	---	---	---	---	---	226 June	205 May	6	5	---	215
---	---	13.75	---	---	13.75	310	---	---	310	---	---	Wheelock & Co., Ltd. —	1,000,000	215,172	T10	Mar.	Div. $1, 1933-4 —	15-6-34	16 May	---	14.75 Mar	13.25 June	---	---	27,815	28,696
												Utilities													
13.50	---	---	---	---	13.50	---	---	---	---	---	---	China General Omnibus Co., Ltd. —	300,000	300,000	T10	Dec.	Div. Tls. 0.90 = $1.26 1933	24-3-34	11.00 Dec	10.50 Nov	14 May	13.50 July	---	---	979	5,038
---	130	---	---	---	130	---	---	---	---	---	---	Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd. —	250,000	150,000	T50	Dec.	Div. Tls. 7 = $9.80 1933	19-4-34	149 Dec.	137.50 Nov	60 Apr	132 July	---	---	98	6
79	---	---	---	---	---	79	---	---	79	---	---	Shanghai Telephone Company —	400,000	118,142	T50	Dec.	Final Tls. 2 = $2.80 (Mkz. 8%, 1933) —	---	84 Dec	84 Dec	80 July	80 July	39	158	1,042	9
41.75	---	41.50	---	---	41.75	---	---	---	---	---	---	do. "New"	100,000	60,000	$1	Dec.	Pm. Div. 7% (Mkz. 11% 1933) Free of T/T	15-3-34	41.75 Dec	41 May	46.75 Jan	46.50 Apr	---	---	1,250	47,925
43	---	41.75	---	---	43	---	---	---	43	---	---	do. "Bons"	---	---	---	---	Free of T/T (Coupon 47)	15-3-34	43 Dec	43 Dec	43 Dec	41.75 July	1,000	500	44,000	43,000
---	540	---	---	---	540	---	---	---	---	---	---	S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. "A"	40,000	40,000	G$0	Dec.	Final $17 — (Mkz. 30%, 1933) Coupon 46	5-4-34	548 Dec	458 Feb	556 May	512.50 Apr	---	---	1,360	924
---	22	---	---	---	22	---	---	---	---	---	---	do. "B"	160,000	160,000	$50	Dec.	Final $8.50 (Mkz. 17%, 1933) Coupon 13	5-4-34	17.50 Dec	17.50 Dec	23 Jan	21 Jan	---	---	10,850	5,861
---	21.25	---	---	---	21.75	---	---	---	---	---	---	do. "C"	750,250	750,250	$50	Dec.	Final 10.5d (Mkz. 17%, 1933) Coupon 9	5-4-34	23 Dec	18.25 Jan	23 Jan	21 July	---	---	---	---
												Miscellaneous													
---	8	---	---	8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Asia Palace Co., Ltd.	150,000	115,000	T10	Dec.	Div. $0.60, 1933 —	5-4-34	11.50 Jan	9 Nov	8.25 Mar	7.75 May	---	---	9,260	8,671
---	16.75	---	---	---	16.75	---	---	---	---	---	---	Bakelite Co., Fed. Inc. U.S.A. "A"	100,000	50,000	$10	Dec.	Int. 7% a/c 1933 (Nil, 1932) 1934	16-7-34	---	16.75 Feb	18.25 June	14.50 Mar	---	---	7,445	2,555
---	---	29	---	---	29	---	---	---	---	---	---	do. "B" (ord)	100,000	50,000	$100	Jan.	Int. 7% a/c 31/1/35 (Coupon No. 24) —	16-7-34	---	---	30 July	30 July	---	---	---	90
---	---	21.75	---	---	21.75	21.75	---	---	---	---	---	Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. (ord.)	150,000	145,000	T10	Dec.	Divd. (Nil, 1932) —	16-7-34	---	---	20 Feb	---	1,050	---	10,218	2,690
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	21	---	---	China Automobile Co., Ltd.	200,000	200,000	$50	Dec.	Div. Tls. 1 = $1.40 for 1933 —	8-4-31	2 May	2 May	---	---	---	---	---	240
---	7	---	---	---	7	---	---	---	---	---	---	China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd.	250,000	250,000	T10	Feb.	Int. 5% 1933-35 Free of I/T Coupon No. 43 (F/NIL)	6-6-34	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
14.75	---	14.75	---	---	14.75	---	---	---	---	---	---	Chinese Nat'l Aviation Corp., Ltd. "Scarce"	2,500,000	1,987,500	$5	Jan.	Int. 5% 1933-35 Free of I/T Coupon No. 43 (F/NIL)	6-6-34	16 Jan	14.75 Nov	16.75 Feb	14.25 June	---	---	---	---
---	15	---	---	---	14.75	14.25	---	---	14.25	---	---	Cosmetic Co., Ltd.	250,000	250,000	$5	Jan.	Int. 5% 1933-35 Free of I/T Coupon No. 43 (F/NIL)	6-6-34	16 Jan	14.75 Nov	16.75 Feb	14.25 June	---	---	37,888	14,450
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Cathy Dairy Co., Ltd.	50,000	50,000	$20	Dec.	Int. 10% 1933-34 —	16-3-34	20 Feb	18.50 Mar	20.75 Feb	16 June	---	---	---	4,130
---	59	---	---	---	59	---	---	---	---	---	---	Shanghai Cinema Co., Ltd.	50,000	50,000	$20	Dec.	Div. 10% 1933 —	16-3-34	---	48 June	68 Jan	65 Jan	---	---	---	1,100
---	---	76	---	---	76	---	---	---	---	---	---	(French Race Course) non-French	---	---	---	---	Div. 15% 1933 —	16-3-34	---	---	98 Jan	98 Jan	---	---	---	890
---	---	76	---	---	76	---	---	---	---	---	---	do. do. Russian	---	---	---	---	Div. 10% 1933 —	16-3-34	---	---	70 Apr	70 Apr	---	---	---	300
---	---	157	---	---	157	---	---	---	---	---	---	Fonciere —	---	---	---	Fonc	Div. $10.27, 1933 —	---	---	---	48 Mar	120 Mar	---	---	674	300
---	3	---	---	---	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	General Forge Products (1929), Ltd.	200,000	114,840	$20	Dec.	Incorporated, 1929 —	4-5-34	---	---	60 Mar	---	---	---	---	300
---	38	---	---	---	37	---	---	---	---	---	---	Shai & Hoih, Ltd.	75,000	75,000	$10	Dec.	Div. 10% — 82, 1933-34 —	24-5-34	32 May	10 June	40 May	37 July	---	---	641	5,000
---	5.50	---	---	---	5.50	5.50	---	---	5.50	---	---	Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.	1,250,000	1,193,867	H$10	Dec.	Div. 5% (Nil, 1932) — Int. $0.30 on New, 1933	16-3-34	9.15 Jan	6.40 Nov	6.40 Apr	6.40 Apr	---	250	1,000	1,000
---	19	---	---	---	19	---	---	---	---	---	---	Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.	75,000	75,000	$100	Feb.	Div. $1 (Nil, $1.50, 1932-4) —	20-6-31	---	---	20 Mar	20 Mar	---	---	---	60
---	60	---	---	---	60	---	---	---	---	---	---	Lane, Crawford & Co., Ltd.	75,000	5,000	$100	Dec.	Dividend $1, 1933 —	16-3-34	---	---	60 Mar	---	---	---	---	---
10.60	---	10.60	---	---	10.60	---	---	---	---	---	---	Mark L. Moody, Fed. Inc. U.S.A.	500,000	500,000	$10	Dec.	Div. 7½ % = $1.05, 1931 —	18-5-32	10.60 Mar	10 Sept	---	---	---	---	315	100
---	---	7.50	---	---	7.50	---	---	---	---	---	---	Millington, Ltd.	100,000	100,000	$10	Dec.	---	---	---	---	8.50 Apr	8.25 Apr	---	---	680	---
---	---	6.50	---	---	6.50	---	---	---	---	---	---	Moller & Co., Ltd.	500,000	500,000	T10	Dec.	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	480	---
---	---	4.95	---	---	---	---	5	---	---	---	5	S'hai Exploration & Development Co., Ltd.	500,000	497,251	T2.50	Dec.	Div. Tls. 0.40 = $0.56, a/c 1929 —	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	307,497	320,385
---	---	11.60	---	---	11.50	---	---	---	---	---	---	S'hai Power Co., Tls. 6 Cum. Pref. stock	300,000	300,000	T100	Dec.	Div. 6% (Tls. 6 = $8.40) 1933 —	29-3-34	9.40 Jan	8.40 Nov	8.40 Mar	8.40 Mar	---	---	1,260	---
---	---	3.40	---	---	3.40	---	---	---	---	---	---	S'hai Waterworks Pittings Co., Ltd.	250,000	201,187	T5	Dec.	Div. 10% (Tls. 1 = $1.40), 1933 —	29-3-34	1.70 Jan	---	---	---	---	---	5,410	4,750
---	---	17	---	---	17	---	---	---	---	---	---	Wing Sang Brewery, Ltd. — Pfd.	500,000	500,000	T10	Dec.	Div. $1.75, 1933 —	27-3-34	26.00 Feb	20 Dec	18.40 Mar	18 Feb	---	---	19,450	9,000
---	---	1.60	---	---	1.60	---	---	---	---	---	---	United Theatres, Inc. —	1,000,000	1,000,000	T10	Dec.	---	---	7.40 Jan	3 June	1.30 May	1.55 May	---	---	9,000	7,000
												Bonds and Preferences													
---	---	143.50	---	---	143.50	---	---	---	---	---	---	American-Asiatic Underwriters, Cum. Pref 6%	5,000	5,000	T100	Dec.	4% = $5.59 for 1 year ended June 30, 1934	30-6-34	152 Dec	146 Sept	---	---	---	---	600	---
125	130	---	---	---	130	---	---	---	---	---	---	do. Cum. Pref 7%	10,000	10,000	T100	Dec.	3½ % = $4.89 for 1 year ended 31-3-34 —	3-4-34	155 Nov	154 Oct	130 Apr	130 Apr	---	---	470	1,200
96.50	---	96	---	---	96	---	---	---	---	---	---	Asia Realty Co., Pref "A" 6 % —	10,000	10,000	$100	Dec.	3% for 1933 —	31-12-33	94 Dec	94 Dec	93 Mar	93 Mar	---	---	327	327
---	---	32	---	---	32	---	---	---	---	---	---	do. "B" 6 % —	10,000	10,000	$100	Dec.	3% for half year ended June 30, 1934 —	1-7-34	93 Dec	75 Sept	93 Mar	93 Mar	---	---	---	---
19.75	---	---	---	---	19.50	---	---	---	---	---	---	Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. 8 % cum. pref	150,000	90,000	$50	Dec.	Div. 6% = $1.17 for 1933 —	26-4-34	20.75 Apr	16.75 Mar	19.75 Apr	19.25 Jan	---	---	2,316	1,238
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	Cathay Land Co., Ltd. Cum. Int. 6% (Pref)	1,000,000	1,000,000	$100	Dec.	Quarterly Div. 1½ % —	30-12-33	6.65 Feb	6 Aug	---	---	---	---	2,515	---
102.50	---	102.75	---	---	102.75	---	---	---	---	---	---	City Loan 7 % 1932 (20 years) —	66,000,000	66,000,000	---	---	3½ % for 1933 —	---	103.75 Apr	102.75 Dec	104.50 Apr	103.75 Apr	350	---	297,000	257,000
---	---	180	---	---	180	181	---	---	181	---	---	Cb. Transport & Storage Co., Ltd. 7 % pref.	300,000	300,000	T100	Dec.	7% for 1933 —	21-3-34	200 Nov	175 Feb	200 Feb	180 May	---	124	155	992
---	---	7.30	---	---	7.30	---	---	---	---	---	---	New Eng. & Shipbuilding Works, Ltd. 8 % cum. pref.	500,000	350,000	T10	Dec.	Div. 0.40 = $0.56, 1933 —	5-4-34	7.30 Dec	6.50 Nov	6.50 Mar	7.30 May	---	---	17,520	8,760
---	---	6.35	---	---	6.35	---	---	---	---	---	---	Shai Power Co., Tls. 6 Cum. Pref. stock	300,000	300,000	T100	Dec.	Quarterly Div. 1½ % —	1-7-34	5 Nov	4.85 May	---	---	---	---	---	---
140.75	---	---	143.75	---	141	---	---	---	140.50	---	---	S'hai Power Co., Tls. 6 Cum. Pref. stock	300,000	300,000	T100	Dec.	2nd Quarterly Div. 1½ Tls. 1.50 = $2.10, 1934	5-7-34	143.5 Dec	140 June	143 June	139.75 May	625	425	43,175	26,342
---	---	17.25	---	---	17.25	---	---	---	---	---	---	S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. 7 % cum. pref	100,000	100,000	T10	Dec.	Tls. 5.50 = $1.89 1933 —	29-3-33	27 Mar	19 Sept	20 Mar	14.75 Jan	---	---	5,940	348
---	---	17	---	---	17	---	---	---	---	---	---	do. 6% cum. pref	100,000	100,000	T10	Dec.	Tls. 4 = $0.45 for half year ended 31/12/33	5-4-34	13.60 Dec	12.60 Jan	12.60 Mar	11.75 Apr	---	---	5,940	1,785
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	do. 6% cum. pref	100,000	100,000	T10	Dec.	3½ % = $0.45 for half year ended 31/12/33	5-4-34	17.50 Dec	15.55 July	16.90 June	---	---	---	8,750	---
												Cottons													
11	---	11.25	---	---	11.25	10.75	---	---	10.75	---	---	Swa Cotton Mills, Ltd., Ordinary	2,000,000	1,030,000	T5	Dec.	Div. $0.40 1933 —	21-3-34	20.85 Jan	15.50 Dec	10.40 Apr	---	722	1,011	407,220	112,845
72.50	74	73.50	---	---	74	---	---	---	---	---	---	Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd. —	240,000	120,000	$50	Ord.	Div. $2.50 for 3 yrs. ended 30-4-34 —	26-5-34	---	---	76.50 Mar	72.50 May	100	50	2,925	1,750
43	43.50	---	43	---	43	---	---	---	43	---	---	do. (New) —	---	---	$ pd. $25	---	Div. $2.25 for 3 yr. ended 30-4-34 —	30-5-34	---	---	43.50 July	42.25 June	50	---	---	2,000
---	11.50	---	---	---	11.50	---	---	---	---	---	---	Zoong Sing Cotton Mills, Ltd. —	200,000	150,000	T10	Jan.	Div. 0.30 = $1.12, 1932-33 —	9-10-33	---	---	76.50 Mar	---	---	---	---	---
												Plantations													

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Plantations

												Company													
....	....	14	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	Alma Estates, Ltd.	70,000	70,000	£1 (T9)	Sept.	Fin. Tls. 0.56 = $0.70 (mkg. Tls. 0.75 = $1.05, 1928-29)	19-12-29	6.50 July	8.75 May	13.25 June	6.60 Jan	....	....	700	10,915
....	7.10	....	7.10	....	----	....	7.15	7.25	....	7.15	7.25	Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations Ltd.	400,000	330,000	10s. (T4½)	Dec.	Div. Tls. 0.15 = $0.21, 1929.	14-9-29	3.50 May	2.20 Dec	7.30 July	2.30 Jan	5,000	2,000	34,236	55,115
8.75	9.35	....	9.55	9.80	----	9.50	9.65	9.23	9.50	9.65	9	Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	500,000	436,000	10s.	Dec.	Fin. Tls. 0.20 = $0.28 (mkg. Tls. 0.60 = $0.84, 1929)	7-5-30	6.20 May	7.80 Apr	9.70 July	4.40 Jan	1,443	2,050	54,486	99,945
----	....	4.70	4.70	....	----	....	4.70	....	....	4.70	....	Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ltd.	330,000	335,499	T1	Sept.	Int. Div. $0.10 a/c 1933/34	6-7-34	2.50 June	1.25 Jan	4.70 July	2.80 Feb	3,000	2,500	8,212	24,031
----	....	0.66	0.67	....	....	0.67	0.68	0.69	0.67	0.68	0.67	Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd.	980,000	980,000	T0.10	Dec.	—	....	0.50 May	0.15 Jan	0.70 July	0.28 Mar	3,000	9,500	83,473	251,026
....	....	1.90	1.89	....	....	1.85	1.90	1.92	1.85	1.90	1.93	Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd.	800,000	380,000	T1	Dec.	Div. Tls. 0.05 = $0.07, 1929	17-3-30	0.82 May	0.40 Apr	1.95 July	0.60 Jan	5,400	2,300	77,700	154,605
0.72	0.75	....	....	....	0.77	0.76	....	0.78	0.76	....	0.73	Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	1,200,000	800,000	T0.10	Dec.	—	....	0.50 May	0.21 Apr	0.78 July	0.36 Jan	35,800	10,000	30,100	224,790
0.63	0.64	....	0.65	0.66	----	0.64	0.65	0.66	0.64	0.65	0.66	Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	1,095,850	1,051,438	T0.10	June	—		0.48 May	0.18 May	0.68 July	0.34 Jan	9,500	27,000	151,030	677,028
....	3.90	----	3.90	----	....	3.90	3.90	4	3.90	3.90	3.50	Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914), Ltd.	500,000	390,000	2s. (T0.75)	Dec.	Fin. Tls. 0.20 = $0.28 (mkg. Tls. 0.30 = $0.42, 1929)	17-4-30	1.80 May	0.80 Sept	4.05 June	0.97½ Jan	18,447	13,610	9,900	242,866
4.80	4.80	----	....	....	5.10	4.80	....	....	4.80	....	....	Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	350,000	166,745	T1	Dec.	Fin. Tls. 0.15 = $0.21 (mkg. Tls. 0.25 = $0.35, 1929)	27-3-30	1.30 June	0.70 Jan	5.10 July	0.80 Jan	6,300	1,000	8,971	149,186
----	....	17	----	....	17	----	....	....	....	....	....	Gula-Kalumpong R. E. Ltd. (Old)	750,000	665,000	£1	Dec.	Div. 1/6d. 1929, less I/T 4s. in £ (Coupon 30)	9-4-30	13.80 Sept	8.75 Apr	17 May	17 Mar	....	....	40	50
----	....	15	....	....	26	----	....	....	....	....	....	do. (New)			—			....	12.50 Dec	7 Apr	16 May	11.50 Jan	....	....	357	45
....	1.76	----	....	....	1.81	....	1.78	....	....	1.78	....	Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Ests. Ltd.	850,000	750,000	2/-	Dec.	Div. Tls. 0.10 = $0.14, 1929	4-9-29	1.15 Mar	0.56 Mar	1.82 July	0.85 Jan	21,500	1,000	46,000	455,150
14	....	----	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	....	....	Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd.	15,000	14,808	T10	Dec.	Div. Tls. 1.50 = $2.10, 1929	16-4-30	3.50 Aug	3.50 Aug	14.50 May	6.75 Mar	....	....	2,575	1,075
----	1.95	....	1.95	2	....	1.90	....	1.97½	1.90	....	1.97½	Kota Bahroe Rub. Est. (1921), Ltd.	390,000	390,000	T0.75	June	Div. Tls. 0.10 = $0.14, 1928-29	27-9-29	0.47 July	0.14 May	1.97½ July	0.30 Jan	4,754	3,000	27,928	242,217
0.69	0.72	....	0.71	....	....	0.71	0.74	0.75	0.71	0.74	0.70	Kroewook Java Plantations, Ltd.	2,200,000	2,200,000	T0.10	Dec.	—	....	0.55 Mar	0.14 Jan	0.75 July	0.33 Jan	133,800	39,000	400,570	1,069,945
....	----	19.10	----	----	19.10	----	....	....	....	....	....	Langkat	250,000	250,000	Gs.10	Oct.	Div. Tls. 0.50 = $0.70, 1928-29	15-5-30	19.25 Sept	2.45 Feb	22 June	16.50 Feb	5,010	....	160,355	43,210
----	----	1.64	....	....	1.67½	....	1.62½	1.65	....	1.62½	1.64	Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.	500,000	500,000	T1	Apr.	Div. $0.05 1933-34	16-7-34	0.85 May	0.21 Feb	1.80 July	8.40 Feb	15,200	7,000	14,500	404,130
....	....	9.75	....	10	....	----	....	....	....	....	....	Permata Rubber Estate, Ltd.	50,000	45,317	T5	Oct.	Div. 5% (Tls. 0.25 = $0.35) 1928-29	14-2-30	2 Sept	2 Sept	9.55 July	2.75 Mar	500	....	....	20,938
....	----	0.66	0.67	....	....	----	0.67	0.69	....	0.67	0.69	Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests., Ltd.	1,350,000	1,350,000	T0.10	Dec.	—	....	0.52 May	0.21 Apr	0.70 July	0.30 Jan	5,081	21,000	106,151	216,810
----	....	4.50	4.35	4.70	....	....	4.60	4.80	....	4.60	4.80	Rubber Trust, Ltd.	25,000,000	346,497	T1	Sept.	—	....	1 June	0.49 Mar	4.80 July	0.65 Jan	3,000	7,000	1,400	103,630
----	....	0.52	0.53	....	....	0.54	0.52	0.55	0.54	0.52	0.54	Samagaga Rubber Co., Ltd.	6,000,000	1,011,700	T0.10	Sept.	—	....	0.45 Oct	0.30 June	0.55 July	0.33 Jan	32,000	9,500	25,800	296,650
----	0.48	....	0.48	....	....	....	....	0.49	....	....	0.49	Semambu Rubber Ests., Ltd.	900,000	900,000	T0.10	Dec.	—	....	0.25 May	0.15 Nov	0.51 July	0.20 Apr	29,500	5,000	3,600	143,771
----	....	0.73	0.75	....	....	....	....	0.75	....	....	0.74	Senawang Rub. Ests., Co. (1921), Ltd.	1,140,000	1,140,000	T0.10	Jan.	—	....	0.35 Oct	0.18 Apr	6.20 July	0.40 Jan	26,000	5,000	320,130	650,025
....	....	6.15	6.10	....	....	....	....	6.20	....	....	6.20	Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ltd.	400,000	300,000	T1	Sept.	Int. Div. $0.10 a/c 1933-34	22-6-34	2 May	1.05 Dec	6.10 July	1.20 Jan	8,030	1,000	2,300	145,065
....	0.38	....	0.36	....	....	0.37½	....	0.37½	0.37	....	0.37½	S'hai Kelantan Rub. Ests. (1925), Ltd.	1,400,000	1,400,000	T0.10	Dec.	—	....	0.25 July	0.19 May	0.37½ July	0.19 Mar	112,000	58,200	69,000	1,170,919
....	....	1.12	1.14	....	....	....	----	1.20	....	....	1.20	S'hai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	315,000	313,613	T1	Dec.	Fin. Tls. 0.05 = $0.07 (mkg. Tls. 0.10 = $0.14, 1929	11-3-30	0.70 Oct	0.60 May	1.20 July	0.57 Feb	7,000	4,000	19,600	60,900
9.75	....	....	8	....	....	....	----	....	....	....	....	S'hai Malay Rub. Ests., Ltd. (ord.)	30,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Fin. Div. Tls. 0.50 = $0.70 (mkg. Tls. 1 = $1.40, 1929)	31-3-30	2.75 June	2.75 June	8.25 July	2 Jan	....	....	230	5,274
15	....	....	15	....	....	....	----	....	....	....	....	(8% cum. part. pref.)	30,000	27,380	T10	Dec.	8% = $1.12, 1929	31-3-30	3.75 June	3.75 June	15.50 July	4 Jan	....	....	20	2,032
....	....	2.25	....	....	2.50	....	....	----	....	....	....	S'hai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	200,000	200,000	T1	June	Div. Tls. 0.10 = $0.14 1928-29	1-10-29	0.65 June	0.41 July	2.50 July	0.45 Jan	....	....	11,400	101,230
....	....	1.75	1.78	....	....	1.78	1.78	----	1.75	1.78	....	S'hai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ltd.	325,000	325,000	T1	Dec.	Fin. Tls. 0.10 = $0.14, (mkg. Tls. 0.15 = $0.21 1929)	17-3-30	1 May	0.55 M	1.80 July	0.90 Jan	17,500	6,500	45,600	277,725
12.50	....	....	....	....	13	....	....	----	....	....	....	S'hai-Sumatra Rubber Ests., Ltd.	120,000	76,956	T5	Oct.	Fin. Tls. 0.50 = $0.70 (mkg. Tls. 0.75 = $1.05, 1928-29)	1-4-30	6.20 Oct	2.50 May	13.25 July	4.50 Mar	3,000	....	6,076	10,056
----	....	1.55	1.57½	1.62½	....	----	....	....	....	....	....	Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd.	280,000	270,000	T1	Dec.	Div. Tls. 0.06 = $0.08, 1928	5-4-29	0.55 Oct	0.44 Nov	1.65 July	0.40 Jan	2,000	....	3,500	43,680
----	....	2.30	2.30	....	----	....	....	....	....	....	....	Sungala Rubber Estate, Ltd.	180,000	150,000	T1	Mar.	Div. Tls. 0.10 = $0.14, 1929-30	6-6-30	1 May	0.49 May	2.34 July	0.75 Jan	19,200	....	26,600	66,108
----	....	16.75	16.75	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd.	40,000	40,000	£1 (T8.50)	June	Int. Div. $0.50, 1933-34	23-3-34	7 Dec	6 Nov	17 June	9 Feb	....	....	2,600	6,890
1.97	----	....	2.02½	2.04	----	2.03	2.03	2.03	1.99	2	1.99	Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ltd.	1,500,000	1,300,000	T1	Mar.	Div. $0.07, 1933-34	15-6-34	1.04 Oct	0.74 May	2.06 July	1.90 Jan	116,800	27,542	265,348	2,028,894
....	....	0.67	0.68	0.70	----	0.69	....	0.69	0.69	....	0.66	Tebong Rubber Estate, Ltd.	4,000,000	4,000,000	T0.10	Jan.	—	....	0.65 Oct	0.14 Jan	0.71 June	0.39 Jan	94,401	29,000	1,188,735	1,769,655
8.75	9.25	....	9.20	....	----	....	....	....	....	....	....	Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ltd.	300,000	250,000	10s. at 2/5½	Dec.	Fin. Tls. 0.20 = $0.28 (mkg. Tls. 0.60 = $0.84, 1929)	13-3-30	6.85 May	3.15 Mar	9.50 July	5 Feb	2,221	....	26,250	74,471

Rubber Output Statistics

Company	Paid up Capital		Output last fin. year		Output Jan/June	
			Year ended	Quantity (lb.)	1933	1934
Alma	Tls.	630,000	30-9-33	542,150	248,000	226,000
Anglo-Dutch	$	2,262,197	31-12-33	1,497,984	809,000	926,000
Anglo-Java	"	2,927,288	31-12-33	3,238,100	1,722,000	1,785,000
Ayer Tawah	Tls.	325,499	30-9-33	768,901	303,000	361,000
Batu Anam	$	134,266	31-12-33	434,000	211,000	199,000
Bute	Tls.	300,000	31-12-33	354,580	179,500	156,935
Chemor United	$	111,888	31-12-33	436,835	221,000	194,000
Cheng	Tls.	109,585	30-6-33	719,000	331,000	219,000
Consolidated (1914)	"	292,500	31-12-33	1,212,300	590,500	549,000
Dominion	"	166,745	31-12-33	797,710	386,307	339,089
Gula-Kalumpong	£	665,000	31-12-33	2,637,000	—	—
Java Consolidated	$	909,249	31-12-33	919,510	476,800	533,300
Kapayang	"	206,993	31-12-33	216,671	100,000	95,000
Kota Bahroe (1921)	Tls.	292,500	30-6-33	612,730	293,230	327,170
Kroewock	$	307,692	31-12-33	1,016,727	526,600	580,000
Langkat	"	2,537,448	31-10-33	1,045,580	515,000	512,000
Padang	"	639,381	30-4-34	422,211	34,306	218,111
Permata	Tls.	226,585	31-10-33	135,030	65,400	55,056
Repah	$	188,811	31-12-33	649,618	299,000	296,000
Samagaga	Tls.	101,100	30-9-33	308,804	148,000	154,000
Semambu	$	125,874	31-12-33	148,081	NIL	177,000
Senawang (1921) {Ord. {Pref.	"	206,913	31-1-34	579,400	215,000	270,000
Shanghai Kedah	Tls.	300,000	30-9-33	882,922	417,374	400,760
Shanghai Kelantan (1925)	$	195,804	31-12-33	299,938	98,853	147,674
Shanghai Klebang	"	438,620	31-12-33	160,786	66,000	79,000
Shanghai Malay {Ord. {Pref.	"	802,517	31-12-33	615,263	345,000	261,000
Shanghai Pahang	Tls.	200,000	30-6-33	429,700	207,100	177,100
Shanghai Seremban	$	454,545	31-12-33	334,170	172,000	152,000
Shanghai Sumatra	"	538,154	31-10-33	747,139	304,000	336,000
Sua-Manggis	"	377,022	31-12-33	134,504	NIL	57,950
Sungala	Tls.	150,000	31-3-34	98,110	NIL	45,530*
Sungei Duri	"	340,000	30-6-33	429,059	157,859	241,723
Tanah Merah (1916)	$	1,818,182	31-1-34	1,308,858	682,386	561,709
Tebong	"	559,441	31-1-34	1,442,000	707,000	638,000
Ziangbe	"	1,440,619	31-12-33	1,369,000	709,900	792,000

*Ending March

Rubber Prices

July		20th	21st	23rd	24th	25th	26th
London Spot	..	7.1/8d	7.1/8d	7.1/8d	7.1/16d	7d	6.15/16d
Aug./Sept.	..	7.1/8d	7.1/8d	7.1/8d	7.1/16d	7d	6.15/16d
Oct./Dec. ..	..	7.1/4d	7.5/16d	7.5/16d	7.1/4d	7.3/16d	7.1/8d
Market ..	..	Small business	Quietly steady	Steady but very quiet	Rallied slightly	Small business	Dull
Singapore Spot	..	24.3/8	24.3/8	24.1/2	24.3/8	24	23.5/8
Oct./Dec.	..	25.5/8	25.5/8	25.3/4	25.5/8	25.1/4	24.7/8
Market ..	..	Dull	Steady	Dull	Dull	Easy	Barely steady
New York Futures							
July ..	..	14.59		14.57	14.49	14.50	14.21
September	..	14.82	CLOSED	14.80	14.72	14.73	14.27
October ..	..	14.95		14.93	14.85	14.85	14.41
December ..	..	15.20		15.14	15.11	15.07	14.60

FORWARD SETTLEMENTS FOR 1934

August 28, Tuesday
September 27, Thursday
October 30, Tuesday
November 27, Tuesday
December 30, Thursday

Debentures

Issue	*To be Redeemed*
	(e) 31 Dec. 1934
(a) 19th 23rd	1st Jan. 1935
(b) 20th 22nd	1st Oct. 1936
(d) 21st	1st Dec. 1934

(c) Coupon
(r) Registered
(*) From 31-5-34
(††) From 10-2-34

OPENING PRICES 25-7-34	Buyers	Sellers	Nominal	Last Done Price	Last Done Date	Loan Amount outstanding	Interest payable at end of	Total amount of sales reported Jan. 1—July 21, 1933	1934
Shanghai Municipal Council 6% 1924 (10/30)c Tls.	101	—	..	101	20-7-34	Tls. 5,000,000	Jun-Dec.	Tls. 43,100	Tls. 111,100
" " " 6% 1925 (") "	102	—	..	102	20-7-34	2,000,000	do.	63,600	103,300
" " " 6% 1926 (") "	105	—	..	105	20-7-34	1,860,000	do.	20,900	67,400
" " " 7% 1927 (10) "	..	..	110½	110½	20-7-34	1,750,000	do.	15,900	230,800
" " " 5% 1934 (10/30) $	100½	..	..	100½	6-7-34	$7,000,000	do.*	—	1,076,500
French Municipal Council 6% 1911 (10/30) T	..	..	100½	100	21-12-33	394,300	May-Nov.	—	—
" " " 5½% 1914 (") "	..	..	100½	100	3-5-34	457,500	June-Dec.	11,300	6,500
" " " 5½% 1916 (") "	..	..	100	100½	31-1-34	316,200	do.	—	3,500
" " " 5% 1921 (") "	..	..	108	108	13-6-34	1,956,300	do.	24,200	10,600
" " " 6% 1923 (") "	..	..	104	104	15-3-34	800,000	May-Nov.	112,800	4,900
" " " 7% 1924 (") "	..	..	104	103	4-6-34	800,000	Mar.-Sept.	2,200	15,000
" " " 6½% 1925 (20/30) "	..	..	110	110	14-7-34	2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.	2,800	21,000
" " " 6½% 1928 (") "	..	..	110	110	20-3-34	1,000,000	Jan-July	2,000	22,000
" " " 6% 1930 (10/25) "	..	..	107	107	27-1-34	2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.	400	10,000
" " " 6% 1931 (") "	..	..	107	107	11-7-34	3,000,000	Feb.-Aug.	65,700	173,500
" " " 6% 1933 (10/30) "	106	..	..	106	17-5-34	2,000,000	Mar.-Sept.	615,900	72,400
" " " 5% 1934 (") $	103	..	..	103½	6-7-34	$5,000,000	July-Jan.††	—	505,100
American Club 7% 1923 (5/20) T	103½	..	..	103½	13-3-34	750,000	1/4-1/10	77,500	12,400
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co. 6% 1931 (10/20) "	..	..	105	105	17-7-34	1,000,000	June-Dec.	145,000	70,000
Asia Realty Co. 6% 1930 (10/20)c "	99½	..	..	100	25-7-34	720,800	1/3-1/9	} 447,500	1,900,480
" " 6% 1930 (10/30)r "	99½	..	..	100	23-7-34	3,000,000	1/4-1/10		
Cathay Land Co. 6% 1930 (5/20) "	..	..	104	104	26-6-34	3,000,000	June-Dec.	1,010,800	160,500
" " 6% 1932 (10/20) "	..	..	104	104½	1-6-34	1,000,000	do.	54,500	38,000
" " 5% 1933 (") $	..	..	104	104	26-7-34	$1,500,000	do.	12,700	242,000
Central Properties 5½% 1934 (10) "	100½	101	..	101	14-7-34	$18,000,000	do.	—	3,468,500
China Realty Co. 5% 1930 (5/10) T	100	..	..	100	23-7-34	3,000,000	1/4-1/10	} 1,339,700	893,400
" " 5% 1931 (") "	100	..	..	100	23-7-34	4,500,000	1/4-1/10		
China Transport 5% 1931 (4/20) "	..	..	100	101	15-5-34	600,000	June-Dec.	—	7,000
Columbia Country Club 7% 1933 (1/12-20) "	106	..	..	105½	15-5-34	350,000	do.	51,050	2,500
Country Club 5% 1901 (Perpl) "	105	..	—	105	5-6-34	139,000	do.	5,000	2,500
Fonciere & Immobiliere {6% 1930 (10/15) "	..	..	105	105	22-6-34	1,000,000	do.	} 339,000	320,000
{6% 1932 (10/15) "	..	..	105	105	22-6-34	1,000,000	do.		
" " 6% 1934 (") $	..	..	105	105½	23-7-34	$2,000,000	do.	—	65,500
French Club 7% T	100	..	..	100½	18-6-34	500,000	do.	46,150	41,500
International Investment Trust 6% 1930 (10/25) "	101	..	..	101	14-7-34	2,000,000	1/4-1/10	} 998,300	148,100
" " " 6% 1931 (") "	101	..	..	101	14-7-34	1,000,000	1/4-1/10		
G. E. Marden & Co. 6% 1930 (10/15) "	..	..	100½	101	25-5-34	500,000	June-Dec.	145,300	10,000
Metropolitan Land Co. 6% 1933 (10/20) $	..	..	104	104	26-7-34	$2,000,000	do.	—	705,800
Shanghai Race Club 6% 1934 (10/25) $	100	..	..	106	17-5-34	$2,000,000	Feb.-Aug.	—	256,800
Shanghai Land Investment Co. 5½% 1916 (5/25)A T	..	—	100	101	30-11-33	237,500	June-Dec.	5,000	—
" " " 6% 1922 (")BD "	..	..	100	100	24-5-34	1,250,000	Various (2)	20,000	10,000
" " " 6% 1925 (")BA "	..	..	100	102	10-2-33	484,100	do.	32,000	—
" " " 6% 1926 (20/30) "	..	..	106	106	5-6-34	500,000	Mar.-Sept.	—	11,600
" " " 5% 1930 (15) "	99	..	..	100	7-7-34	5,000,000	31/5-30/11	45,400	11,000
" " " 6% 1931 (10/20) "	..	..	105	105	26-7-34	3,000,000	June-Dec.	232,900	74,000
" " " 6% 1933 (5/20) "	..	..	105	105	16-3-34	1,000,000	do.	184,200	12,000
Shanghai Power Co. 5½% 1933 (10/40) $	..	..	102½	102½	27-7-34	$65,000,000	10/2-10/8	3,592,200	14,062,300
Shanghai Telephone Co. 7% 1932 (10/25)c "	106	..	..	105½	4-7-34	} 5,000,000	1/2-1/8	} 1,776,100	554,800
" " 6% 1932 (10/25)r "	106	..	..	105½	4-7-34		1/2-1/8		
" " 6% 1933 (3/24)c $	106	..	..	106	26-7-34	} $10,900,000	1/2-1/8	} 1,270,000	2,097,100
" " 6% 1933 (9/24)r "	106	..	..	106	26-7-34		1/2-1/8		
Tientsin Land Investment Co. 7% 1929 (12/22) T	..	..	108	103½	22-12-33	1,422,100	June-Dec.	—	—
Shanghai Waterworks Co. 6% 1925 (10/20) T	..	..	106	106	21-6-34	500,000	do.	—	35,000
" " 6% 1932 (") "	..	..	107½	107½	23-7-34	2,800,000	do.	95,200	43,407

Chinese Government External Bonds

	London "Nominal" Prices 20th July	26th July
5 per cent Reorg. Loan 1913, British Issue	£94 10 0	£93 15 0
4½ " Gold " 1908	£92 10 0	£92 10 0
5 " Gold " 1912	£72 15 0	£72 0 0
5 " Gold $ Loan 1925, stamped (Per G $500)	£90 15 0	£90 5 0
5 " Shanghai-Nanking Railway Bonds	£67 10 0	£67 10 0
5 " Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Bonds	£99 10 0	£99 10 0
5 " Hukuang Railway Bonds	£37 15 0	£39 10 0
5 " Lung Tsing U-Hai Railway Bonds	£17 15 0	£17 5 0

Company's Notices

The Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.—An Interim Dividend of 6 per cent (Tls. 0.30) per share has been declared in respect of 1934 will be paid to Shareholders on Tuesday, July 31st. The Transfer Books will be closed from July 21st to 31st, both days inclusive.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.—An Interim Dividend of £3 per share, subject to deduction of income tax will be payable on August 13th. The Transfer Books will be closed from July 30th to August 11th, both days inclusive.

Shanghai Telephone Co.—The Register of Transfers of Debentures will be closed from July 23rd to August 1st, both days inclusive.

Share Report

Share Market Report.—"Quietly steady" will describe our market during the past week. Transactions have been on the light side though prices have been maintained in most shares. Shanghai Lands came on the market at $25.25. Ewos opened the week with business reported at $11.25 and closed the week with buyers offering $11.00. Trams are still in demand at $42 without attracting many sellers. Kaipings opened the week with buyers offering $13.25 and closed at $14.75, but no transactions were recorded. Shanghai Telephones continue in demand and business went through at a new high of $80.00 Banks improved Hk. $20 over the previous week, business being done this week at Hk. $1,805 as against Hk. $1,785 last week.

The Rubber market, in sympathy with the drop in raw rubber from 7.1/8d. to 6.15/16d. in London, has been on the easy side with a slight falling off in prices. Tebongs closed the week with 66 cent being paid for August, as against 70 cent. last week. Tanah Merahs slipped from $2.03 to $1.99: Shanghai Malays were in demand with buyers advancing from $8 to $9.75 without any coming out: Kelantans came in for a great deal of attention at 37½ cent: Rubber Trusts eased from $4.80 to $4.60.

The Debenture market continues dull though prices remain firm. Shanghai Powers at $102.75; Metropolitan Lands at $104 and Cathay Lands 1933 at $104 were the chief counters. The new City Loan came on the market for the first time at $100.00

Rubber Review, Chinese Government Bonds, etc.

Rubber Review.—The following information has been courteously supplied by Reuters:—

London, July 20:—

"The London rubber market during the past week has on the whole been quiet with some profittaking. Nervousness arising from American labour troubles caused weakness early in the week, but good manufacturing demand appeared at the lower level, and this coupled with outside buying induced by prospects of a settlement of the American labour situation, and a reduction in Malayan stocks caused the market to improve.

The raising of the Netherlands East Indies export duty was a further bullish factor. Speculative interest appears to be increasing with the approach of the first cut in export allowances."

London and Liverpool stocks of rubber on July 21st totalled 105,403, showing an increase of 1,354 tons during the week. Deliveries during the week totalled 2,590 tons, compared with 1,753 tons for the previous week. The following are the usual comparative weekly prices:—

	London Spot	London Oct/Dec.	Singapore Spot	Singapore Oct/Dec.	New York Futures July	Sept.	Oct.
July 19	7.3/16	7.5/16	24½	25½	14.76	15.00	15.13
July 26	6.15/16	7¼	23½	24½	14.21	14.27	14.41
	Dull		Barely steady				

Chinese External Loans.—The London market has been quiet with little change: British Reorgs. down 15/- to around £93¾. Crisps down 15/- to £72; Shanghai-Nanking Railway steady around £68 and Lung Tsing U-Hai Railway down 10/- to £17¼.

The information above given, though not guaranteed, has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable.

Agents and Secretaries of Companies are requested kindly to notify J. P. BISSET & CO. 12 The Bund, Shanghai (Compilers of this Report on behalf of the Shanghai Stock Exchange) of any errors or omissions.

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SHANGHAI MARKETS' WEEKLY REVIEW

Demand from North Causes Advance in Flour: Rice Remains Firm with Small Price Increases

Shanghai, July 28.

The past week has witnessed an advance in the local flour market, owing to demand from the north, while rice has continued firm with small advances. A big business has been done in Hankow teas, while Chunmees have had a brisk and firm market.

PIECE GOODS

The piecegoods market remains lifeless and enquiry for Spring goods in very small quantities for December/January shipment continues, but only a few packages have been booked. The market for woollens and worsted is very depressed, and only small tailoring lines have been entered.

Yuenfong Auctions

A somewhat improved condition from a crop point of view seems to have brightened the market a little, and a stronger tone has developed for all qualities of Black Italians resulting in a price improvement of about 20 cents a piece at the Yuenfony Auction. Venetians keep steady and the demand for Coatings and Velvets is also satisfactory, otherwise prices are inclined to be easier, but the demand for Poplins appears to have passed out completely. Deliveries continue about the same.

COTTON, YARN, ETC.

Weekly report by courtesy of Messrs. J. Spunt & Co.

Chinese Cotton: Our market may be said to have remained as inactive during the week just past as during the previous period insofar as the mills are concerned. However, a considerable business may be recorded as having been done in the local Exchange solely on a speculative basis and at recessions around 70 cents per 50 kilos lower than the rates prevailing among the speculative element during the week previous to the one just ended. Prices for spot deliveries have also evinced a bearish tendency engendered by some of the mills absorbing offerings on a hand-to-mouth basis and the major number of spinners keeping aloof and showing no anxiety to take in supplies for their future requirements in that due to the heavy stocks locally of both the foreign and domestic staple they do not appear to be very much inclined to make any commitments for the time being, though the values of yarn have not declined commensurately with the recessions registered on the raw material. From reports to hand the weather conditions in the Chinese cotton belt are so far favourable with the exception of the acreage planted to cotton in the Chihli province where considerable damage to the new crop has evolved through floods. In the meantime our market will continue to be governed by the movements in the U.S.A. and Indian markets as well as the climatic conditions during the critical period following this month.

Yarn: There has been but very little change in the values for spot deliveries but futures have shown a decline of about $1.50 per bale. The demand continues to be negligible and the mills are endeavouring to curtail as much as possible their output which in turn is expected to maintain prices and resist further depreciation and which indicates a healthier undertone.

SHANGHAI MARKET

Shanghai, spot ex wharf	$41.00
Tungchow, Spot ex wharf	$43.50
Shensi No. 1, spot ex wharf	$43.50

Tone of the market:—Steady.

WHEAT AND FLOUR

World wheat market prices have been subject to minor fluctuations during the week of report, Chicago quotations being around $1.

The general interest is now concentrated on the actual yield return which is the only possibility to ascertain the actual damage done to the crops in view of the drought. The undertone of the market is by no means too firm.

The situation in Shanghai remains unchanged. There is no interest on the part of the mills for foreign wheat. Supplies of native wheat continue to be available for the time being.

The Shanghai flour market has shown substantial advances. An excellent demand appeared from the north with the result that spot flour advanced about ten cents per bag whilst deferred months closed six cents per bag higher.

In spite of this substantial advance the market still is far too low compared with the cost price of flour manufactured from imported wheat.

RICE

The rice market during the week has continued to be firm with small advances, due to the news that, in many parts of the country, there was sufficient rain and that the crops will not be entirely lost. Actually, however, drought conditions still prevail.

SILK

In the absence of any new developments, the raw silk market continues quiet and featureless. Holders do not show much inclination to meet the prices offered by buyers abroad.

METALS

The past week was again marked by a number of inquiries and, although business actually brought to book does not amount to very much, it nevertheless is an indication that better times are in store as far as metals are concerned.

TIMBER

The timber market during the past week has shown little activity as buyers are not convinced as to the trend of the market, due to the indefinite situation prevailing on the Pacific Coast of the American continent.

PRODUCE

There is still a fair inquiry for beans and peas from Europe, but local prices have advanced out of all proportion through ideas of buyers abroad, and business at present is impossible. There is no interest shown in any other article.

PAPER

Very little change has taken place in the paper market during the week under review, except that there has been a good demand for Duplex Board, which is fetching higher prices than before. The usual summer slackness, however, generally prevails in the local market.

TEA

Black Tea.—

Keemuns have seen a very quiet week, only 1081 h/c changing hands.

Congous: 3800 h/c Ningchow and 142 h/c Wenchow have been done since our last report. Common Congou continues to arrive from Hankow.

Hankow: A big business continues to be done, amounting to about 18,000 during the past week. More tea, however, is reported as shipped to Shanghai than ever seems to get here.

Green Tea.—

Chunmee: Business continues brisk and the market firm. 8200 h/c have been settled during the week.

Sowmees: Settlements amounted to 3100 h/c: a good business has been done in low/medium grades at rather easier prices.

Gunpowders: Except for one heavy purchase of Hoochow Pinhead lines not much has been done. Little business has been transacted in Hoochow chops.

Pingsueys: Several chops have been settled.

COTTON MARKETS

Local Prices

Messrs. Anderson, Clayton & Co.'s quotation for the week ending:

Middling ⅞ inch

Aug. shipment:	*Per lb.	†Per picul.
July 21	14.52c.	$64.60
„ 23	14.68	65.45
„ 24	14.65	65.50
„ 25	14.42	64.45
„ 27	14.37	64.15

*C. I. F. †Ex wharf, duty, sur. and int. incl.

Arrivals from Outports

By courtesy F. W. Golding

Cotton arrivals from outports July 16 to 22:—

From	Bales of 500 lb.
Hankow	1,098
Ningpo	166
Tientsin	223
Tungchow	177
Local (Including Tachong and Foochee)	661
Total	2,325

Stocks of Chinese cotton in wharf warehouses in Shanghai on July 22:

Kind of Cotton	Bales of 500 lb.
Lingpao (including Loyang and Chengchow)	17,602
Shensi	28,301
Ningpo	383
Tientsin	2,332
Tungchow	5,554
Local (Including Tachong and Foochee)	3,618
Total	57,790

Deliveries of Chinese cotton from wharf warehouses July 16 to 22.—6,982 bales of 500 lb.

SOVIET COAL PRODUCTION

Moscow, July 29.

Soviet coal production in Spitzbergen during the first five months of 1934 amounted to 110,000 tons. The estimate for 1934 calls for an annual mining of 275,000 tons. Recent reorganization of the two coal mines in Spitzbergen has resulted in a considerable increase of coal production there, as evidenced by the fact that the total 1933 production was not higher than 14,000 tons.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Reuter's Closing Quotations

	July 28	30
Adams Express	6⅛	6⅜
Air Reduction	97	96½
Alaska Juneau	18¾	19½
Allied Chemical	127½	125½
Allis Chalmers	11½	11¾
Am. Brake Shoe & Fdry.	20½	22
Amer. Can	94	93½
Amer. Car & Fdry.	14⅜	13½
Amer. Comml. Alcohol	23½	24
Amer. Cyanamid "B"	16⅞	16⅜
Amer. & For. Pwr.	5½	5¼
Amer. & For. $7 Pfd.	14	14½
Amer. Locomotive	17½	16½
Amer. Locomotive 7% Cum.	44½	44¼
Amer. Metal Co.	18½	17
Amer. Power & Light	4½	4⅝
Amer. Radiator	11⅛	10⅝
Amer. Rolling Mill	14½	15
Amer. Smelting	32⅞	32¼
Amer. Sugar Ref.	65	64
Amer. Tel. & Tel.	108⅜	107¾
Amer. Tobacco "B"	74⅜	75½
Amer. Waterworks	15¼	15¾
Amer. Waterworks $6 Pref.	60	50
Anaconda Copper	11¼	11
Anchor Cap Corp.	14¾	14¾
Atchison. T. & S. Fe	54¾	51¾
Atlantic Ref.	22⅜	22⅜
Atlas Corp.	8½	7⅞
Auburn	17	17
Aviation Corp.	4¼	4¼
Baldwin Loco.	7⅛	7½
Baltimore & Ohio	15⅞	15⅝
Baltimore & Ohio $4 Pref.	18½	17½
Bendix Aviation	11⅞	11⅜
Bethlehem Steel	27¾	26⅞
Borden Co.	24⅜	24⅜
Borg Warner	19	19½
Brooklyn-Manhattan	36½	35⅞
California Packing Corp.	34¾	34½
Case, J.I.	37¾	37
Can. Pacific Rly.	12⅝	12⅝
Caterpillar Tr.	24¾	24
Celanese Corp.	20	18½
Cerro de Pasco Cop.	35⅝	36¾
Chase Nat. Bank	24¾	24½
Chesapeake Corp.	38⅝	38⅝
Chesapeake & Ohio	42⅜	42½
Chrysler	34⅜	33⅜
Colgate Palmolive	13	13
Columbia Gas & Elec.	9⅛	9¼
Coml. Solvents	17⅛	17½
Comm. Southern (ord.)	1¾	1⅝
Comm. Sthrn. $6 Cum.	35½	36
Consolid. Gas of N.Y.	27¾	27¾
Consolid. Oil	8	8¼
Continental Can	77½	76¾
Continental Oil	17½	16¾
Corn Products	62¼	61½
Coty Inc.	4½	4½
Crown Cork $2.70 Pref.	37	38¼
Curtiss Wright (Cum.)	2¾	2¾
Curtiss Wright "A"	8½	8
Delaware & Hudson	38½	38
Dome Mines	38½	40
Douglas Aircraft	17	17½
Du Pont de Nemours	86¼	85½
Eastman Kodak	97½	97½
Elec. Auto Lite	16⅝	16¾
Elec. Bond & Share	11½	11¼
Elec. Bond & Share $5 Pref.	38½	38
Elec Bond & Share $6 Pref.	45	43¾
Elec. Power & Lt.	3⅞	4
Firestone, $6 Pref.	76½	77
Fox Film "A"	9⅝	9½
Freeport Texas	28	28
Gen. Amer. Transport	31¾	32
Gen. Aviation	3¾	3⅞
Gen. Elec.	18	17⅞
Gen. Foods	29⅝	30
Gen. Motors	26⅞	26½
Gen. Rail. Signal	24½	29¾
Gillette Safety	11½	11⅜
Glidden Co.	21½	22
Gold Dust	17¾	17½
Goodrich (B.F.)	9	9
Goodyear Tire & R.	19⅞	20
Grand Union $3 Pref.	33	22
Gulf Oil Corp.	51⅛	52⅛
Hercules Pwdr. Co.	70½	70¼
Hershey Choc.	63	62
Homestake Mining	380	395
Howe Sound	45½	45¾
Hudson Motors	7½	7
Illinois Central	15⅞	15
Indus. Rayon	21½	21¾
Int. Bus. Mach.	133½	133½
Int. Cement	19⅝	19¾
Int. Harvester	25⅛	25⅛
Int. Nickel	24⅛	23⅜
Int. Tel. & Tel.	9	8⅞
Jewel Tea	43	44
Johns Manville	42⅞	42⅛
Kelvinator	12⅝	12⅝
Kennecott	18	17½
Kresge, S.S.	17¾	17⅝
Kroger Grocery	28¾	28½
Lehman Corp.	65	65½
Libbey-Owens-Ford Gl.	28	27¼
Liggett & Myers "B"	95½	95½
Liquid Carbonic	19¾	19⅛
Loew's Inc.	22⅝	22¼
Lorillard	16⅞	16⅞
Mack Trucks	23⅞	23½
McIntyre Porcu.	45½	45
McKesson Robbins, $3.50 Pref.	23½	24
Monsanto Chemical	49⅞	49½
Montgomery Ward	23	22⅞
Nash Motors	13¾	13¾
Nat. Biscuit	33¾	33⅜
Nat. Cash Register	13⅜	13⅜
Nat. City Bank	22⅛	22⅜
Nat. Dairy Prods.	15⅞	15⅞
Nat. Distillers	18½	17¾
Nat. Lead	145	142
Nat. Power & Lt.	8	8¼
Nat. Steel	38⅞	39½
New York Central	20⅞	20½
North Amer.	13¼	12¾
Northern Pacific	15⅞	15½
Ohio Oil	9½	9½
Otis Elevator	14	13⅜
Owens Illinois Glass	66	65¾
Pacific Gas & Elec.	16	16⅜
Pacific Lighting	27	27
Packard Motors	3	2½
Pennroad Corp.	2	1⅞
Pennsylvania R.R.	24½	24⅝
Pere Mquette, $5. Prior Pref.	30½	34
Philadelphia Co.	27½	27½
Phillips Petroleum	15½	15½
Pierce Arrow	1¾	1¾
Procter & Gamble	35	34½
Public Serv. of N.J.	31½	31½
Pullman	44	43½
Radio Corp.	5⅛	5
Radio Keith-Orpheum	1¾	1¾
Republic Steel	12½	12½
Reynolds Tobacco "B"	44⅛	44½
Royal Duch (Am. sh.)	32⅜	31⅞
Safeway Stores	46	46
Schenley	19¼	18⅞
Sears Roebuck	36⅜	34½
Shell Union Oil	6⅞	6⅞
Sherwin Williams	71⅞	71⅛
Simmons Co.	9⅝	9¾
Socony Vaccum	13⅞	13¾
Sthrn. Cal. Edison	13⅜	13⅜
Sthrn. Pacific	16⅞	16⅝
Sthrn. Rail.	13½	13
Sperry Corp.	7⅜	7½
Stand. Brands	18½	18½
Stand. Gas & Elec.	7½	7¾
Stand. Oil of Cal.	32	32
Stand. Oil of N. J.	41½	41½
Sterling Prods.	66⅛	65
Studebaker	2½	3
Texas Corp.	21⅞	22
Texas Gulf Sulphur	31⅜	31½
Tide Water Assoc. $6 Pref.	77	77
Timken Rollers	27	27
Transamerican	5⅝	5½
Un. Carbide & Carbon	40	40½
Un. Pacific	103	103½
Un. Pacific 4% n-c Pfd.	84⅛	84⅞
Un. Air & Trans.	15	14⅝
Un. Corp.	3⅞	4
Un. Fruit	68½	66½
Un. Gas Imp.	14⅝	14⅞
Univ. Leaf	43⅛	42½
U. S. Indus. Alcohol	35⅞	35¾
U. S. Pipe & Fdry.	16⅝	16½
U. S. Rubber	12½	12⅜
U. S. Rubber $8 1st Pref.	29⅞	30
U. S. Smelting & Ref.	121½	123½
U. S. Steel	35	34¾
U. S. Steel 7% Pfd.	81	81
U. S. Rubber $8 1st Pref.	29⅝	30
Vanadium	15½	15½
Vick Chemical	33⅞	33½
Warner Bros. Pict's	3⅜	3⅜
Western Un. Tel.	33	33
Westinghouse Air Brakes	17½	17⅛
Westinghouse Elec.	29½	29⅜
Woolworth	48⅜	47½
BONDS		
Alleghany Corp.	66	65
Amer. For. Pwr.	50	50
Amer. I.G.	95½	94½
Amer. Waterworks	Unq.	77⅛
Canadian Pacific	82½	82½
Chicago Mil. & St. Paul	Unq.	Unq.
Chicago Mil. St. Paul. & Pac.	31⅜	30⅜
Cities Service Power	40⅜	40
Columbia Gas & Elec.	83½	82
Continental Gas & Elec.	46½	Unq.
Crown Zellerbach	Unq.	92½
Dodge Bros.	105½	105½
Elec. Power & Light	35	34½
Empire Oil & Ref.	59¾	59
Erie Ref. & Imp.	66⅜	66½
Florida Power	59¾	59½
Goodyear Tire & R.	100½	101½
Int. Hydro Elec.	50¾	50⅜
Int. Tel. & Tel.	59½	59¾
Int. Tel. & Tel. 5s	58	58
Kansas City Sthrn. Ref.	Unq.	Unq.
Nat. Dairy Products	98¼	98
Nat. Power	Unq.	Unq.
New Eng. Gas & Elec.	51½	53
New York Central	112	111½
New York, West.	45	44½
North Amer.	90	89
Pacific Western Oil	94	94
Paramount Public Corp.	Unq.	39
Sthrn. Rly.	74	73
Stand. Gas & Elec.	48½	48
Virginia Pub.	69½	71
Warner Bros.	51½	51½

CHINESE BOND MARKET REVIEW

By courtesy S. D. Wang & Co.

Shanghai, July 30.

Unprecedentedly high levels were reached by the Chinese Government Bond Market in the course of strong trading during the month of July. In fact, many issues almost, if not actually, touched 80 per cent. par while 96 Millions was traded at 19.50 with unofficial quotations at above 21.00, though these high prices were not maintained for long.

For two days during the early part of the month the market was thrown in panic as the bulls sent it perilously high on the first day followed by an equally wild bearish attack that crashed it with a slump of several points. Thereafter, however, business gradually returned to normalcy and by the end of the month only mild fluctuations were recorded as trading proceeded calmly as if the storm that threw the market into such turmoil only a fortnight ago had never happened.

The month opened with a steady strength following the June settlement. Although trading was alternately heavy and quiet on the days of the first week, that period closed with sudden strength on Saturday when all issues climbed by big amounts. This led to the feverish trading on the following Monday when the market gained phenomenally with at least one issue suspended. Almost as sudden as the advance, the market slumped heavily on Tuesday to lose all it gained on the preceding day. The rest of the week was devoted to adjustments of prices, resulting in fairly wide fluctuations in both directions. Net movements for the second week were small losses.

A slight weakening influence was at work at the third week as, following the wild buying of the last boom, many speculators found themselves unable to take delivery and were forced to set off their positions at disadvantageous prices. As the July settlement gradually approached, selling to set off these positions became more determined. Nevertheless, thanks to the firmness of the market, losses incurred were by no means substantial.

On the first two days of the last week when all outstanding July positions had to be liquidated, movements were limited and did not show any difinite trend in either direction. Upon the removal of July quotations on Wednesday and Thursday, the market again resumed a more aggressive tone to advance steadily though slowly.

Following is a tabulated report of the market:

Issue	Open	High	Low	Close	June Close	Comparison	Fluctuation	Transactions
18th Yr. Customs								
July	29.50	30.10	29.50	30.00	——	——	0.60	910,000
Aug.	29.30	29.30	29.30	29.30	——	——	——	5,000
Reorganization								
July	42.00	45.60	42.00	44.10	42.30	+1.80	3.60	5,425,000
Aug.	41.60	45.35	41.55	44.45	——	——	3.80	5,655,000
Disbandment								
July	77.40	83.00	77.30	79.45	77.55	+1.90	5.70	13,725,000
Aug.	76.60	82.50	76.25	79.70	——	——	6.25	16,470,000
19th Yr. Customs								
July	45.10	47.60	45.00	46.50	45.20	+1.30	2.60	5,520,000
Aug.	44.20	46.60	44.20	46.50	——	——	2.40	5,570,000
Rehabilitation								
July	50.30	54.30	50.30	55.55	50.50	+2.05	4.00	5,780,000
Aug.	49.30	53.70	49.30	52.20	——	——	4.40	5,685,000
20th Yr. Tobacco								
July	53.00	58.20	53.00	56.85	53.20	+3.65	5.20	9,985,000
Aug.	52.60	57.70	52.60	57.30	——	——	5.10	11,680,000
20th Yr. Customs								
July	53.25	59.75	53.20	57.40	53.20	+4.20	6.55	17,770,000
Aug.	52.80	59.45	52.75	58.05	——	——	6.70	20,760,000
Consolidated Tax								
July	56.40	62.90	56.20	60.70	56.25	+4.45	6.70	15,685,000
Aug.	55.85	62.40	55.85	61.35	——	——	6.55	20,700,000
Salt Revenue								
July	57.75	64.55	57.75	62.35	57.45	+4.90	6.80	22,180,000
Aug.	57.20	63.75	57.20	62.55	——	——	6.55	27,115,000
6% Consolidated								
July	68.80	73.80	68.80	71.50	68.45	+3.05	5.00	12,140,000
Aug.	69.60	74.30	69.25	72.50	——	——	5.05	18,580,000

LONDON STOCKS

London, July 26.

Stock Exchange: Apart from the strength of British gilt-edged securities and "Kaffirs," the markets during the past week remained generally inactive.

Disturbing news from Austria caused general dulness to-day but, with the exception of a rather sharp reaction in gilt-edgeds and a fall in Austrian and German loans and a few other instances, the markets were not unduly affected, the marking down of prices being a precautionary measure rather than on any actual selling pressure.

Chinese and Japanese bonds ruled very quiet throughout the week, and the other sections, apart from reflecting the weakness of Wall Street, were more or less featureless.

Foreign Exchanges: Very quiet conditions prevailed. The tendency at present is rather against sterling, except for reichmarks, which are unsettled owing to the news from the Continent. Chinese rates were rather uncertain, while Japanese were very quiet.

Money Market: There was a good demand for money during the week and this occasionally necessitated recourse to clearing banks for accommodation.

Discounts: A steadier tendency was displayed.—Reuter.

Latest Quotations

By courtesy Swan, Culbertson & Fritz by Reuter

	July 27	30
War Loan, 3½% (Red.)	104½	104½
CHINESE BONDS		
4½% Bonds, 1898	101¾	101¾
4½% Loan, 1908	92½	92½
5% Loan, 1912	72	71¾
5% Reorg. Loan, 1913	93¾	93¾
5% Gold Bonds, 1925-47	90	90⅜
5% Shanghai-Nanking Rly.	67½	67½
5% Tientsin-Pukow Rly.	34	34
5% do. do. (Supl. Loan)	26	26
5% S.-H.-N'po Railway	99½	99½
5% Honan Railway	30	29
5% Hukuang Rly. 1911	39½	39½
5% Lung Tsing U. Hai Rly.	17½	17¾
FOREIGN BONDS AND BANKS		
German 7% Int. Loan, 1924	55½	56½
Japan 5% Sterling Loan, 1907	74	74
Japan 6% Sterling Loan, 1924	85½	95½
H. & S. Bank (Ldn. Reg.)	134	134
Chartd. Bank of I. A. & C.	16	16
INDUSTRIALS AND BREWERIES		
Associated Elec. Indus.	18/3	18/-
British-American Tob.	118/1½	117/6
Chinese Eng. & Min.	18/9	19/6
Courtaulds	44/7½	44/7½
Distillers	87/6	87/9
Dunlop Rubber	43/9	44/3
Ever Ready, 5/- shares	28/9	28/9
General Electric (Eng.)	45/-	45/-
Imp. Chemical Industries	35/-	35/1½
do. do. (Def. 10/- shares)	8/6	8/4½
Imp. Tobacco	125/-	125/-
Int. Nickel, no par val.	$23½	$23½
Pinchin Johnson, 10/- sh.	37/9	37/6
Turner & Newall	46/-	45/9
Unilever	19/6	19/-
MISCELLANEOUS		
Anglo Dutch	24/-	24/4½
Boots Pure Drug, 5/- sh.	45/1½	45/3
Burma Corp. Rs. 10 shares	12/6	12/6
Can. Pac. Rly. $25 sh.	$12⅞	$12½
Chartered, 15/- shares	12/-	20/9
Crown Mines, 10/- shares	242/6	242/6
Electric & Musical Indus.	25/-	25/-
Geldenhuis	27/6	26/10½
Gula Kalumpong Rubber	22/-	22/6
Trepca Mines, 5/- shares	9/9	9/9
Langlaagte Estates	30/-	30/6
London Tin. 10/- shares	11/10½	12/3
Pekin Syndicate, 2/- ord.	1/9	2/-
Rubber Trusts	32/9	33/1½
Shanghai Elec. Cons.	54/-	54/-
Southern Railway (Def.)	£20⅞	£20⅛
Tate & Lyle	88/9	89/6
Van Ryn Deep	62/6	62/6
Woolworth, 5/- shares	100/7½	100/7½
OILS		
Anglo Persian	45/-	45/-
Burmah	80/-	80/-
Royal Dutch, 100 fl. sh.	£19⅞	£19⅝
Shell Trans. & Trad.	45/-	45/7½

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BRITISH TRADE IMPROVING

Mr. Runciman on Definite Progress in the Right Direction: Home Market Saturated

London, July 27.

In reviewing the British trade situation in the House of Commons to-day, the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Walter Runciman, said that in the first six months of this year exports totalled £190,000,000, which was an increase of £15,000,000 over the first six months of last year.

The most notable increases in exports referred to the woollen and worsted trades, which showed a rise of £3,000,000 on the half year, and in machinery and iron and steel, each of which showed a rise of £20,000,000.

These figures, he said, although not sensational, showed a tendency in the right direction.

Cotton Trade Unchanged

No improvement had occurred in the cotton trade, which remained one of the most unfortunate of the great industries. He was, however, hopeful that the schemes now being discussed in Lancashire might produce better results.

Unemployment figures in the engineering trade had decreased by about 88,000, and in the coal trade by 26,500 as compared with a year ago.

There had been during the last 18 months a remarkable change in the country's unemployment figures, but a further big reduction could not be expected from expansion of the home market alone, which had done so well as nearly to reach saturation point.

Reliance on World Trade

It was necessary to rely on world trade for a further substantial improvement in the employment figures. World trade was unfortunately, still paralysed in many regions. The best they could say was that the decline was being arrested and that Britain's share in the restricted world trade was definitely on the increase.

Mr. Runciman said he had signed commercial agreements with thirteen countries and negotiations were proceeding with four others. In every case the agrements showed an increase in British exports to the countries concerned.

He expressed the opinion that world trade was too much at the mercy of sudden political disturbances for him to make any optimistic prophecy, but he thought essential conditions for trade revival were present if only a general restoration to confidence abroad could be secured.—Wireless through Reuter.

GROWTH OF JAPANESE FOREIGN TRADE

Restrictive Barriers Not Yet Wholly Effective

Tokyo, July 24.

Japan's foreign trade this year has disclosed extraordinarily favourable conditions. Up to the first ten days of July from January 1, total exports amounted to Y1,054,000,000 and imports to Y1,208,000,000 showing excess imports of Y154,000,000. Compared with the figures for the corresponding period last year, exports increased by Y181,000,000 and imports by Y144,000,000, excess imports decreasing by Y36,000,000.

It is noticeable that the export of cotton and rayon textiles and sundry goods has markedly increased, cotton textiles creating a new record.

Raw silk, once Japan's leading export, decreased by 15 per cent, compared with last year, on account of the depression in America and the competition of rayon.

Japan's Changed Policy

The fact that Japan's export trade has been showing steady development, in spite of all the obstructive measures abroad, is due to a change in her trade policy—a change from catering to the principal export markets, as has hitherto been the practice, to developing markets everywhere.

Japan's trade with China, for instance, shows a decline owing to increased tariffs, boycott, and reduction of Chinese purchasing power, while her exports to America are sagging.

Her exports to Central and South American countries, Africa, Egypt, and other new markets, however, are conspicuous by their development.

Rationalized Basis

The Anglo-Japanese and the Japan-India conferences have incidentally made known to all the world the merits of Japanese goods and their low cost, helping her manufacturers to cultivate new openings in many quarters.

On the other hand, a number of problems have arisen relative to Japan's export trade. Its normally favourable development in spite of obstacles abroad must be assigned to speculative export as a chief contributary cause while restrictions have not been completely effective.

The expansion of Japan's overseas trade is attributed to improvement in management brought about by a thorough application of industrial rationalization, making it possible to produce goods of superior quality at low cost.—Reuter.

RAILWAY REVENUES

Nanking, July 29.

The revenue of the Nanking-Shanghai and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways during the month of June totalled $1,703,923, according to an announcement by the Railway Administration.

This sum includes $1,144,076 from the Nanking-Shanghai Railway and $559,847 from the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway. As compared with the corresponding month last year, the receipts of the Nanking-Shanghai Railway show an increase of 21.45 per cent. and that of the Shanghai-Hangchow line, 4.63 per cent.—Kuo Min.

GEN. JOHNSON APPROVES NEW CODE

Washington, July 24.

With a view to preventing dumping of foreign goods in the United States, Gen. Hugh Johnson, National Recovery Administrator, yesterday approved the New Loyal Competition Code. To go into effect on July 30, the code will cover 1,100 types of importations annually totalling $760,000,000.—Havas.

JAPANESE INROADS INTO HONGKONG TRADE

Half-Year Shows Decline with June Showing Improvements

The Statistical Office of the Imports and Exports Department reports that, in terms of Hongkong currency, the trade of the Colony declined during the first half year of 1934, as compared with the corresponding period of 1933; imports being less by 24.5 per cent and exports less by 39.3 per cent.

In the first half year of 1934 imports were declared at a value of $195.5 millions (£14.2 millions), as compared with $259.0 millions (£17.0 millions), in the first half year of 1933; exports totalled $157.1 millions (£11.4 millions) as against $211.6 millions (£13.9 millions).

Comparative statistics show that Japan, China and the Netherlands East Indies increased their shares of the imports into the Colony, while Great Britain, U.S.A., French Indo-China, Siam, Germany, British Malaya, India, Australia and Belgium recorded decreases.

The Japanese share of the total import trade almost doubled: in the first half year of 1933 it amounted to 4.4 per cent and in the first half year of 1934 to 8.0 per cent.

The Piece Goods imports trade declined from $36.4 millions in the first half year of 1933 to $28.8 millions, in the first half year of 1934, the share of the United Kingdom falling from 28.4 per cent. ($10.3 millions), to 14.6 per cent. ($4.2 millions); while the share of Japan increased from 8.0 per cent ($2.9 millions) to 15.4 per cent. ($4.4 millions). The north China share of this trade has steadily increased from 22.0 per cent. in the first half year of 1931 to 29.3 per cent in 1932, 46.9 per cent in 1933 and 52.9 per cent in 1934.

BULLISH U.S. COTTON CROP FORECAST

New York, July 29.

Sensationally bullish figures are expected in the next government report on the cotton crop. Private cotton authorities to-day forecast that the forthcoming report of the Department of Agriculture will show the probable yield 1,000,000 below 10,000,000 bale maximum fixed by the Bankhead Act.—United Press.

HABAROVSK OIL PLANT OPERATING

Habarovsk, July 29.

The newly built Habarovsk oil plant has started refining Sahalin oil shipped to Habarovsk from Sahalin across the Tarter Strait and then along the lower course of Amur river.—Tass.

MANGAN ORE IN SOVIETS

Moscow, July 29.

Mangan ore deposits have just been found in the province of Udmuri in the Kes district. The percentage of pure mangan contained in the ore is said to exceed 40 per cent.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Company Meeting

SHANGHAI DOCK AND ENGINEERING CO.

Annual Meeting of Shareholders: Question of Merger with New Engineering Co.

The 28th annual general meeting of shareholders of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., was held at 150 Broadway on Thursday, those present including Mr. H. V. Wilkinson (chairman), Mr. T. G. Weall and Dr. A. Korff (directors), Mr. W. S. Burns (managing director), the total attendance representing 1,115 shares.

The chairman spoke as follows:

The report and accounts having been in your hands for some days, I will, with your permission take them as read.

In reviewing the past year's activities it is to be much regretted that the continuance of the serious depression in China has affected local and other ship-owners to the extent of reducing all repairs and upkeeps to the lowest possible figure, and in many cases the laying up ships for long periods owing to the absence of remunerative freights.

Our business in general, however, so far as the amount of work is concerned kept up surprisingly well during the year: our dry docks, which constitute one of our main sources of revenue in docking and contingent repair work, have been well occupied by vessels for painting and other indispensable work during the year—in fact our total dockings are only about three per cent below the previous year and a good number of foreign owned vessels took advantage of the cheap local drydocking rates to dock and overhaul before leaving the port while several carried out their special classification surveys at overall costs much below other repairing centres.

Salvage Work Small

Salvage work during the year has been small and new construction very limited; we successfully carried out several large reconstruction schemes and repairs on local and foreign owned vessels and the results in all instances gave complete satisfaction to the owners. Labour has been steady and quiet and our works have carried on constantly without stoppage.

We are still at a serious disadvantage due to the heavy Custom duties levied on all materials for engineering and shipbuilding constructional and repair work and unfortunately the new tariff of a few weeks ago has made matters considerably worse, so much so that the ability of Shanghai shipbuilders being able successfully to compete for large repairs and new ship construction with such ports as Hongkong as well as Japan become a serious question.

It is difficult to understand why this National industry should be handicapped in this manner, steel constructional materials such as plates and angles have now to pay about 22 per cent. of their landed value in duty and surtaxes, steel rivets about ¼ per cent., teak wood about 50 per cent. and so on, whilst finished parts made outside China such as boilers and engines are charged only ten per cent. duty plus surtaxes.

Taxes Increased

Although our general overhead expenses have been decreased during the year, it is to be regretted that our efforts have been partly upset by the Shanghai Municipal Council considerably increasing our annual taxes, by as much as 118 per cent.; unfortunately at the time when industrial companies are suffering from the effects of the unprecedented depression, our appeal to the Rate Assessment Committee bore little fruit, even though we stressed the fact that the British Government as late as 1929 passed the Local Government De-Rating Act which afforded immediate relief to industries affected by the world depression and made possible the cancelling of the whole or in part of the usual taxes paid by pivotal industries.

Turning to the report and accounts you will notice that this year they are rendered in dollars, but the tael equivalent has also been shewn, where necessary for comparison with last year's figures. The capital of the company must of necessity be shewn in taels until such time as the Hongkong Government may legislate for alteration to dollars.

Earnings Lower

Our earnings are not equal to last year; the total amount at credit of profit and loss including the amount brought forward from last year is $300,807.69 and considering the existing trade conditions we cannot complain of the result of our year's working; our practice in the past of conserving our earnings and being prepared for conditions, such as are now existing is justifying itself.

Our special reserve stands at $2,307,692.31 and our depreciation account at $1,155,118.33 and from our special reserve, with your approval, we propose to transfer $137,692.31 to the present year's working account as mentioned in the annual report now in your hands. The value of our land as shown in the annual report is nominal and far below its market value; our buildings, docks and wharves also stand well under their actual value and our large stock of materials are shewn at much less than replacing cost whilst our plant, docks and floating property have been kept in good order out of revenue.

At the last annual meeting of the New Engineering Works their chairman mentioned the progress of their proposed merger with us; further discussions on the matter are at present in abeyance pending the return to Shanghai of those members of the board of the New Engineering Company who represented the Latter company on the joint committee handling the negotiations. During the year the assets of both companies were valued by reliable and experienced valuators, outline schemes have been discussed and the whole proposition is having the careful and studied consideration of all concerned.

Directors

Vacancies on the board of directors since the issue of the last report were caused by the resignations of Mr. B.D.F. Beith, Mr. M. T. Johnson and Mr. A. Widmann. Mr. R. Mein Austin, myself and Dr. A. Korff having accepted invitations to fill the respective vacancies; these appointments require your confirmation.

Mr. Beith, as you know, was chairman of the company for the past year; he has been a director for a number of years and present pressure of business prevents his continuance for the time being and I take this opportunity of expressing our appreciation of the very valuable services rendered by him during his connection with the company, his wide experience and knowledge of shipping and local conditions have always been of great help during his association with us.

In accordance with Para. 92 of the Articles of Association, two directors, Mr. T. G. Weall and myself, retire, and, being eligible, offer ourselves for re-election.

With regard to the coming year it is difficult to venture an opinion but I am afraid it is early to look for much improvement in our industry; the depression is lifting in some parts of Europe and other parts of the world, but little signs, if any, of improvement are to be seen as yet in China, and with the increasingly heavy loads which are being put on industrial companies one feels that more considerate treatment is necessary if progress and high class service is to be maintained and the great shipping requirements of the Port satisfactorily met.

Support of Clients

It is a pleasure to mention that during the year we have had the continued support and confidence of our clients and have kept our European and specially trained Chinese Staff up to full strength all the time, and with our widely known facilities and reputation for turning out the highest class of shipbuilding and engineering work quickly and well, we are in a position to take full advantage of any early business revival, and the manner in which we have maintained our standing during the late difficult years gives us confidence towards the future.

In conclusion I should like to express our appreciation of the loyal manner in which the European and Chinese Staffs have carried out their duties during the year under review.

This is all I have to say but, before moving the adoption of the report and accounts, I will do my best to answer any questions.

Question of Merger

A shareholder asked what was holding up the negotiations as regards the merger with the New Engineering Co., the chairman replying that he was not chairman of the company until recently and was not fully conversant with matters. The chairman added that the matter was a question of the value of plant, land and the docks, and the principal matter was the respective valuations of the two concerns.

The delay, the chairman continued, was at the moment due to the fact that the chairman of the other company being away from Shanghai and not being expected to return until October or November. Negotiations had been carried on between the chairmen of the respective companies, and on one of them going on leave it had been mutually decided to leave matters in abeyance. The negotiations had now been in progress for eighteen months.

The shareholder who asked the question pointed out that the delay was doing no good to either company, and suggested that to speed up negotiations would be food for shareholders. To this end he suggested that other members of the boards of directors be empowered to carry on the negotiations.

Resolutions

There being no further discussion or questions, the following resolutions were then put to the meeting and passed unanimously:

Proposed by Mr. H. V. Wilkinson and second by Mr. T. G. Weall.

That the directors' report and statement of accounts made up to April 30, 1934, as printed and circulated be adopted and passed, and that the Directors be authorized to pay a dividend of eight per cent., being Taels Four per share, to shareholders on the register at date.

Proposed by Mr. J. H. Cubbon and seconded by Mr. W. Thomson.

That the election of Mr. R. Mein Austin, Mr. H. V. Wilkinson and Dr. A. Korff as directors of the company be confirmed.

Proposed by Mr. W. Thomson and seconded by Mr. J. H. Cubbon.

That Mr. H. V. Wilkinson and Mr. T. G. Weall be re-elected directors of the company.

Proposed by Mr. W. Thomson and seconded by Mr. J. H. Cubbon.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be elected auditors of the company for the current year.

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SPORTS AND PASTIMES

LOCAL CRICKET

The ball dominated the bat in the match on Tuesday (July 24) between the Police reserves and "A" Company of the Worcestershires, for in neither case did the batting sides reach three figures.

Police	64
"A" Company Worcestershire Regt.	53

The Public School lost their return cricket engagement against "D" ("S") Company of the 2nd Worcestershire Regiment, on the School ground, last Wednesday, the homesters being dismissed for 76 runs, to which the soldiers replied with 141.

Public School	76
"D" ("S") Company	141

On the U.J.C. ground, last Wednesday two weak elevens battled for four hours in a match remarkable for the fact that one man on either side was outstanding with both bat and ball.

Area Details	96
2/Worcestershire Signallers	119

The Public School were beaten by the Area Details in an exciting match which went into two innings, on the U.J.C. ground, on Thursday, the soldiers winning by two wickets. In neither case did an innings reach 70, while only eight batsmen scored double figures.

Public School—1st Innings	61
Area Details—1st Innings	72
Public School—2nd Innings	65
Area Details—2nd Innings (8 wts.)	58

The Shanghai Scottish won their cricket engagement with "A" Company, S.V.C., on Friday evening, for the latter only were able to scrape together 156 runs. There was a sensational collapse very near the end, when Torry Wilson skittled out one after another, the Scottish gaining victory when the light actually had gone.

Shanghai Scottish (9 wickets)	204
"A" Company	156

There was a welcome return to league cricket on Saturday, and the commencement of the second half of the season brought its surprises and incidents. Batting honours of the day went to Archie Sinclair for an exhilarating hour at the wicket, when he made an heroic but unavailing attempt to force victory for his side, and against the Ramblers at that. He had to be content with two runs short of his century, but what a surprise for the Ramblers if he had done it!

S.C.C. Ramblers (8 wickets)	184
S.C.C. Stragglers (6 wickets)	176

The S.R.C. Tyros lost two valuable points to the Wanderers in their return match on the Recs' ground, the home team batting first and totalling 119, which was surpassed by the S.C.C. team with two wickets in hand.

S.R.C. Tyros	119
S.C.C. Wanderers (8 wickets)	122

Shaforce completed a double against the Police, when the teams met in their return engagement on the losers' ground.

Police	143
Shaforce (3 wickets)	147

Shanghai Cricket Statistics

Sunday's league cricket match between the S.C.C. Nomads and the S.R.C. Colts was abruptly halted and eventually abandoned on account of the torrential rain that began to fall after twenty minutes play.

As a result of Saturday's matches, only minor changes occur in the standings.

	P.	W.	D.	L.	Pts.
S.C.C. Ramblers	7	5	2	0	12
S.C.C. Nomads	6	4	1	1	9
S.R.C. Colts	6	3	2	1	8
S.R.C. Tyros	7	3	2	2	8
S.C.C. Stragglers	7	2	2	3	6
Shaforce	7	3	0	4	6
Police	7	1	1	5	3
S.C.C. Wanderers	7	1	0	6	2

LAWN BOWLS LEAGUE

The Recs maintained their leadership of the Lawn Bowls League on Saturday by easily defeating the Police by 81 shots to 63. In the other three matches, the Yangtszepoo Bowling Club beat the Country Club by 86-79; the S.L.B.C. "Reds" beat the Hongkew Golf Club by 85-75, and the Club Lusitano beat the Junior Golf Club by 90-59.

Recs	81	Police	63
Yangtszepoo	86	Country Club	79
"Reds"	85	Hongkew G.C.	75
Lusitano	90	Junior G.C.	59

BOXING

Liverpool, July 26.

In a 15-round contest held here tonight for the British featherweight boxing championship, Nel Tarleton, of Liverpool, defeated Tommy Watson, of Newcastle, the holder, on points.—Reuter.

LOCAL BASEBALL

Meiji University made a successful Shanghai debut at Hongkew Park, last Wednesday, when they defeated the local Japanese All-Star baseball team by a score of 13-0, although the shut-out was the result of a very close decision in the final inning which robbed the local men of two runs.

The visiting coach surprised the spectators by starting his best pitcher, Yoshida, who fully lived up to his many glowing advance notices. Yoshida was a treat to watch. He has the same easy delivery which marks Liboon, and he worked swiftly and smoothly. The All-Stars were able to make but four hits during the nine innings and Yoshida fanned six men.

The visitors combed the offerings of Okamoto and Maruhashi for a total of ten hits, including two doubles and a brace of triples, while they worked the local pitchers for no less than fifteen bases on balls. Oshika, the Meiji left-fielder and lead-off man, drew free transportation to first on each of five trips to the plate, which is believed to be some kind of a record, for Shanghai, at least.

Four fast double plays enlivened the proceedings, with the local team making three of the twin killings, to offset their ten errors.

Meiji University defeated the 4th U.S. Marines, the local Baseball champions, in the first of their three-game series at Hongkew Park, on Saturday, by a score of 9-2. The Japanese collegians fielded a fast and snappy team who played the brand of "heads-up" ball that has made Japanese nines famous, and they fully deserved to win.

It would be doing an injustice to the Marines, however, if some of the responsibility for the disparity in the score were not assigned to the chief umpire, Yokozawa. This official, brought over from Japan specially to umpire the important series with the Marines and the Shanghai Amateurs, was far from being the professional arbiter of proven ability he was understood to be. His calling of balls and strikes was, to say the least of it, atrocious, and aroused vigorous dissent in the press-box and the stands.

Yoshida Baffles Marines

Yoshida, the highly-touted Meiji pitcher, had the Marines helpless throughout, yielding only four hits and striking out a round dozen of the local sluggers. He had a world of speed, a fast curve, and a change of pace that had the Marines breaking their backs in futile swinging. He worked fast and smoothly, too, to the great delight of the packed stands, and it was the opinion of veteran followers of the game that Yoshida deserves to be ranked close to Taniguchi, Kishi, and Aoshiba, of by-gone years.

Both Wells and Armentrout, the two Marine twirlers, performed creditably and the former would have finished the game but for the inability of Yokozawa to call strikes on many balls that cut the corners of the plate and some that appeared to bisect it. Wells got little help from his catcher, Hyland, who was charged with two passed balls, which were directly responsible for three runs.

Marines Open Promisingly

The customary ceremonies preceded the commencement of play. Headed by the band of the Fourth Marines, the two teams marched round the field, and Mr. Akira Ariyoshi, the Japanese Minister to China, pitched the first ball to Col. John C. Beaumont, Commander of the Fourth Regiment, U.S.M.C., with Judge Milton J. Helmick of the United States Court for China acting as umpire. The Marines started off as though they meant to make short work of the visitors, scoring two runs in the first inning to assume a one-run lead, but thereafter their attack bogged down completely before the masterful hurling of Yoshida and they never got a man past second base after the initial session.

The Box Score

MEIJI

	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Oshika, lf	3	2	2	0	0	0
Kitazawa, cf	3	1	0	1	1	0
Sugiura, ss	4	1	1	3	2	1
Sakata, 3b	5	0	0	1	0	0
Sakurai, c	5	0	0	12	3	0
Yoshida, p	3	1	0	0	1	0
Hirao, rf	3	1	0	1	0	0
Ohta, 1b	3	1	1	8	0	0
Kakutani, 2b	1	2	0	1	5	0
Totals	30	9	4	27	12	1

MARINES

Munari, 2b	4	0	1	4	0	1
Everett, 3b	0	0	0	0	0	1
Liefer, lf	2	0	0	0	0	0
Olson, lf	1	0	0	0	0	0
Turck, rf	2	1	0	2	0	0
Morris, rf	1	0	0	0	0	0
Zatkoff, ss	4	1	1	2	5	1
Pierce, 3b-2b	3	0	1	0	2	0
Murray, cf	2	0	0	5	0	0
Girard, 1b	2	0	0	4	0	0
Boyd, 1b	1	0	0	4	0	0
Hyland, c	1	0	0	4	1	0
Hudson, c	2	0	0	2	1	0
Wells, p	1	0	0	0	0	0
Armentrout, p	1	0	0	0	2	0
(a) Carey	1	0	0	0	0	0
(b) Knuppel	1	0	1	0	0	0
(c) Young	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	30	2	4	27	11	3

(a) Batted for Pierce in ninth.
(b) Batted for Murray in ninth.
(c) Batted for Boyd in ninth.

Score by Innings:—

Meiji	1 4 0 0 2 0 1 0 1=9
Marines	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0=2

Summary.—Earned Runs, Meiji 8, Marines 2; Sacrifice Hits, Kitazawa, Kakutani; 2b Hits, Zatkoff, Sugiura; Bases on Balls, off Yoshida 4, off Wells 6, off Armentrout 3; Struck Out, by Yoshida 12, by Wells 2, by Armentrout 3; Hits, off Wells 1 and 7 runs in four innings, off Armentrout 3 and 2 runs in five innings; Double Play, Sugiura to Kakutani to Ohta; Passed Balls, Hyland 2; Left on Bases, Meiji 5, Marines 4; Losing Pitcher, Wells; Umpires, Yokozawa (plate), Marvin (first), Maruhashi (second), Inferrera (third).

BASEBALL IN AMERICA

Major Leagues

New York, July 29.

The present standings are:—

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	Pct.
New York	61	35	.635
Chicago	58	37	.611
St. Louis	54	38	.587
Boston	48	48	.500
Pittsburgh	43	49	.467
Brooklyn	41	53	.436
Philadelphia	40	56	.417
Cincinnati	31	61	.337

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	Pct.
New York	57	36	.613
Detroit	57	36	.613
Cleveland	53	40	.569
Boston	51	44	.539
Washington	44	50	.468
St. Louis	41	49	.456
Philadelphia	36	56	.391
Chicago	32	62	.340

—Reuter.

Pacific Coast League

San Francisco, July 29.

The present standings are:—

CLUB STANDINGS

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Los Angeles	22	13	.639
San Francisco	21	14	.583
Seattle	21	16	.568
Missions	20	16	.556
Hollywood	20	16	.556
Oakland	19	17	.528
Sacramento	12	25	.324
Portland	9	27	.250

—United Press.

YACHTING CHALLENGE CUP

The vagaries of Shanghai weather gave yachtsmen a troublesome time on Sunday, when the two classes turned out for the second leg of the Challenge Cup. Owing to a lack of wind in the morning, several boats were unable to make the starting line in time. The conditions led to the course being shortened, and even then it was touch-and-go whether some would be able to round the marks. In the afternoon, the anchored fleet was swept by a thunderstorm, and then started back with a mere hint of mind, which fortunately freshened into a fine spanking breeze.

Ingomar, sailed by C. B. Blaikie and J.G.B. Dewar, was able to lead in the fleet on both legs and won handsomely, thereby making herself a prime favourite for the cup, while Spook, with W. Hamilton at the tiller, gave an equally impressive performance, leading the Byrne boats on both legs. Only three boats in the miscellaneous class finished and two of the Byrne boats, six starting in the bigger fleet and three of the smaller boats.

"A" CLASS

	Out	Home	Cor.
Ingomar (Blaikie)	3.04.25	1.52.14	4.27.14
Viking (Neil)	3.06.00	2.08.43	4.52.34
Ella (Blakelock)	3.13.05	2.22.24	5.21.05

"B" CLASS

Spook (Hamilton)	3.04.50	2.08.47	5.13.37
Sheila (Rial)	3.12.40	2.13.00	5.25.40

"NO-BALL" RULING REJECTED

London, July 25.

Considering it impracticable, the Imperial Cricket Conference to-day rejected a suggestion made by the Australian delegates for the adoption of a new law by which umpires would "no-ball" a bowler if they consider him to be intimidating the batsmen.—Reuter.

SCOTTISH AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP

London, July 28.

Jack Mclean, the British Walker Cup player, won the Scottish amateur golf championship for the third successive year, at Western Gailes today, beating William Campbell by three and one in the 36-hole final.—Reuter.

LOCAL TENNIS LEAGUE

FIRST DIVISION

	Won	Lost
C. S. F.	94	26
Chinese T. C.	89	31
Lusitano	69	51
Japanese T. C.	63	56
N. W. K.	53	62
Country Club	46	72
Cricket Club	44	71
Recs	43	77
Columbia C. C.	35	84

SECOND DIVISION

Japanese T. C.	94	41
Recs	89	31
Police	88	33
C. S. F.	88	32
Lusitano	79	41
A. S. F.	75	60
Cricket Club	75	45
Rowing Club	69	66
Junior A. C.	65	55
Waterworks	53	67
Swiss Club	46	74
Jewish Recs	45	90
German G. C.	34	86
Russian T. C.	27	93
Bramtoco	18	117

The C.S.F. defeated the Japanese Tennis Club last Wednesday by 14 setts to 1 in the concluding matches of the senior division in the tennis league and hence were able to win the senior title, as their nearest opponents, the Chinese Tennis Club, only managed to take 10 setts to 5 from the Nagai Wata Kaisha.

The Chinese Tennis Club were unfortunate in making a mediocre start for the season, due to some difficulties, but recently they have turned out their strongest teams and last Wednesday's included such notable players as Gordon Lum, Guy Cheng, Khoo Hooi-hye, V. T. Wong, Billy Yui, and T. K. Liang and despite this they were unable to come off with more than 10 setts to 5.

Cricket Club Swamped

As a result of their overwhelming win over the Cricket Club by 14 setts to 1, the Club Lusitano retain third place in the standings, and have shown very steady form throughout the season.

The Japanese were favoured to win at the beginning of the season, but dropped back badly and their defeat by 14 to 1 last Wednesday lost them third place, while their countrymen in the Nagai Wata Kaisha have improved since the beginning of the summer and have beaten some of the strongest teams. The Country Club put up a strenuous fight against the Recs yesterday before succumbing by 9 setts to 6, and have thus gone to sixth place in the league, while the Columbia Country Club remain bottom of the league.

Japanese Juniors Win

In the second division, the Japanese Tennis Club retain their lead over the others, thanks to a fine victory last Wednesday over the Waterworks by 13 to 2, while the Recs went up to second place, again having beaten the German Garden Club, by 13 to 2. The Police were only able to defeat the A.S.F. by 9 to 6 and take third place in the standings, but the C.S.F. won by 15 to 0 against the Swiss Club and tie with the Police for third place.

The Club Lusitano have dropped to a medium position, having defeated the Rowing Club by 9 to 6 last Wednesday, and the Cricket Club defeated the J.A.C. by 10 to 5. The Bramtoco team broke their run of bad luck and sustained only a narrow defeat at the hands of the Jewish Recreation Club, who defeated them by the score of 8 to 7. The losers have been badly beaten in the majority of their matches, but their good showing yesterday leads to the possibility of a revival of form.

Team for Tientsin

Arrangements are being made to send an Interport team to Tientsin and in all probability the following players will represent Shanghai:—M. Benavitch, L. D. Carson, Gordon Lum, and Guy Cheng. They were due to sail on Sunday, July 29, by the Kailan Mining Administration str. Johanne Justicien, through the courtesy of the aforementioned concern, who have put two cabins at the disposal of the Association. The team should arrive in Tientsin about August 1 and will return by the steamer Kaiping of the same line.

The Ladies' League

	Setts
Rowing Club	49
Russian Tennis Club	43
Junior Athletic Club	42
Bramtoco	30
Portuguese Women's Club	29
St. Joseph's	22
Girls Friendly Society	22
Telephone Co.	12

Excitement is running high in view of the final matches to be played in the next two weeks in the Ladies Tennis League. Thursday's matches were all one-sided in scores, the Rowing Club and Portuguese Women's Club winning twelve setts from their opponents, Bramtoco and the Telephone Co., respectively. The Junior Athletic Club beat the Girls' Friendly Society by 11-1, and the Russian Tennis Club had the same score against St. Joseph's Catholic Association.

COUNTY CRICKET

London, July 24.

At Swansea, Glamorgan defeated Somerset by nine wickets.
Somerset, 103 (Clay five for 44) and 320 (Clay five for 73)
Glamorgan, 361 and 65 for one.

At Maidstone, Yorkshire defeated Kent by eight wickets.
Kent, 142 (Smailes six for 56) and 283.
Yorkshire, 296 (Davidson 128) and 130 for two.

At Birmingham, Warwickshire beat Gloucestershire by ten wickets.
Warwickshire, 336 (Santall 102 not out) and 56 without loss.
Gloucestershire, 165 and 226 (Hollies six for 50).

July 24.

At Bournemouth, Surrey defeated Hampshire on the first innings.
Surrey, 419 for nine, declared. Hampshire 349 and 115 without loss.

At Chesterfield, Derbyshire won on the first innings against Worcestershire.
Worcester, 76 and 288 for seven.
Derby, 326.

At Hove, Sussex beat Leicestershire on the first innings against Essex.
Essex, 219 (O'Connor 99 not out; Allen six for for 47) and 211 for two, declared.
Middlesex, 288 (Hulme 108) and 39 for one.

At Manchester, Lancashire defeated Notts on the first innings.
Lancashire, 499 for eight, declared (Iddon 200 not out).
Notts, 278 (Parkinson five for 40) and 201 for six.

July 27.

At Bournemouth, Hampshire beat Somerset on the first innings.
Hampshire, 383 (Moore 159; Jack Lee seven for 141).
Somerset, 170 and 286 for five (White 94).

At Ilkeston, Derby defeated Surrey on the first innings.
Surrey, 275 and 176.
Derby, 293 (Smith 125) and 76 for one.

At Clacton, Northants beat Essex on the first innings.
Northants, 451 (Timms 181, Matthews 100; Read seven for 114).
Essex, 239 and 289 for six (Cutmore 135 not out).

At Maidstone, Kent beat Sussex on the first innings.
Sussex, 217 and 452 for seven, declared (John Langridge 159, James Langridge 130).
Kent, 374 and 98 for two.

At Manchester, Lancashire beat Gloucester by 103 runs.
Lancashire, 324 for three declared, and 65 without loss, declared.
Gloucester, 184 and 102 (Pollard six for 21).

At Worcester, Yorkshire beat Worcester by ten wickets.
Worcester, 180 and 322 (Gibbons 113; Bowes seven for 85).
Yorkshire, 416 (Hutton 196) and 88 without loss.

Championship Standings

	1st Inn. No P.	W.	L.	W.	L.	Res.	Pts.	Pct.
Sussex	21	11	0	5	4	1	206	65.39
Yorkshire	20	10	4	2	2	2	174	58.00
Lancashire	22	10	3	6	3	—	189	57.27
Derbyshire	20	8	4	4	3	1	153	51.00
Warwick	20	8	4	3	3	2	152	50.66
Notts	19	7	4	5	3	—	139	48.77
Kent	22	8	6	5	3	—	154	46.67
Gloucester	22	8	10	1	2	1	135	40.91
Middlesex	18	5	6	4	1	2	106	39.26
Essex	21	6	4	2	8	1	128	40.63
Surrey	16	4	5	5	2	—	91	37.92
Glamorgan	18	3	6	4	3	2	82	30.37
Leicester	16	3	7	1	5	—	65	27.08
Somerset	17	3	7	0	7	—	66	25.88
Worcester	19	3	8	2	6	—	73	25.62
Hampshire	19	2	8	7	2	—	71	24.91
Northants	18	1	14	2	1	—	28	10.37

—Reuter.

THE PLAYGROUND BALL LEAGUE

The Y's Men's Club, being defeated by the Buccaneers on Tuesday evening, definitely were put out of the running for the championship of the Playground Ball League, while the Buccaneers demonstrated more conclusively their likelihood of capturing the honour. They have a record of five straight victories, but must play the Jewish Recreation Club and the Rowing Club, who are now tied for second place. In another game on Tuesday, the Rowing Club beat the "Y" Intermediates by 9-4.

Playing in the Shanghai Playground Ball League, the Community Church defeated the Jewish Recreation Club by 6-5, while the Columbia Country Club humbled the American Club to the tune of 10-3. The first game was of special importance, as the Jewish Recreation Club are strong contenders for the league title. The present standings are:—

	Won	Lost	Pct.
Buccaneers	5	0	1.000
Rowing Club	4	1	.800
Jewish R. C.	3	2	.600
Community Church	3	3	.500
Y's Men's Club	3	3	.500
Columbia C. C.	2	3	.400
American Club	1	5	.167
"Y" Intermediates	1	5	.167

A CROSS-RIVER SWIM AT NANCHANG

Nanchang, July 28.

A cross-river swimming race was held on the Kan River, yesterday, the distance being about 1,800 metres, from the Niuhang Station to the new swimming pool of the Recreation Club of the Nanchang Association for the Promotion of the New Life Movement. Sixteen persons participated, and Liang Cho-min was the first to reach the goal, followed by Miss Yang Hsiu-chiung, the Hongkong girl swimmer of Far Eastern Olympic Games fame.—Kuo Min.

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WATER POLO LEAGUE

The Foreign Y.M.C.A. were held to a three-goal draw in the water polo league when they met the French Club in a postponed league match played at the C.S.F. on Tuesday (July 24).

French Club.—Cheetham, McFarlane, Read, Peneguel, Concoff, Judah, Grilk.
Foreign Y.M.C.A.—Lambkin, Knight, McAllister, Park, Lane, Logan, Oliveira.

In the first of a series of sporting events between the Shanghai Scottish and the Armoured Car Company, S.V.C., the Scots scored an easy victory in a ragged water polo match, by seven goals to one, at the Swimming Bath Club, on Thursday. At the Foreign Y.M.C.A. a league match was played and the home team overwhelmed Sokol by 10 goals to nil.

Scottish.—Wilson, R. Stewart, Richmond, Richards, Ritchie, Sinclair, D. Stewart.
Armoured Cars.—Kendrew, Carter, Palmer, Acraman, Blair, Hammond, Bidwell.

The league match was a dull affair. The Y.M.C.A. were far too strong and won as they pleased.

Y.M.C.A.—Bradley, Knight, Park, McAllister, J. Logan, A. Logan, Lane.
Sokol.—Skreitul, Kocheshetf, Golubkoff, Romashkin, Shishkin, Malinovsky, Bocevitch.

The Rowing Club "A" team met with strong opposition from the 2nd Worcestershire Regiment in a water polo league match on Friday night in the oarsmen's bath and the club only won by seven goals to four after an interesting and close match. The "B" team managed to fight out to a draw at two goals all with the French Club.

French Club.—Cheetham, Peneguel, Concoff, Judah, Richards, Judah, Grilk.
Rowing Club "B".—Gerz, Lewis, Wagstaff, Palmer, Fabian, White, Dearn.
Referee.—J. H. McGregor.

Against the Worcesters, "A" went into an early lead, having five goals to one at the interval, but in the second half they eased and allowed their opponents to draw up on them. Sinclair, as usual, was the outstanding player in the pool and his powerful and accurate shooting led to the success of the "A" team. Noel Hammond's speed was very useful and Raeburn at centre-half distributed his passes with telling effect.

S.R.C. "A".—Neugebauer, Turner, Raeburn, Rafen, Sinclair, Hammond, Godkin.
Worcesters.—Smith, Pitt, Clapton, Milner, Bee, Kitely, Jones.
Referee.—J. H. McGregor.

THE PLAYERS BADLY DEFEATED

London, July 27.

The cricket match between the Gentlemen and the Players, at Lord's, ended to-day in a victory for the former by seven wickets.

The Players, batting first, scored 263 runs, and, in reply, the Gentlemen made 277, Human contributing 66 and Allen 63. The Players today took their overnight score of 26 runs without loss to 245 for five, declared, of which Mitchell scored 120 and Sutcliffe 65.

Needing 231 runs to win, the Gentlemen scored them for the loss of three wickets, Walters compiling 79 and Wyatt 104 not out.—Reuter.

SENSATIONAL GOLF IN AMERICA

Buffalo, July 26.

The biggest margin of victory in the tournament of the New York Golfers Association has been achieved K. Laffoon. Playing against Horton Smith in the first round, he won by 12 up and 10 to play.

Horton Smith was the winner this year of the Masters' Tournament at Atlanta, beating by ten strokes the score of Bobby Jones, who returned to competitive golf in this event.

A surprising defeat was sustained by Gene Sarazen. He was eliminated in the second round by Al Watrous, who won by four and three.—Reuter.

PLAYERS OUTSCORED BY GENTLEMEN

London, July 26.

In reply to the Players' first innings score of 263, the Gentlemen to-day brought their overnight total of 35 without loss to 277 in the match which opened yesterday at Lord's. Human contributed 66 runs, while Allen scored 63.

Mitchell was the most successful of the Players' bowlers, taking four wickets for 94 runs. At the close of play, the Players had scored 26 runs without loss.—Reuter.

A NEW WORLD WEIGHT LIFTING RECORD

Moscow, July 27.

A Ukrainian, named Popov, has established a new world record by lifting in both hands 98.2 kilogrammes. The previous record was 95.5 kilogrammes. Popov, aged 22, is director of the Ukrainian school of heavy athletics.—Tass

THE DAVIS CUP

Warsaw, July 22.

The third singles between Tloczynsky (Poland) and Nayert (Belgium) in the opening qualifying round of the 1935 Davis Cup competition, which was played here today, was not finished on account of rain. At the time play was halted, the Polish player was leading by 6/4, 10-8 and 7-6.

Yesterday, Poland took the lead by winning the first two singles although losing the doubles. Hebda

F. J. Perry

beat Nayert by 8-6, 6-3, 6-3, while Tloczynski won from A. Lacroix by 6-3, 6-3, 12-10.

The doubles went to Borman and Lacroix who beat Hebda and Tloczynski by 6-2, 4-6, 4-6, 6-2.—Reuter.

London, July 23.

Practically sweeping their opponents from the court with their aggressive play, George Lott and Lester Stoefen, of the United States, defeated Jack Crawford and A. K. Quist, of Australia, to-day at Wimbledon in the doubles of the interzone final of the Davis Cup competition. The Americans, who played

H. W. Austin

in whirlwind fashion, won in four setts, 6/4, 6/4, 2/6, 6/4. A large number of spectators witnessed the contest.—Reuter.

London, July 25.

Ending the match interrupted yesterday owing to rain, the American tennis player Sydney Wood, today defeated his Australian opponent Jack Crawford in singles for the Davis Cup inter-zone final, by the score of 6-3, 9-7, 4-6, 4-6, 6-2. Wood thus evened up the score of matches to 2-2, and the results of the inter-zone final depended on the fifth match to be played between McGrath (Australia) and Shields (U.S.A.).—Havas.

London, July 25.

Making a magnificent recovery after losing the first two singles to the Australians, the American Davis Cup team to-day entered the challenge round of the competition and will meet Great Britain, the holders, on July 28, 30, and 31.

The third singles, between Sidney Wood (United States) and Jack Crawford (Australia), which was postponed from yesterday on account of rain when the American was leading by two sets to one, resulted in a victory for Wood by 6-3, 9-7, 4-6, 4-6, 6-2, and the Australians were eliminated when Francis X. Shields defeated Vivian G. McGrath by 6-4, 6-2, 6-4. In the first two singles, Crawford beat Shields, while McGrath defeated Wood. The doubles was won by George Lott and Lester Stoefen, of the United States, who defeated Crawford and A. K. Quist.—Reuter.

Austin and Perry Win

London, July 28.

Great Britain who won the Davis Cup from France last year, to-day started to defend it against the American challengers at Wimbledon. Two singles were played, Austin against Shields, and Perry against Wood. In the doubles, on Monday, Perry and Hughes will represent Britain against Lott and Stoeffen. On Tuesday, Perry meets Shields and Austin meets Wood in the second singles.

England struck the first blow when, before a huge crowd, H. W. Austin beat Francis X. Shields, America's leading singles player, in straight setts. The score was 6-4, 6-4, 6-1.

Perry Also Wins

A late message stated that F. J. Perry also won his match with Sidney Wood, after having a very hard struggle. He won the first sett at 6-1, but lost the next two at 4-6 and 5-7. Then he rallied again, won the fourth in a love sett, and the fifth and deciding sett at 6-3.

ARMY POLO CUP TOURNAMENT

Another match in the Army Polo Cup tournament was completed on the Shanghai Polo Ground on Tuesday (July 24) and afforded a fairly large gathering a good measure of excitement. The Invaders (the father and three sons of the Harris family) conceded two goals to the Hurricanes (Herlofson, Mokrejs, Ferguson, Browne) and beat them by 7-5, though the result was in doubt until the last chukker was well on to a close.

On the Shanghai Polo Ground on Thursday, the Cossacks (Bradford, Franklin, Congreve, L. K. Taylor), receiving two goals, were beaten by seven goals to three in the Army Polo Cup tournament by the Good Companions (Lutey, del Bono, du Riveau, Forrest Sutterle).

The attendances in the Polo Club and also along the boards have been noticeably large this season, testifying to the rapidly increasing popularity of the game. On Saturday, it was unfortunate that, towards the end, one game had to be cut short owing to an accident to Mr. C. S. Franklin. His pony seemed to cross his legs and came down, throwing his rider.

In the opening game, between the What Nots and the Mic Macs, the latter proved far too good for their opponents. Harrington opened in a convincing way and scored an early goal for the What Nots, but after that the Mic Macs rallied and Mott went through to give them an equaliser.

Play from then on was distinctly in favour of the Mic Macs, who pressed continuously and put on two more goals, through Ridgway and Heyn. It was a thrilling and exciting display, packed full of good intentions, even though it was not bubbling over with scientific notions.

Good Companions v. The Club

The second match was regarded by many as one likely to give pointers to Interport form, and certainly to tell a few tales as to what may be expected in the major tournaments soon to be played. The teams chosen were:—

Good Companions.—Lutey, del Bono, du Riveau, F. E. Sutterle.
The Club.—Keswick, Bradford, Robinson, McMichael.

This was about the fastest match of the afternoon, probably due to the inclusion of several of the more experienced players. It is possible du Riveau could have done more than he did, but he had to save his ponies as much as he could, in view of the semi-final for the Army Cup next Tuesday.

Not only was it a fast game, but it was most interesting to watch, and the final score of 5-2 in favour of the Club was just about representative of the general run of the play. Bradford, Keswick, and Franklin scored for the Club, and Congreve (substituting) and du Riveau for the Good Companions, both these latter by long drives.

Hurricanes v. Cowboys

This match for the Army Cup, to decide which should play in the semi-final round, unfortunately was somewhat one-sided. The Hurricanes really did not have much chance against the speedier ponies of their opponents.

Hurricanes.—Browne, Herlofson, Ferguson, Mokrejs.
Cowboys.—Allman, Sprague, Painter, Culbertson.

The score was 10 to 6 in the Cowboys' favour, the scorers being Sprague and Painter three each and Culbertson and Allman two each for the winners, and Ferguson two, Mokrejs one, and a handicap of three for the Hurricanes.

FRENCH LONG DISTANCE BICYCLE RACE

Paris, July 29.

Louviot yesterday won one of the longest laps of the bicycle Tour de France, covering the distance of 275 kilometres between Rennes and Caen in 8 hr. 47 min. 58 sec. Legreves came in second, and Bonduel third. Magne still leads the general ranking list with 140 hr. 0 min. 33 sec. only. He is followed by Martano (140 hr. 27 min. 44 sec.) and Lapebie (140 hr. 54 min. 27 sec).—Havas.

FOURTH TEST MATCH

Leeds, July 24.

With a heavy downpour in the morning rendering the ground unfit for further play, the fourth Test match ended here to-day in a draw.

The destination of the "Ashes" now rests with the result of the fifth and final Test, which will commence at the Oval on August 18 and will be played to a finish.

Bradman Injured

D. G. Bradman has been barred from cricket for the next ten days and will not accompany the Australians on their Scottish tour. In reaching for a hit from Hendren today, Bradman strained a muscle in his thigh and, limping badly, was assisted by McCabe from the field. A doctor said the injury was not serious, but he ordered the Australian batsman not to participate in cricket matches for the next ten days.

At close of play yesterday, England had scored 183 runs for four wickets in response to Australia's 584.

England's start was disastrous, Walters, Keeton, and Hammond being lost cheaply, while Wyatt was the last man to be dismissed before the close, being sent back to the pavilion after a gallant stand with Hendren. With the score at 152 for three, Wyatt, after three times attempting a leg-sweep off Grimmett and failing, was bowled by him in his next over (152 for four).

Following his dismissal, Leyland joined Hendren and, although Woodfull frequently made changes in the bowling, using Wall, O'Reilly, and Grimmett, the batsmen defended cleverly and were undefeated when stumps were drawn, with Hendren at 42 and Leyland at 22.

Change in Weather

The weather was cloudy, with the sun making fitful appearances, when Hendren and Leyland resumed their innings this morning before a crowd of only 5,000 persons.

O'Reilly met with success in his first over, dismissing Hendren for obstruction after only two runs had been added to the overnight total of 188 for four.

Ames joined Leyland, who put 200 up, after the innings had been in progress 4 hr. 45 min., with a single to fine leg.

Ames's Short Spell

Soon after, however, Ames fell to the wiles of Grimmett, caught by Brown at deep square leg for eight. Brown had just been placed there (213 for six).

Hopwood filled the breach, but was far from comfortable against either bowler. Before he had opened his account, he survived an appeal for leg-before; and immediately afterwards also an insistent appeal for a catch, inches from the ground, by Wall, at forward short-leg, off O'Reilly, who later twice morally bowled the batsman. Leyland, on the other hand, was content to hold his end up. He refused to be lured out by Grimmett, who was tossing them up to the Yorkshireman in an effort to get him to hit.

Rain Stops Play

When the score reached 22, a torrential rainfall started, and it was decided to adjourn for lunch. Pools were then forming all over the ground.

Although the weather cleared up after luncheon, the ground was unfit for play, and it was decided to wait until 4.30 before making another inspection. The state of the ground at 4.30 was still bad, but at five, when a further inspection was made, Woodfull insisted that the pitch had recovered sufficiently for a resumption of the game. Wyatt demurred, and the umpires then decided to make a final inspection of the wicket at six o'clock.

However, the last inspection revealed that the wicket was still in a very sodden condition, and the match thereupon was abandoned.

ENGLAND—1ST INNINGS

C. F. Walters, c. and b. Chipperfield	44
Keeton, c. Oldfield, b. O'Reilly	25
Hammond, b. Wall	37
Hendren, b. Chipperfield	29
R. E. S. Wyatt, st. Oldfield, b. Grimmett	19
Leyland, l.b.w. O'Reilly	16
Ames, st. Oldfield, b. Grimmett	9
Verity, not out	2
Hopwood, l.b.w. O'Reilly	8
Mitchell, st. Oldfield, b. Grimmett	9
Bowes, c. Ponsford, b. Grimmett	0
Extras	2
Total	200

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wall	18	1	57	1
Grimmett	30.4	11	57	4
O'Reilly	35	16	46	3
McCabe	4	2	3	0
Chipperfield	18	6	35	2

AUSTRALIA—1ST INNINGS

W. A. Brown, b. Bowes	15
W. H. Ponsford, hit wkt. b. Verity	181
W. A. Oldfield, c. Ames, b. Bowes	0
W. M. Woodfull, played on b. Bowes	0
D. G. Bradman, b. Bowes	204
S. J. McCabe, b. Bowes	27
L. S. Darling, b. Bowes	12
A. G. Chipperfield, c. Wyatt, b. Verity	1
C. V. Grimmett, run out	15
W. J. O'Reilly, not out	11
T. W. Wall, b. Verity	1
Extras	17
Total	584

BOWLING

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Bowes	50	13	142	6
Hammond	29	5	82	0
Mitchell	23	1	117	0
Verity	46.5	15	113	3
Hopwood	30	7	93	0
Leyland	5	0	20	0

ENGLAND—2ND INNINGS

C. F. Walters, b. O'Reilly	45
Keeton, b. Grimmett	12
Hammond, run out	20
Hendren, l.b.w. O'Reilly	42
R. E. S. Wyatt, b. Grimmett	44
Leyland, not out	49
Ames, c. Brown, b. Grimmett	8
Hopwood, not out	2
Extras	7
Total (6 wkts.)	229

BOWLING

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Wall	14	5	36	0
McCabe	5	4	5	0
O'Reilly	51	25	88	2
Grimmett	56.5	24	72	3
Chipperfield	9	2	21	0

—Reuter.

DERBY WINNER SOLD FOR £50,000

London, July 25.

Windsor Lad, this year's Derby winner and third in the Eclipse Stakes, was sold to-day by the Maharaja of Rajpipla for £50,000 to Mr. Benson, the owner of the Beech House Stud at Newmarket. One of the conditions of the sale is that Windsor Lad shall not be resold to leave the country.

Windsor Lad's next race will be in the St. Leger Stakes, at Doncaster, on September 12. The colt will remain in the care of Marcus Marsh for training.—Reuter.

WIMBLEDON CHAMPIONS REWARDED

London, July 26.

In recognition of their victories at Wimbledon, Miss Dorothy Round, who captured the women's singles title, and Fred J. Perry, who won the men's singles championship, to-day were elected honorary members of the All-England Lawn Tennis Club.—Reuter.

WATER POLO VICTORY FOR ENGLAND

London, July 28.

England beat Ireland by seven goals to two at Bangor, County Down, in an international water polo match to-day. This is England's twentieth win.—Reuter.

The place for
EMBROIDERED LINENS
AND LACES
Daintymaid
EMBROIDERIES
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For cocktail parties our doylies, cocktail-glass "petticoats," and tray-cloths are clever, artistic and convenient. They make very acceptable bridge prizes, too.

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SHANGHAI LAW REPORTS

H. M. POLICE COURT

Briton Fined for Accident

The traffic case against Mr. Dudley Brinsden was concluded in H.M. Police Court on Saturday shortly before 1 p.m. Mr. Brinsden was found guilty on the two charges and was fined £10 or two months imprisonment in respect of both. The Registrar, Mr. I. T. Morris, summing up after Mr. H. Lipson Ward, of Messrs. Platt, White-Cooper & Co., terminated the case for the defence, said that he was inclined to believe the medical evidence of Dr. C. Bennett rather than that of Dr. E. G. Gauntlett, since the former had examined the defendant only half an hour after the accident, while the latter's examination was some two hours later. He believed the other witnesses for the prosecution, though one Chinese constable seemed unsatisfactory, but the evidence as a whole had not been shaken. If it were possible he would have liked to have given the defendant any benefit of the doubt.

Mr. F. G. Livingstone of Messrs. Hansons conducted the prosecution. Messrs. Ranald G. McDonald and Linguan Woo held a watching brief on behalf of the Chinese involved in the collision with Mr. Brinsden's car. The accident occurred close to the Grand Theatre on July 18 at about 9 p.m.

Mr. Dudley Brinsden was charged on two separate offences in H.M. Police Court on Friday. The first charge was that he was unlawfully driving a car on Bubbling Well Road on July 18, when under the influence of drink and to such an extent that he was incapable of having proper control of the vehicle. Secondly, he was charged with driving the car recklessly and negligently and in a manner dangerous to the public. The accused pleaded not guilty to both charges on Friday. The words "and negligently" were struck out of the charge yesterday. Mr. Lipson Ward pointing out that they did not appear in the section of the Road Traffic Act under which Mr. Brinsden was charged. Mr. Livingstone raised no objection to the alteration.

Insp. R. Taylor and Sub.-Insp. V. F. Mason, were the last two witnesses to be called by the prosecution on Saturday. Insp. Taylor said due to the damaged done to the car in the collision he was unable to test it under its own power. However, he had got fellow policemen to push it and he had applied the front and rear brakes independently and they were in good order. In his opinion the car was in good condition prior to the accident.

Sub.-Insp. V. F. Mason said after the accident, he took Mr. F. L. Lees to the General Hospital to have a cut attended to over Mr. Lees' eye. In the emergency room he had found the defendant with Dr. Bennett; the former said there was nothing the matter with him, he wished to die and asked why they didn't let him die. He at first shouted rather loudly but eventually quietened down when told to by Mr. Lees. After that the three of them, himself, the defendant and Mr. Lees, had gone to Sinza Police Station, where they arrived about 10 p.m. On the way, the witness said he suggested to Mr. Lees that he could ring up for his own doctor if he wished in the station.

Insp. Mason supported the evidence of Sergt. W. F. Taylor, who gave evidence on Friday, said that the defendant had fallen off a chair in the charge room and vomited. In cross-examination answering Mr. Lipson Ward as to why the defendant was not charged then, Sub.-Insp. Mason said the police knew he was a resident of Shanghai and was not likely to go away. To a further question, witness replied that Mr. Lees and the defendant were at the station, where inquiries were conducted, for about three hours. With the conclusion of Sub.-Insp. Mason's evidence the case for the prosecution was terminated.

Prior to calling the witnesses for the defence, Mr. Lipson Ward addressed the Registrar and the Court. He submitted that though he had the greatest respect for the work done by Dr. Bennett, he thought Dr. Bennett had been "hopelessly discredited" in the matter. When Dr. Bennett had first examined the accused he had no knowledge that Mr. Brinsden had been in an accident. He later smelt the man's breath and saw the defendant had symptoms that might have been due to alcohol, and immediately jumped to conclusions. He was then informed by the police that the defendant had been in an accident.

Mr. Lipson Ward submitted that Dr. Bennett must have known the defendant would probably face a criminal charge. Therefore Dr. Bennett should have put the defendant through the most rigorous tests for drunkenness. Mr. Lipson Ward said that it was very difficult to decide whether a man, who had been through an accident, was suffering from sudden nervous shock or whether he was drunk. Regarding the smell of liquor it may have been taken some time before or afterwards, and it would still make a man's breath smell. Mr. Lipson Ward reminded the Registrar that where there were two plausible explanations, the one in favour of the defendant and the other in favour of the prosecution, the defendant should have the benefit of the doubt. He submitted that right through the case it was assumed on insufficient data that Mr. Brinsden was a drunken man, a helplessly drunken man, and that explained a great deal.

The first witness called for the defence was Brig.-Gen. E. B. Macnaghten, who is a director of the British-American Tobacco Co. (China), Ltd., and acting-Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council. He stated that the defendant was employed in one of the subsidiary companies of his firm and he knew him through business. When asked by Mr. Lipson Ward as to the honesty, truthfulness, and sobriety of the defendant, Brig.-Gen Macnaghten said it was excellent in every way. Cross-examined by Mr. Livingstone, the witness said the accused had been in the firm for 10 months.

The defendant, Mr. Brinsden, was the next to enter the witness box. He is twenty-two years old and employed at the Wing Tai Wo Tobacco Co., Kiangsi Road distribution branch, B. A. T. On the day the accident occurred he had gone to a cocktail party given by Mr. C. R. Cole in a room in the China United Apartments. He had arrived at about 6.45 p.m., and had nothing to drink before that. He had three cocktails at the party and had left as the party started to break up at 8.45 p.m. There were the usual sandwiches and other food ingredients served with the drinks, and there was plenty to eat.

He had left the cocktail party with two ladies, Mr. Lees, and Mr. Cole. They had already decided to go on to the French Club. Mr. Lees had gone in his car and the two ladies in Mr. Cole's car. His own car was parked in a narrow passage way, which ran along the side of the building. He had no difficulty in manipulating the car to the front of the alley-way, though there was another car parked on the opposite to his, which left him six inches on either side when he passed it. At the entrance he stopped to await a chance to get into the main road. Mr. Brinsden said he was absolutely sober at the party and when he got into his car.

Describing how the accident took place, Mr. Brinsden said, "We were approaching a tram island opposite to the Grand Theatre on the left side of the road when I first of all noticed a slight tremor and then a swerve."

After the swerve the defendant remembered a "bang" and after that nothing else until he saw Dr. Gauntlett at Sinza Police Station. Continuing he said, "I cannot tell you what Dr. Gauntlett asked me. I felt shaken at the time, very shaken indeed." After Dr. Gauntlett left he thought he went back to the charge room. Mr. Lees had then suggested that they get a solicitor, which they did and on his arrival he took them away in his car.

Under cross-examination, Mr. Brinsden said he was quite sure he had only had three cocktails, and also at the time of leaving he was perfectly sober.

Mr. Livingstone: "You have heard the evidence of the prosecution. They say you went first to the north, south and north, and it was then that you hit the other car."

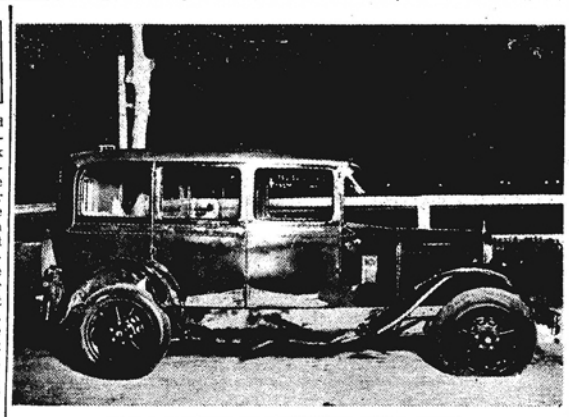
Mr. Brinsden: "I do not think so. It was possible."

Mr. Livingstone: "I submit to you that it is."

Mr. Brinsden: "I imagine my swerve was grossly exaggerated."

Supporting evidence of the sobriety of the accused was given by Mr. R. H. Shrap, Mr. F. L. Lees, and Mr. C. R. Cole. Both the defendant and Mr. Lees said there was no lady in the car at the time of the accident.

Mr. R. J. Tomlinson of the Auto-Palace Co. Ltd. was called to give evidence regarding the right front tyre of Mr. Brinsden's car, which was flat after the collision took place and also gashed. He examined the tyre in court and stated that the fabric was rotten. The witness said he had had a great deal of experience in cars when a tyre had blown out. He said that when a front tyre burst the car is usually thrown off its course, unless the driver was expecting it and was clutching the steering wheel with both hands. The noise of the blow-out he considered might or might not be heard by the driver.



CAR DAMAGED IN BUBBLING WELL ROAD

Mr. D. Brinsden's car shown after the smash in front of the Grand Theatre on the evening of July 18. Mr. Brinsden was found guilty in H.M. Court on Saturday in connection with this accident.

The concluding evidence given for the defence was that of Dr. E. G. Gauntlett, who arrived at Sinza Police Station on the night of the accident at about 11 p.m., and conducted an examination of the defendant. He agreed with the question put by Mr. Lipson Ward that the smell of alcohol did not necessarily mean a man was drunk. He also agreed with the ruling made by a select committee of the British Medical Association that the symptoms of intoxication were similar to those of sudden nervous shock. Further if Mr. Brinsden had had no alcohol after 8.45 p.m. he must have been drunk before that, and he agreed, that if he was sober before 8.45 p.m. then these conclusions were wrong.

Dr. Gauntlett said he examined the patient who had given a similar account as to that which he stated in court. He said it was possible for a man suffering from sudden nervous shock to act automatically without knowing what he was doing. After his examination he considered his condition was due more to sudden nervous shock than intoxication.

In his cross-examination Mr. Livingstone stated that although he was not speaking from personal experience (laughter), he believed that after a drunken man vomited the effect was to sober him. This was agreed to by Dr. Gauntlett. Referring to the evidence given by Dr. Bennett on the flushed appearance of the accused, Mr. Livingstone asked if it was not true that a sudden nervous shock would probably tend to make the face pale. Dr. Gauntlett replied that this would only be the case if it affected the person's heart.

The witnesses called on Friday morning ing, were Dr. C. Bennett, who is in charge of the Shanghai General Hospital, Miss Woo Pei-chun, Miss Kow King-yuen, and the chauffeur of the Chinese car, Lee Ah-yung, the last three named all being occupants of the car collided into. In the afternoon Madame Cheng Chun-sze, the owner of the Chinese motor car, gave evidence, and this was followed by the testimony of Loh Sze-pao, the assistant chauffeur.

Evidence was also given by Chinese Police Constables Tien Zang-ping and Wang King-tsu. The former stated that after the accident a foreign lady was standing close to the car. In cross-examination he said that he did not see the lady get out of the car. Wang King-tsu who was on traffic duty at the time near the Grand Theatre said there were two foreigners in the front of the car and a foreign lady was behind. She got out after the accident occurred.

The last three witnesses to be called on Friday afternoon were Detective-Sergeant S. Craig, Detective-Sergeant Gazeley, and Sergeant W. F. Taylor, all of whom are stationed at Sinza Police station. On the day of the accident Det.-Sergt. Craig and Det.-Sergt. Gazeley were on patrol duty together. They came into Bubbling Well Road from Park Road shortly after 9 p.m. and noticed a large crowd near the Grand Theatre. On further investigation they found one car, an Austin 12, numbered 3687, which had evidently been involved in a collision.

Det.-Sergt. Craig went on one side of the vehicle and Det.-Sergt. Gazeley on the other. Det.-Sergt. Craig stated he found the accused leaning against an electric light pole supported by a lady. The manner of accused at the time was listless. He eventually persuaded him to go to the ambulance which was then only a few feet away. He took him by the arm but the accused was unable to get into the ambulance and so he got in and Det.-Sergt. Gazeley who came round from the other side of the car hoisted him up, and they put him on a stretcher in the car.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lipson Ward and in reply to a question why he did not take the name of the lady, witness stated that he had asked her to be good enough to wait a while, but when he came back she had gone. Det.-Sergt. Gazeley estimated the crowd around the car as between 200 and 300. He also gave evidence concerning Mr. Brinsden's entry into the ambulance. Both officers stated the accused was smelling strongly of alcohol.

The last evidence heard on Friday was that of Sergeant W. F. Taylor. He was in the charge room when Sub-Insp. J. Mason brought in the accused. As he was busy at the time, Sergeant Taylor told the accused to sit on a chair which was placed behind the charge desk. Shortly afterwards the accused fell off and vomited.

He had heard it suggested by Mr. Lees, who also came down with the accused, that he should call a doctor. Dr. Gauntlett arrived a few minutes before 11 p.m. He had assisted the accused into another room and was present while Dr. Gauntlett examined Mr. Brinsden. He put him through various tests. The accused was told to stand up with his heels together. This he did but when he was told to close his eyes he swayed backwards and forwards. He was then told to walk towards the door and turn round and come back. Sergeant Taylor said he did this but he took unnatural strides and also swayed a little from left to right.

Dr. Gauntlett then questioned the accused but at this point another policeman entered the room, and Sergeant Taylor was unable to say what the questions or answers were, that were put to the accused.

In cross-examination Mr. Lipson Ward asked why the witness was present at the examination which he alleged was a private one. Sergt. Taylor answered that it was generally understood in cases of this nature that a policeman might be present, but if he had been asked to go out of the room he would have done so. Also, since the accused was in his charge it was his duty to look after him and see he came to no harm.

In his evidence on Friday Dr. C. Bennett, who is in charge of the Shanghai General Hospital, said that the accused had been brought into the emergency room at about 9.25 p.m.

"When I came into the room," said Dr. Bennett, "I saw the accused vomiting copiously into a bucket. He was on a couch and I asked him where he came from and he replied, 'England.' I tried to get some statement from him of what had happened but I could not get anything."

Putting further questions to the accused Dr. Bennett said that he understood a Mr. Lees was his friend. It was about this time that Mr. Lees came into the room with Sub-Insp. V. F. Mason.

Mr. F. G. Livingstone: "How did he pronounce the name of his friend?"

Dr. C. Bennett: "Leash."

Mr. F. G. Livingstone: "You mean that he slurred his ss?"

Dr. C. Bennett: "Yes."

Continuing, Dr. Bennett said that the accused had clutched his arm and told him that Mr. Lees had had nothing to do with the affair. Dr. Bennett had then attended to Mr. Lees, who was suffering from a small cut near his eyebrow. After that he wrote out a certificate, concerning Mr. Brinsden's condition.

Dr. Bennett said, "I certified he was suffering from the effects of alcohol." He had come to this decision because the accused smelt strongly of drink, secondly, his pupils were widely dilated, thirdly his face was flushed, and lastly he was slurring in his speech. Dr. Bennett said that in his opinion the accused was not in a fit state to drive a motor car.

In cross-examination Mr. Lipson Ward asked Dr. Bennett why he gave a medical certificate since he was not a police doctor. Dr. Bennett answered that he knew the matter was already in the hands of the police and he considered it his duty. Referring to the alleged smell of alcohol on the accused, Dr. Bennett agreed with the point raised that to smell of alcohol does not imply a man is drunk.

Mr. Lipson Ward: "If you were to go and stand outside the Shanghai Club and smell the breath of persons leaving the Club, they would smell strongly of alcohol?"

Dr. C. Bennett: "They most certainly would?" (Laughter).

Dr. Bennett said that it took very little alcohol to make a man smell of it. He agreed with Mr. Lipson Ward that mistakes had often been made in the diagnosis of an illness by medical men. He also said it was true that medical students were warned against assuming a man was drunk because he smelt of alcohol. Referring to other cases the symptoms of which were similar to that of drunkenness, Dr. Bennett said that similar symptoms would occur in cases of sunstroke, apoplexy, and concussion.

Mr. Lipson Ward: "Concussion?"

Dr. Bennett: "Yes. High fevers."

Mr. Lipson Ward: "Sudden nervous shock?"

Dr. Bennett: "No, I do not think so."

Mr. Lipson Ward then read out from the British Medical Journal, Jan.-June 1927, that a committee of select doctors of the British Medical Association, has gone into this same question of other illnesses similar to that of drunkenness in 1925. In the report in 1927, which was read out by Mr. Lipson Ward, sudden nervous shock was included in the list of similar illnesses to the symptoms of drunkenness.

Asked if he would accept the decision of the Board of the British Medical Association, Dr. Bennett replied in the affirmative.

Mr. Lipson Ward: "That is very fair of you, doctor."

After the accused, Mr. F. L. Lees and Sub.-Insp. Mason had left the General Hospital on the night of the accident, they went to Sinza Police Station.

Mr. Lipson Ward on behalf of the accused and himself expressed their sincere regrets to the Chinese who were involved in the accident.

Inquest on Mr. D. Campbell

The inquest on Mr. Duncan Campbell was held by the Coroner, Mr. I. T. Morris, in H. M. Police Court on Tuesday (July 24), and at the conclusion of the evidence an open verdict was returned. Death was due to drowning in the Whangpoo, there was no evidence to show how the deceased got into the water. The body was found floating near Old Ningpo Wharf last Friday morning by a Chinese River Police sergeant, who was informed by coolies on a ship of the presence of the body in the water, and who in turn took the body to Wetmore Road Police Station.

The deceased, who was unemployed and 55 years old, had been living in the boarding house of Mrs. Victoria Jackson at 1 Kungping Road. He was last seen alive at about 9.30 p.m. on Wednesday last. Mr. Kurt Strassburger, a German fellow border, stated that Mr. Campbell had been hoping to obtain employment as a ship's engineer but had become very depressed when he learnt someone else got the job.

A post mortem examination on the body was conducted by Dr. S. K. Squires.

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U. S. COURT FOR CHINA

New Rule of Court for Creditors

News of paramount importance to creditors who have recovered judgments in the U.S. Court became known on Tuesday (July 24) in the course of the case of L. E. Hudec v. Grant Mark and the China Finance Corporation, when the court indicated that a new rule of court is under contemplation whereby a supplementary proceedings would be set up so that judgment debtors can be cited into court for an examination as to their assets, transfers of property and the like. The rule, however, has not yet been formulated.

Judge Milton J. Helmick granted the plaintiff in the case the right of extreme amendment to set up an entirely different cause of action in the form of a Creditor's Bill. The necessity for amendment and change of the nature of the action arose from the circumstance that the plaintiff was unable to sue out a Writ of Garnishment against the China Finance Corporation to attach moneys allegedly due from it to the defendant, Mr. Mark, because there was no judge of the U.S. Court at the time and no writs could be issued. Consequently the plaintiff filed a complaint asking an injunction to restrain the China Finance Corporation from paying over money to Mr. Mark. No injunction could be issued in the absence of a judge and apart from service of the complaint, nothing further was done. The money, it is said by plaintiff's counsel, Mr. N. F. Allman, has been paid over. Since an injunction would now be fruitless, the plaintiff desired to proceed with the case on the theory of a creditor's proceeding. The court permitted this but held the complaint would have to be amended to set up the proper allegations for the purpose.

The plaintiff is now seeking to recover $19,849.02 for services rendered by him as architect for the Grand Theatre from August, 1931, to June, 1933, and for which he was granted judgment against Mr. Mark on February 20, 1934. Mr. Mark was doing business under the firm name of the Greater Theater Syndicate at the time the obligation was incurred.

Something of his financial difficulties were aired when Mr. Allman alleged in court that the defendant had become involved in difficulties with his employers, the China Finance Corporation, which terminated its agreement with him. Mr. Mark's claim was settled, said Mr. Allman, for the sum of $50,000 which was paid to Mr. Mark by a cheque made out to Mrs. M. L. Mark, mother of the defendant and, according to Mr. Allman, a British subject outside the jurisdiction of the U.S. Court.

He further alleged that the China Finance Company "colluded with the defendant in making the cheque", declaring that the payment was made after the service of the writ of execution upon the company, and two notifications in writing of the judgment and the writ, warning against payment of any money without payment to the Marshall of the U.S. Court. The writ was, however, returned unpaid.

Mr. C. S. Franklin, counsel for the defendant, argued that the proceeding under which Tuesday's action was brought was a Supplementary Proceeding, and that Mr. Mark could not be examined under it. Mr. Allman, contending that the action was brought on a Creditor's Bill, asked leave to file an amendment to the claim. It was at this point that the court indicated the consideration of the new rule of court which, attorneys conceded that day, would assist in the matter of executing judgments were it effected in this jurisdiction. Heretofor, the latter were of small import, actually, unless the debtor's assets and their location was known.

Land Bank v. J. Maynard

Further evidence along the lines of that given in earlier hearings of the case of the Land Bank of China v. Mr. John Maynard, was given in the U.S. Court before the Commissioner, Mr. William T. Collins, last Wednesday. At the close of the first hearing a judgment of $1,110 with interests and costs was rendered and on July 12 a writ of attachment was issued against Mr. Maynard's property.

Wednesday's action was brought by Mr. N. A. Viloudaki, an intervenor, who asks that the attachment be dissolved on the grounds that the property is his. A bill of sale was among the other evidence presented in support of his contention.

Mr. Collins declined to hear all the arguments of Mr. H. A. Reeks, for the plaintiff, and Mr. N. E. Lurton, for the intervenor, as the time was too brief. The morning's session was interspersed by several sharp verbal duels between the lawyers. The hearing was, therefore, adjourned.

A petition from Mr. Maynard, claiming an exemption of U.S.$300, according to the usual terms of a landlord's lien, which was granted the Land Bank of China previously, was not contested by the plaintiff. Mr. Collins granted Mr. Maynard the exemption.

Further arguments were heard on Thursday, before the Commissioner with refenrence to the writ of attachment and at the end of the hearing the Mr. Collins stated that the case would now be taken under advisement and judgment given later.

SECOND HIGH COURT

Heavy Gaol Terms for Terrorists

Four members of the so-called "Iron and Blood Corps for the Extermination of Traitors" were sentenced to imprisonment ranging from six to twelve years by the High Court of Appeal on Thursday on charges of having indulged in terrorist activities in the International Settlement in 1932, including a murder, bomb-throwing, and assaults on merchants whom the accused held to have dealt in Japanese goods despite their warning, and on charges of being in possession of arms and ammunition.

The four accused, all of whom were shop assistants at the time of their arrest in November, 1932, are Liu Tsong-woo, native of Taiyang, 25; Pan Hong-sung, native of Soochow, 20; Zau Soong-zeu, Soochow man, 20; and Dien S-yang, native of Shaohsing, 22. The first accused was sentenced to seven year's imprisonment, the second and fourth to six years' imprisonment, while the third one to a twelve years' gaol term. Five pistols and 44 rounds of ammunition were confiscated.

With the exception of the term given to the first accused which remains the same as the one given by the First Special District Court, the other three accused drew much heavier terms than the original sentences. By the judgment of the First Special District Court delivered in January, 1933, the second and third accused were sent to gaol for, respectively, three and four months while the fourth received a sentence of two months' imprisonment suspended for two years.

As a result of police appeal against the decision, much heavier sentences were passed on the four accused by the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court on July 12. By this judgment, the first three accused were sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment each, while the fourth received a gaol term of six years.

The prisoners appealed against the judgment, and a retrial was ordered, which ended last week. When the sentences were pronounced on Thursday, the accused requested the Court not to send them to Ward Road Gaol but to enable them to serve their respective sentences in the detention house. The request was granted.

During the proceedings, all the accused maintained a stout denial of the charge of premeditated murder. They said their intention was only to warn the merchants against dealing in "enemy" goods.

Russian Appeal

Declaring that the sentences passed upon them by the Lower Court were too heavy, Victor Boutakoff and E. J. Lookiauchenko, Russians, appealed in the Second Branch Kiangsu High Court on Friday against their prison terms in connection with the $125,000 jewel robbery of July 1 last year. Victor Boutakoff was sentenced by the Lower Court to eight months' imprisonment while Lookiauchenko got one year.

After hearing arguments for the appellants, the Appeal Court reserved its decision till next Friday morning.

Lookiauchenko was the self-confessed man in the burglary at the Siberian Jewellery Store, Nanking Road, and said he had sent Boutakoff to rent a room over the Chiyo Yoko Photo Store, next to the jewellery store, before the burglary. Boutakoff admitted this, but said when he rented this room, he had no knowledge that it was for criminal purposes.

FIRST SPECIAL COURT

Torture Charge

The private criminal prosecution brought in the First Special District Court by Tsai Yang-gee against Lang Tsu-ying, Chinese detective of Louza Police Station, accused of torture, has been, through the Ministry of Justice, referred to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs which will take up the matter with the foreign authorities concerned.

The statement was made on Tuesday (July 24) by Judge Liu Yoh-kuei of the First Special District Court when the hearing was resumed against the Chinese detective who was alleged to have tortured with "third degree methods" Tsai Yang-gee when the latter was detained at the police station as a robber suspect.

The Chinese detective again did not show up in the Court that day and the hearing was further adjourned till August 17 next.

Emmanuel Kottel Gets 10 Years

Although he was found not guilty on the charge of having twice attempted to take the life of his wife, Emmanuel Kottel (or Monia Hotal), Russian, last Wednesday was convicted on the accusation of successively and purposely causing grievous bodily harm to another person and was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment by the First Special District Court.

The arrest of Emmanuel Kottel and his subsequent appearance before the Court were the aftermath of an ugly affair at the York Dry Cleaning Store, 1136 Bubbling Well Road, on June 18, when Esphir Kottel, (or Asia Kotal), 24-year old Russian woman, was seriously burned about her face and neck by sulphuric acid thrown at her. Emmanuel Kottel was charged because he admitted having thrown the acid at his wife.

As a result of further inquiries made by police, the charge of assault causing serious bodily harm, which was originally preferred against Emmanuel Kottel, was amended to one of attempted murder, it being alleged by the police that the Russian not only had thrown acid at his wife, but had made an attempt to kill her by trying to insert a bottle of sulphuric acid into her mouth.

A second charge of attempted murder was specified against Emmanuel Kottel who was alleged to have attempted to kill his wife by shooting with a pistol in March last when they lived at 41 Verdun Terrace, Avenue du Roi Albert. The Russian was further accused of being found in possession of firearms without licence.

The accusations of having twice attempted to kill his wife were denied by Emmanuel Kottel when questioned by the Judge. The prisoner maintained that he had only threatened his wife with shooting, but that he had never had the real intention of killing her. The Russian also denied having tried to pour sulphuric acid down his wife's throat as alleged by the police.

David Roitenberg, alias Michael Berg, 29-year old Russian, charged with selling, between December, 1933, and March, 1934, two pistols and ten rounds of ammunitions to Emmanuel Kottel, was also ordered by the Court to be transferred to the Chinese tribunal of French Concession for trial as there was a mistake in the jurisdiction of the case. The address of Roitenberg was at 143 Rue du Courbet, French Concession.

Burglary Sentenced

Quick work of Bubbling Well Police has resulted in the arrest of Mau Sing-piau, 22, coolie, who broke into the residence of Mr. E. Lindquist, Swedish Consul-General, at 1 Kinnear Road, on Sunday morning and stole about $675 worth of valuables.

Mau was arrested by Det.-Sgt. Watson. Brought before the First Special District Court last Wednesday, the prisoner was charged with burglary. He pleaded guilty and was sentenced to a year's imprisonment by the Court.

The crime was committed between 1 and 5 a.m. on Sunday. Mr. Lindquist was asleep in the room at the time. He discovered the theft on arising on Sunday morning and immediately notified the police. Among the articles stolen were a gold watch and chain and a wallet containing money which was on a table.

American Charged with Larceny

Francis Rebarber, a youthful foreigner claiming American citizenship, but who is not registered with local U.S. Consulate-General, was arraigned before the First Special District Court last Wednesday, charged with larceny. He was remanded for further inquiries at the resquest of police.

Det-Sgt. Crowther of Dixwell Road Police Station, who arrested the prisoner, told the Court that, after his arrest, the prisoner admitted having committed theft in a house off Continental Terrace, Scott Road. The prisoner's mother said her son was of American nationality, but inquiries at the American Consulate-General revealed that he was not recognized as an American citizen. Hence his appearance before the Chinese court.

Mr. Paul Tsiang, Assistant Municipal Advocate, prosecuting, said the accused stole banknotes from clothing at the Open Air Swimming Pool dress room on July 24. The accused also admitted having climbed into the house at 6 Continental Terrace, Scott Road, and stolen a cigarette case and a typewriter.

Suspended Sentence Cancelled

Peter Eustaff, 23, alias Peter B. Eustophieff, who was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment by Judge Tseu in the First Special District Court about a week ago on charges of larceny, will have to serve an additional six months' gaol term as the result of a successful application made by the police for the cancellation of a suspended sentence of six months' imprisonment passed on him by Judge Dzien in April.

Eustaff was first arrested by the Central Police in April, accused of having, in his capacity of shroff, collected from customers of his employers various accounts amounting to $70 and misappropriated the amount. He was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, the term being suspended for three years.

The accused appeared in the Court for the second time about a week ago, when he was found guilty of larceny charges and subsequently sentenced to eight months' imprisonment. The application by the police on Thursday increased the term to fourteen months.

SECOND SPECIAL COURT

Audacious Outlaw Gaoled for Life

Concerned in the murder by shooting of three police officers, one of whom was the late Det. M. Martsaloff of the French Police, and the wounding of a Chinese detective, in the Hong Ching Alleyway, off Rue Admiral Bayle, on October 16, 1933, Wu Yao-ding, Zauhsing man, was sentenced to life imprisonment by the Shanghai Second Special District Court last Wednesday morning.

The passing of the sentence upon Wu Yao-ding recalled one of the most sensational gun battles between outlaws and police in Shanghai.

Before dawn, on October 16 last year, officers of French Police, at the request of Nantao Public Safety Bureau for a search of a Rue Admiral Bayle house where a quantity of firearms was alleged to be stored by outlaws, raided the house in question. Det. Martsaloff, Russian, was the first to enter an upstairs room wherein the firearms were said to be stored, but, when the door was open, a series of volleys were fired at the officer, killing him instantly.

Other members of the raiding party were handicapped by the extremely narrow stairs leading to the upstairs room. The shots fired by the outlaw also fatally wounded two officers of the Public Safety Bureau who accompanied the party. A bandit, taken to the house as an informant by the police, made desperate efforts to escape during the time of shooting by climbing over the roof, but, being handcuffed, he fell to the pavement and was killed.

Shortly afterwards, a patrol party on Rue Admiral Bayle came across a suspicious-looking person riding in a rickshaw. This man was called upon to stop, but, instead of obeying, he fired, each hand holding a gun. The police returned the fire and the man was eventually cornered and arrested, but not until scores of shots were exchanged. This man was identified as the one who had rented the Rue Admiral Bayle house with a woman only two days ago. When he was taken to hospital, there was little hope for the arrested outlaw's recovery from the gunshots he had received, but eventually he recovered, which enabled him to appear before the Court which sentenced him as stated.

Five Russians Charged

Accused of being concerned in several house-breakings in the French Concession, five Russians were arraigned before the Second Special District Court last Wednesday The prisoners were G. Dolbilkin, F. Yamschikoff, V. Kouznetsoff, F. Gouseff, and I. Sarapoultzeff. They were alleged to have broken into 918 Avenue Joffre and 51 Avenue Joffre in May and stolen a quantity of articles. Yamschikoff was alleged by the four prisoners to be responsible for the thefts, but Yamschikoff denied the charges. The Court reserved judgment till Monday morning.

Another Acid-Throwing Case

Huang Nai-wu, a youth just out of college, charged in the Second Special District Court on Friday with having hired a man to throw vitriol at Miss Chiu Lee-fei, taxi-dancer of the Majestic Ballroom, claimed that he had only instructed his hired man to slap the girl's face, but the man had without his knowledge thrown acid at her. Moreover, Huang declared, the girl whom he aimed at was one named Lee Sho-ying and the man had made a mistake. Huang blamed the hired man for the whole trouble and asked for leniency.

The Court reserved its judgment.

Chinese Lawyer in Court

Another Chinese lawyer has been prosecuted in the Second Special District Court. He is Chang Wei and was accused of fraud on Friday before Judge Hsiung. Court decision was reserved till August 31.

The complainant was Miss Sheng Mei-ju. She said that recently she read an advertisement of accused for a clerk at a monthly pay of $40. She applied and was given that job when she put up $400 cash security. She worked for about three and half months, but only received over one month's salary. She resigned and, despite her repeated requests, the accused had failed to give back her cash security except $130.

The lawyer, questioned, said he had no intention of defrauding the complainant of her money as he was willing to repay her as soon as he was able to do so.

Pole Accused of Embezzlement

Accused of having embezzled over $270 which he had collected on behalf of his employer, Morey Dietrich, Pole, was given a hearing in the Second Special District Court on Friday. The complainant was Mr. Strubbs, American. It was alleged that the accused was employed as an agent on commission basis and that recently he collected the money from different customers and failed to hand over the sum to Mr. Strubbs. Dietrich, questioned, said he was perfectly willing to pay the amount if given time. Decision will be given by Court on August 1.

Long Prison Term for Lawyer

Yen Loo-ching, Chinese attorney-at-law, on Saturday was found guilty in the Second Special District Court on the charge of having extorted $2,000 from Tong Ching-yoh, a German-trained doctor, and on the further charge of having attempted to extort $60,000 from two well-to-do Chinese shop proprietors and was sentenced to two years and six months' imprisonment and deprived of civil rights for five years. The attorney was further fined $800. The attorney said he would appeal against the decision.

The case against Mr. Yen was an aftermath of the arrest, by the French Police, of four Chinese accused of being concerned in the $12,000 robbery at the office of Messrs. Seth, Mancell & McLure, 9 Avenue Edward VII, on June 9. The four were all acquitted by the Court, but it was alleged that, before they were arraigned before the District Court, Mr. Yen Loo-ching, who was the lawyer for a Chinese compradore who was the complainant in the robbery case, approached the relatives of three of the four suspects and demanded respectively $60,000 and $2,000. If the amounts were not paid, Mr. Yen was alleged to have declared, he would instruct witnesses to implicate the suspects in the robbery case when they were brought before the Court. The family of Dr. Tong Ching-yoh, one of the suspects, paid the $2,000, but the other two refused to pay and, instead, made a report to the French Police, which resulted in legal proceedings being instituted against Mr. Yen.

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

MURDER OF AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR

Europe Horrified: Civil War Breaks Out in Attempt to Overthrow Government

Vienna, July 27.

WHILE church bells were tolling and prayers being offered throughout Austria in memory of the slain Chancellor, Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss, who was shot and killed in the Chancellery on Wednesday by Austrian Nazis, civil war broke out yesterday in Austria as the rebels clashed with Government forces for the control of half a dozen cities in the province of Upper Styria.

The attempted putsch in the provinces is being effectively crushed. The insurrectionary leaders in Styria and Klagenfurt, in Carinthia, have been arrested, while troops are investing the Carinthian towns of Stveit, Feldkirchen and St. Andre, each held by rebels about 600 strong.

The main question is to round up the rebels with the least possible loss of life and damage to property.

Vienna itself is rapidly returning to normal. A queue stretching for three-quarters of a mile had been formed by ten o'clock this morning at the Rathausplatz to file past the body of the late Chancellor, Dr. Dollfuss.

Meanwhile, according to reports from the Carinthian border, two battalions of Italian troops have moved to Raibl and Tarvisio, but no border incidents have been notified.—Reuter.

Murder Described

Vienna, July 26.

Dr. Dollfuss was shot and fatally wounded yesterday after he and other members of the Cabinet had been captured by Austrian Nazis and held prisoner in the Federal Chancellery.

Dr. Kurt Schuschnigg, the 39-year-old Minister of Education—a strong Catholic and an ardent monarchist—assumed the Chancellorship last night.

Following the death of Dr. Dollfuss, martial law was proclaimed throughout Austria.

The first move made by the rebels was at 11.30 yesterday morning while a meeting of the Cabinet was in progress. A party of 150 Austrian Nazis, all wearing police uniforms, met in an athletic club, laid their final plans and then rushed to the chamber where the Cabinet was in session.

Minister of security and former Vice-Chancellor of Austria, was immediately arrested, together with his right-hand man, Herr Karl Karwinsky, Under-Secretary of Defence.

Dr. Dollfuss

"Take Care of My Family"

Dr. Dollfuss had already left the chamber, but he must have been shot almost immediately, for Major Fey was conducted by a group of Nazis to another room, where the "Little Napoleon" was lying on a sofa dying, a revolver shot through his throat.

Dr. Dollfuss just had enough strength for a brief conversation with his chief lieutenant. "Take care of my family, please," he murmured.

Later, Major Fey and Herr Karwinsky were released by their captors and left the Chancellery. A meeting of the Cabinet was held in the afternoon at which it was decided, with the full approval of President Wilhelm Miklas, who had been specially consulted, to refuse to deal with the rebels. On the contrary, the Cabinet decided to despatch a second battalion of troops—one already having been sent to the scene—with orders to storm the Chancellery if the insurgents persisted in their refusal to surrender.

It is stated the rebels had warned the troops that the first bullet fired against them would mean the death of Dr. Dollfuss.

Major Fey was seen at a window of the Chancellery, gesticulating with a white handkerchief and telling the troops and police not to attack until they heard from him. While he was speaking, Major Fey was dragged back from the window by one of the rebels.

Servant's Vivid Account

While he was still a prisoner in the Chancellery, Major Fey sent a letter to his colleagues, announcing that Dr. Dollfuss had been wounded and would agree to any successor approved by President Miklas, if bloodshed could be avoided. The President, however, refused to parley with the rebels.

A graphic description of how his master was murdered was given to Reuter's correspondent to-day by an old servant of the slain Austrian Chancellor.

Dr. Dollfuss, he said, had just finished conferring with Major Emil Fey, Minister of Public Safety, in one of the rooms in the Chancellery and was about to enter the President's suite when twelve rebels, armed with revolvers, burst open the door.

Three of the rebels rushed forward and, raising their revolvers, fired point-blank at the Chancellor, all of the shots taking effect. Dr. Dollfuss staggered and faintly called for help.

The aged servant declared he was then ushered out of the room at the point of a revolver, leaving the murderers alone with his master.

It is learned that Dr. Dollfuss was struck by bullets in his right arm-pit and under his left ear. Emergency dressings were applied, but medical aid was refused.

The Chancellor lay near a window bleeding copiously and unconscious. Later, he recovered and asked to see a priest, but the request was refused. He was, however, permitted to see for a few moments Major Fey, whom he begged to prevent unnecessary bloodshed.

The Chancellor's last words were: "I only wanted the peace and to give my love to my wife and children." He then relapsed into unconsciousness and died at 3.45 p.m.

It is learned that conversations have already been initiated with Paris and Rome over the maintenance of Austrian independence, on which Britain, France and Italy are agreed.

King George V telegraphed his condolences to Vienna to-day.

Telegrams of condolences poured into Vienna continually to-day.

Among those received were one from the Pope and one from President von Hindenburg.

The latter's message was addressed to President Miklas and expressed regret for the "loathsome assault on Dr. Dollfuss."

First official news of the death of Dr. Dollfuss was contained in a wireless broadcast at ten o'clock last night by Dr. Schuschnigg, who, at the same time, announced his assumption of the Chancellorship.

"The blood shed by Dr. Dollfuss must not be in vain," he said, adding that the police and troops were loyal to the Government, which was in complete control of the situation.

While the outrage was being committed in the Chancellery Nazis, disguised as soldiers, raided the leading broadcasting station in the Austrian capital and shot the director, Herr Hold, who offered resistance to the invasion. The official announcer had a revolver pointed at his head, a sheet of paper was placed before his eyes, and he was ordered to read that the Government had resigned and that Dr. Anton Rintelen—a Nazi sympathizer who resigned from the Dollfuss administration a year ago—had taken over power.

In a silent villa at Riccione, shrouded by darkness and guarded by policemen, Frau Dollfuss sat heart-broken since she heard the news of her husband's death. Her two children, from whom the sad tidings have been kept, are eagerly waiting news of their father, who, in normal circumstances, would have arrived here to-day.

Only Signora Mussolini has been allowed to enter the house of mourning, crossing from her villa next door.

Eva, the five-year-old daughter of the late Chancellor, spoke a few days ago to her father by long-distance telephone. She greeted him proudly with her first words in Itailan, "*Buon giorne*, papa."

Frau Dollfuss and her children returned to Vienna later in the day in an aeroplane placed at their disposal by the Italian Government.

The German Legation in Vienna is among those flying flags of mourning to-day.—Reuter.

Mussolini Speaks

Rome, July 26.

A forceful and direct promise that Italy is prepared to defend Austria's complete independence was made to-day by Signor Benito Mussolini in a telegram to Prince Starhemberg, the Austrian Vice-Chancellor. "The independence of Austria has been and will be defended by Italy," the message flatly declared.—United Press.

Safe Conduct Cancelled

Vienna, July 26

The guarantee of safe conduct given the rebels by Major Emil Fey, Minister of Security, who agreed to this step as a condition for the surrender of the Ministers who were held prisoner in the Chancellery, has been cancelled by Dr. Kurt Schushnigg, the 39-year-old Minister of Education and acting Chancellor, who indicated in his first official statement that the policies of Dr. Dollfuss would continue to be carried out.

It was officially announced that a major and five soldiers were killed and a colonel seriously wounded in a clash before Pyhrn pass, connecting Upper Austria and Styria, which was captured by the government troops from the rebels.

The Federal troops are reported to have suffered considerable losses in the Pyhrn pass fighting, while further heavy fighting is taking place at Salzkammergut. Nine hundred Nazi rebels have so far been taken prisoners in Styria.

The son-in-law of the Austrian Ambassador at Rome, Herr Rintelen, a lawyer, was arrested to-day by the authorities at Graz.

One hundred and four alleged Nazi were arrested during the day in Vienna including Herr Raenner, the first Austrian Chancellor following the Great War.—Reuter.

Killer an ex-Corporal

Vienna, July 27.

The actual murderer of Dr. Dollfuss, the police said to-day, was ex-Corporal Franz Holzweber, who was discharged from the Austrian army in 1932 because of his pro-Nazi agitation.

This man will be charged before the special military court which is being convened to try the 144 Nazis accused of taking part in Tuesday's raid upon the Chancellery, with having fired the shots which struck the Chancellor in the neck and back and caused his death.—United Press.

Frontier Re-opened

Berlin, July 26.

The frontier between Austria and Germany, which was closed yesterday, was re-opened to-day to traffic.

According to Reuter from Munich, following reports that members of the Austrian Legion, consisting of Austrian Nazis in Germany, were planning an invasion of Austria, armed police, troops of the Reichswehr and Herr Hitler's Black Shirt troops were summoned to prevent them from crossing the frontier.

Dr. Franz von Papen
New Reich Envoy to Austria

Guards on the Jugoslavian and Austrian frontier have been strengthened to prevent Nazi terrorists escaping into Jugoslavia, according to a message from Belgrade. Seventy-two armed Nazis, including two women, were intercepted to-day attempting to cross the frontier near Razgon. They were immediately disarmed and sent to the interior.—Reuter.

Vienna, July 27.

Germany's more conciliatory attitute towards Austria, together with the appointment of Dr. Franz von Papen as German Minister to Vienna and the dismissal of Herr Theo Habicht, German leader of the Austrian Nazis, has had an appeasing effect on Austria, where it will facilitate the question of the appointment of a successor to Dr. Dollfuss.

A special edition of the "Reichspost" to-day, containing Herr Hitler's so-called peace offer, has been distributed by air to scattered parties of rebels in Corinthia and Styria who are still resisting.

The dismissal of Herr Habicht is especially regarded as proof that the German Chancellor has abandoned the Austrian Nazis.

Sir John Simon's Report

London, July 26.

The following telegram from the King has been despatched to the President of the Austrian Republic:—

"It is with horror that I have learned of the dastardly murder of the Federal Chancellor, Dr. Dollfuss, and I hasten to convey to you, M. Le President, my profound sympathy with you and the Austrian nation at this tragic moment. Pray also convey to Frau Dollfuss, on behalf of the Queen and myself, our heartfelt condolences."

Prince von Starhemberg

Questioned in the House of Commons to-day regarding the Austrian situation, the Foreign Secretary, Sir John Simon, read the official version of yesterday's events communicated verbally to Diplomatic Corps in Vienna last night.

"I understand," he continued, "that the insurgents are now in custody, the safe-conduct promised to them being treated as having lapsed by reason of the death of the Chancellor, and that the identity of those who actually fired on the Chancellor is known."

"Cowardly Outrage"

"In spite of the temporary success of the insurgents in seizing the Federal Chancellery and the radio station, they received no general support from the population either in Vienna or the provinces where, according to our latest reports, everything is now under control."

"I called on the Austrian Minister this morning to express, on my own behalf and on behalf of His Majesty's Government, our horror at this cowardly outrage and our sympathy with Dr. Dollfuss' relations."

"Baron Franckenstein informed me he had heard officially from his Government that Dr. Dollfuss lived for a considerable time after he was shot and was allowed to bleed to death by his assassins, who refused him both medical and spiritual aid."

"I may add that the attitude of this country as to the independence and integrity of Austria, in accordance with relevant treaties, as stated in the declaration which I made on behalf of H.M. Government in February last, remains unchanged by these tragic events."

Powers' Promise

On February 17, the French, Italian and United Kingdom Governments agreed to issue the following communique:—

"The Austrian Government has inquired of the Governments of France, Great Britain and Italy as to their attitude with regard to the dosier which it has prepared with a view to establishing German interference in the internal affairs of Austria and communicated to them."

"The conversations which have taken place between the three governments on this subject have shown that they take a common view as to the necessity of maintaining Austria's independence and integrity in accordance with relevant treaties."

A statement reported to have been made at the Italian Foreign Office to-day says that the events in Austria, while filling the whole Italian nation with sadness, provide no cause for alarm as the Government seems to be in full control.—Reuter

Sofia, July 27.

Gen. Vateff, former Bulgarian Minister of War, who was exiled some time ago to Vienna, has been recently interned with other opponents of the present government.

The General was promised his retired pay as long as he remained in the Austrian capital.—Reuter.

Order Restored

Vienna, July 28.

The Austrian Government to-day claimed that order has been restored throughout the country.

This official announcement was made after a meeting of the Ministerial Council on Friday night, during which a special ministerial committee to enact "security measures" was formed.

The acting Chancellor, Prince von Starhemberg, was named head of the special committee which was given wide powers to act quickly in any future emergency.

Another projected Nazi putsch against the Chancellery was nipped in the bud by police last night, it was claimed to-day in Heimwehr circles. Many additional arrests were made, the prisoners being held for court martial at an early date.

Police spies, it was claimed, learned that 100 Nazis, dressed in uniforms of the Heimwehr, had entered the inner district of Vienna and intended, this afternoon or to-night, to seize the Chancellery in another desperate effort to secure control of the Government.

Fighting in Corinthia, the Foreign Office informed correspondents, today, has ceased. The Nazis who were still holding out against the loyal forces in that district have now surrendered their arms, according to telegrams which were received just before the funeral of Dr. Dollfuss began.—United Press.

Fierce Fighting in Corinthia

Vienna, July 28.

Martial law was proclaimed to-day in Salzburg, 155 miles southwest of Vienna, owing to fresh disturbances.

In the meantime, Dr. Anton Rintelen, Austrian Ambassador at Rome, who despite reports to the contrary is still alive, is believed to have played a far greater part in the revolt than previously thought, while it is reported to-day that Herr Brande, who was recently dismissed from his post of police president, has committed suicide.

Peace, however, was restored today throughout Corinthia with the capture of the last Nazi stronghold, Bleiburg, after heavy fighting, in which the Styrian Heimwehr took part.

The Nazis, aided by the Austrian legionnaries, under the command of Count von Rheinsdorf, who crossed the frontier from Praevali, in Jugoslavia, into Corinthia, put up a stout resistance, but they were finally routed by the better equipped Government forces and withdrew to the Jugoslav frontier.

Over 500 Nazi refugees, mostly young students, says Reuter from Belgrade, crossed the Austrian-Jugoslav frontier to-day. Most of the refugees discarded their weapons, but 200 rifles and a number of machine-guns and revolvers were seized by frontier guards.

The refugees, it is stated, will be removed to internment camps, already occupied by over 700 Nazi refugees.

Reports from the frontier state that the Nazis are still supreme in some frontier posts, but that strong forces of regular troops with artillery are advancing on the fortified Nazi posts. The Nazis are stated to have mined the roads to prevent the passage of the troops and artillery.

The Austrian Government is levying all available non-active members of various patriotic organizations to strengthen the executive forces. Many have voluntarily joined the Heimwehr and are supplying their own uniforms.

Numerous dejected and disillusioned Nazis swam the frontier river Mur in full uniform and arrived at Zagreb, capital of Jugoslavia. They complain bitterly against the bad organization of the putsch which, 24 hours after it had been suppressed at Vienna, they still thought was going well.—Reuter.

Prince von Starhemberg Threatened

Vienna, July 28.

Although Vienna passed a quiet day yesterday, the authorities took extra precautions to safeguard the Vice-Chancellor, Prince von Strahemberg, following the receipt of a private letter from Germany stating that an attempt would be made against his life. As a result, a cordon of Heimwehr and police was thrown about the Chancellery.

In the course of raids made yesterday, the police discovered a draft cabinet list which had been drawn up by Nazis and upon which the name of Dr. Anton Rintelen, Austrian Minister to Rome, figured.

Other names on the list were those of Gen. Bardoff, as National Defence Minister, the former Prefect of Vienna, Herr Frndl, Minister of

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Public Safety and of the Interior; and Herr Perl, as head of the Federal Press Bureau.

One of the rebels suspected of having killed Dr. Dollfuss is stated to have commenced making a confession of the deed yesterday.—Havas.

New German Minister

Vienna, July 28.

The Cabinet to-day accepted Dr. Franz von Papen as the new German Minister to Austria.

The appointment of Herr von Papen, a non-Nazi, followed the recalling by the German Government of the former Minister, Dr. Kurt von Rieth for having acted as an intermediary between the Federal authorities and the rebels, without the sanction of his home government.

Dr. von Papen was, until yesterday, Reich Vice-Chancellor and Commissioner for Saar Questions.

In the meantime, Herr von Papen is remaining in Berlin, where he has work to clear up.—Reuter.

Rome Disapproves

Rome, July 28.

The appointment of Herr von Papen as Reich Minister to Austria, is regarded here with disapproval, it being compared with the establishing of a German high commissioner for Austria with the German Legation as a sort of a branch of the German Government.—Reuter.

Italy Moves Troops

Rome, July 29.

It is unofficially estimated that between 50,000 and 60,000 Italian troops with light tanks and mechanized artillery are concentrated on and near the Austrian frontier.

There was little actual movements of troops, as the Italian forces had been engaged in mountain training and preliminary manœuvres around the two gateways to Austria, Brenner Pass and Tarvisio, when the order came to move.—Reuter.

Frontier Attempts Fails

Klagenfurts, July 28.

After failing in their attempt to cross the frontier into Yugo-Slavia, 300 armed Nazi rebels to-day surrendered to government troops.

The rebels sought permission from the Yugo-Slavian guards to cross the frontier, but the guards refused and an hour later the rebels surrendered to the troops who had been pursuing them.

According to Reuter from Vienna, it was officially announced to-day that the total casualties of the government forces in the fighting against the Nazi rebels throughout Austria, was 78 killed and 165 wounded. The Nazis estimate that 200 of their compatriots were slain in the fighting.—Reuter.

FUNERAL OF DR. DOLLFUSS

Late Chancellor's Body Placed in Hitzing Cemetery

Vienna, July 29.

A striking eulogy to the slain Chancellor of Austria, Dr. Englebert Dollfuss, was paid by President Miklas during the funeral service for Dr. Dollfuss who was laid to rest in the Heitzing cemetery yesterday.

President Miklas, in his speech from the Rachaustrasse, said that Dr. Dollfuss had saved Austria from losing her soul and had thus prevented the country from becoming the battlefield of Austria and from final extinction in Central European chaos.

The late Chancellor, he declared, had not only saved Austria, but the peace of Europe. He had sealed these acts with his blood as a martyr to Austrianism.

Howitzers In Evidence

The funeral was held in a tense atmosphere created by a rumour that the Nazis would make a last attempt to wipe out the President and the whole Cabinet, and even howitzers were in evidence, while policemen or troopers were stationed at every window from where a bomb might be thrown.

Only a few thousand privileged guests were admitted to the Ra'haus Platz and following the speeches, the coffin, covered by the national emblem and wreaths of red and white roses, was carried out of the City Hall between a forest of lighted candles. It was then conveyed by a gun carriage drawn by six black horses to St. Stephen's Cathedral where Cardinal Innitzer performed the consecration ceremony.

The entire Cabinet, headed by Prince Starhemberg, the acting Chancellor, headed the mile-long procession from the City Hall to the Cathedral, which included Ministers and members of the Diplomatic Corps, troops and delegations from all parts of Austria. Frau Dollfuss presented a pathetic figure as she marched in the procession covered by a long, black veil.

The procession included President Wilhelm Miklas, Prince Rudig von Starhemberg, the Vice-Chancellor, who has taken over the reins of government pending the appointment of a successor for Dr. Dollfuss: Dr. Schuschnigg, Minister of Education, who acted as Chancellor for 24 hours following the assassination: Major Emil Fey, Minister of Public Security and former Vice-Chancellor: and other members of the Cabinet.

Father and Mother Present

A simple country couple, looking worn and old, knelt unnoticed in one of the front benches in the Cathedral. They were the father and mother of the dead Chancellor.

At the conclusion of the service in the Cathedral, the procession followed behind the gun carriage bearing the body of Dr. Dollfuss to the Heitzing cemetery where the dead Chancellor was laid to rest beside the grave of his infant daughter who died two years ago and where Dr. Dollfuss laid a wreath only last week. The two other children of Dr. Dollfuss, who are still at Riccione, Italy, and from whom word of their father's death has been kept, went on a speedboat excursion.—Reuter.

MAP SHOWING THE POSITION OF AUSTRIA

WASHINGTON'S REPLY TO TOKYO'S DEMANDS

Naval Bases Within Striking Distance of Japan May Be Set as Price for Equality

Washington, July 23.

NEW American naval bases in the Pacific, some of them a mere stone's throw from the shores of Japan in these days of aerial annihilation of distance, may be the price set by the United States upon naval parity for Japan.

It was learned in authoritative quarters to-day that such demands have been unofficially suggested to the United States Government as a counter to Japan's insistent demand for fleet equality.

Among the locations for such fortified bases proposed by proponents of the policy is Dutch Harbour, Alaska, which is only 700 miles from the mainland of Asia.

It was recalled here that the United States agreed, under the terms of the Washington Treaty, to relinquish all Pacific naval base developments, subject to Japan's acceptance of the ratio system which gives the United States and Great Britain five capital ships to each three for Japan.

The belief that the United States may advance such a counter demand if Japan persists in pressing her parity policy at the 1935 Naval Conference is strongly supported by circumstantial evidence, in the view of observers here.

These authorities point to the Navy Department's aerial and submarine expeditions to Dutch Harbour and the Army's flight to Alaska, all now in progress, and to the prospect that the United States Fleet will conduct its 1935 manœuvres in Alaskan waters as straws giving an unmistakable indication of the direction in which the wind now sets.—United Press.

No Danger of Attack

New York, July 24.

That the United States is not in danger of an attack from the air was one of the conclusions of the report published yesterday by the Special Air Committee of the American Department of War, which says that there is no type of aeroplane at present, capable of crossing the Pacific or the Atlantic Oceans and of attacking vital American centres.

The enemy's air force would have to be supported by a navy, capable of disabling the United States fleet, or by an army operating from a land base on United States territory, or the territories of a neighbouring country.

As an example the report comments upon the formation flight made to the Chicago World Fair last year by a squadron of Italian seaplanes, under the command of Air Marshal Italo Balbo. This flight, the report says, required eight bases situated on foreign territory, eleven ships and minute preparations, so that 33 days passed between the time when the squadron was ready to take off, and its arrival at its destination.

The report then urges the necessity of having adequate air bases in America, and at least one in Alaska, the latter being vulnerable to Japan's naval and aerial attacks. The report adds, that, in accordance with the opinion expressed by some experts, the Aleutian Islands would permit, if adequately organized, of launching an efficacious air raid against Japan.

In conclusion, the report states that Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh had suggested the development and exploitation of 1,500 to 2,000-h.p. motors for military planes.—Havas.

Dirigibles Ignored

Washington, July 23.

The highly controversial dirigible was completely ignored in the report of the joint civilian-military board whose report on a survey of the Army Air Corps was presented to the Secretary of War, Mr. George Dern, yesterday by Mr. Newton D. Baker, chairman of the investigating body and war-time Secretary of War. The report recommended, however, that the Army should continue and extend its experiments with non-rigid balloons for observation and other war purposes.—United Press

Italy's Entry

London, July 25.

In connection with the entry of Italy into the preliminary naval talks in London in the coming weekend, it is understood to-day that M. Louis Barthou, French Foreign Minister, is expected to initiate an exchange of views with Italy on naval questions when he visits Signor Benito Mussolini in Rome.

It is felt in Italy that, if the oceanic naval powers agree to fix a smaller limit for capital ships than the 35,000 tons proposed for the new Italian battle-cruisers, there is no reason why Italy and France, in concert, should not accept a smaller figure.—Reuter.

"To Prevent Insults"

Tokyo, July 25.

Japanese plans for naval disarmament will be ready for Imperial sanction about the middle of September so that they may be cabled to London in time for the resumption of the preliminary arms discussions in October, it was learned in Navy circles to-day.

Japan will insist on the maintenance of national defence establishments at a strength sufficient to resist foreign oppression and to prevent insults to national prestige, but in harmony with national strength.

Tokyo May Denounce Treaty

It was said in naval circles here the Japanese government officials have agreed to denounce the Washington Naval Treaty if the other Powers press Japan to accept continuance of the present ratio system.

Abrogation of the treaty has been advocated by Admiral N. Suetsugu, Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet, and one of the bitterest critics of the London and Washington agreements, who contends that each Power should be restored the right of independence in choosing the type and number of vessel best suited for its defence needs.

Limitations, if any, should be set upon the total global tonnage, and not upon any specific class of fighting ship.

Reduction of naval armaments should be carried out rationally by intensively-equipped Powers on their own initiative so that no country will feel menaced, he asserts.

Many Difficulties

These views were approved by other high navy chiefs when they met in Tokyo on July 16 and 17 and, were in turn, submitted to the "Five Ministers' Conference" by Admiral M. Osumi, Navy Minister, yesterday.

The Conference it was reported, approved of the Navy stand, but refused to commit themselves into taking any immediate action. This, it was said, was because of the diplomatic and financial difficulties that abrogation of the treaty would entail.

Particularly serious was the financial angle of the problem, for a shipbuilding race with Great Britain and the United States in the event of no substitute agreement being reached would entail difficult consequences for the nation, observers stated.—Rengo.

GREAT BRITAIN'S AIR DEFENCES

Extension Plans to Cost £20,000,000

London, July 23.

The total cost of Great Britain's extended air programme, up to 1938, would be approximately £20,000,000, Lord Londonderry informed the House of Lords.

This statement was made after Lord Ponsonby (Labour), who was formerly Chancellor of the Duchy at Lancaster, had submitted a motion expressing regret at an increase in armaments before the termination of the Disarmament Conference.

After stating that the programme was designed to avert a race in armaments, Lord Londonderry declared that its completion would place the Royal Air Force in a position from which further expansion could be safely and expeditiously accomplished should parity prove unobtainable except by Great Britain building upward.

He hoped, however, that such a contingency would be avoided by international agreement.

The administration had by no means abandoned hope of ultimately reaching a disarmament convention. Having, however, regard to Britain's present weakness in the air and the widespread concern it had aroused, the government had concluded that it could delay no longer.

In the matter of the defence services generally and the Royal Air Force in particular, the Government had preached and practised a degree of restraint which placed Britain today in what amounted to a position of unilateral disarmament.—Wireless and Reuter.

BULGARIA-SOVIET RESUME RELATIONS

Moscow, July 23.

Diplomatic relations between Bulgaria and the Soviet Union were formally resumed to-day, for the first time since the Russian Revolution.—United Press.

GRAN CHACO ARMS BAN

London, July 23.

The Foreign Secretary, Sir John Simon, announced in the House of Commons to-day that he had just learned with great satisfaction that the Italian Government had now informed the president of the Committee of the League of Nations that it would enact the necessary measures to prevent the export of war material from Italian territory to Bolivia or Paraguay.

"There is now reason to hope," said Sir John, "that all the other governments who have accepted the League's proposals in principle will take the necessary steps without delay."

Prior to this statement, Sir John Simon, answering a question, said that, so far as he was aware, the only governments who had, up to the present, been actively preventing the supply of arms to the belligerents were the British, United States, Danish, Netherlands and Swiss Governments.

Asked if it were not possible to go further and propose an economic boycott, the Foreign Secretary said he thought the practical thing to do was to take advantage of the opportunity now offered to make the embargo they had been so long working for effective.—Wireless through Reuter.

U.S. Arms for Bolivia

Washington, July 28.

The State Department yesterday authorized the shipment of $3,000,000 worth of arms and munitions purchased by Bolivia before May 28, the date on which President Roosevelt declared an embargo on arms destined for Bolivia and Paraguay. All other shipments, however, are to be forbidden.—Havas.

AMERICAN AIR-MAIL PLAN REJECTED

Anglo-Australian Branch to China Blocked

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London, July 25.

It is learned here to-day that the Pan-American Airways recently applied for permission for a service from the Philippines to Hongkong with the ultimate object of linking up with the Shanghai-Canton line.

The British Government, it is understood, definitely rejected the idea, while it is known that the Chinese Government forbids foreign aeroplanes to enter China, thus blocking a branch to China from the Anglo-Australian air-line.

It is reported that the Pan-American Airways suggested that they should get a concession to operate the desired branch line and sub-let it to the Imperial Airways, but the scheme was not favoured by the British.

Meanwhile, the British public is becoming increasingly air-minded, as evidenced by the popularity of the air-lines operated by the Imperial Airways and the railways combine formed last March.

New lines will shortly be opened from Birmingham to Bristol and Southampton on July 30 and from London to Belfast and Glasgow on August 20.

Sir Kingsley Wood, the Postmaster-General, in an announcement to-day, states that, in view of its phenomenal success, the London-Inverness-Orkneys air-mail service will shortly be extended to all the chief business centres.

Letters weighing two ounces will require a 3½d stamp, after which it will cost a penny an ounce. A letter posted at Belfast at 8.45 in the morning can be delivered in London at 4 p.m.

REVENUE RETURNS SHOW DECLINE

London, July 2.

Though revenue returns for the first quarter show a drop compared with last year, estate duties are up by over £5,000,000.

Total ordinary revenue amounted to £128,158,824 compared with £129,558,694 last year.

Total ordinary expenditure was £177,876,697 in the three months against £175,447,243 last year. To the latter figure might be added the token payment of £1,841,216 made in the first quarter of last year to the United States and not repeated this year.

Death duties are bringing in even more than the exceptional results of last year. So far, receipts have been £22,630,000 compared with £16,970,000 last year.

Customs duties have produced £3,121,000 more than a year ago, but excise duty receipts are down by £1,600,000. Income tax shows a drop of £1,673,000.

Miscellaneous receipts, which brought in the large amount of £11,942,928 in the first quarter last year, have provided only £3,914,028 this year.—Reuter.

BRITISH DRUG TRAFFIC INSIGNIFICANT

London, July 25.

No important seizures of narcotics were made in British ports during 1933 while, on the whole, for the same period illicit traffic in drugs proved insignificant throughout the British Empire, according to the annual report made by the British Government to the League of Nations Opium Committee.—Havas.

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HUGE BALLOON CRASHES

U.S. Stratophere Flight Ends in Disaster

Holdredge, Neb., July 28.

The three U. S. Army balloonists were forced to "bale out" of their huge balloon and take to parachutes after having failed to break the world's stratosphere record due to breakage of the gas bag.

All three landed safely but the balloon was completely wrecked and the instruments were badly damaged. The maximum height reached was 60,000 feet as compared with the 61,237 feet reached last November by Lieut.-Cmdr. T. G. W. Settle, U. S. Navy, now commanding officer of the U.S.S. Palos, an American gunboat on the Yangtze River.

Captain Albert Stevens, scientific observer, was the first to take to his parachute, climbing out of the metal ball of the balloon at an altitude of 2,000 feet. Captain Orvil Anderson, aide, jumped at 1,000 feet and the commander of the expedition, Major William E. Kepner, true to tradition, was the last to leave, taking to his parachute only 500 feet above the ground.

The balloon crashed at 2.49 p.m., P.S.T., on the farm of Mr. John Robinson, four miles north of Loomis, Nebraska, and seven miles northwest of here.

Unable to Stand Strain

The trouble began when they had reached an altitude of nearly 60,000 feet. The gas bag, largest ever manufactured or sent into the air, was unable to stand the strain. The fabric tore in several places and then commenced to turn inside out like an umbrella in a windstorm.

None of the three balloonists was injured, but some of the instruments were salvaged.

"Before we leaped, we attached the most valuable and most sensitive instruments to parachutes and threw them over," Major Kepner stated in a telegram to the National Geographic Society headquarters in Washington. "We retrieved these instruments as soon as we landed, wherefore we believe the scientific end of the flight was successful and worth taking the chance."

When 5,000 feet from the ground on the downward journey, Major Kepner said, the remaining top fabric of the gas bag created the effect of a parachute. "We felt the strain was too much for the balloon to stand, so we jumped," he said.

The balloon cleared the mountain-top near Rapid City, South Dakota at 7.57 a.m., P.S.T., soaring 500 feet a minute in a southeastward direction. The balloonists radioed frequently during the ascent, reporting an altitude of 14,000 feet at 8.35 a.m. where they levelled off and gave the equipment another test. Frequent radio reports were received.

First word of their difficulty came at 12.49 p.m., when a message stated that the bottom of the bag had ripped in several places at an altitude of nearly 60,000 feet.

"We have got to come down but the balloon doesn't want to come down," said the cryptic message. "We are sort of hanging here. The balloon is rather difficult to manage."

Radio communication was difficult and obviously the trio were working feverishly to prevent a disaster.

At 1.50 p.m., a message stated they were descending fast and were then at 37,000 foot altitude. "The bottom of the balloon is pretty well torn out. The bag is commencing to turn inside out like an umbrella in several places."

The balloon came into sight again shortly later when residents in the vicinity of Gothenburg, Nebraska, saw it drifting towards the east, a slight speck in the sky.

The flight was sponsored by the National Geographic Society and the U. S. Army Air Corps. The expedition was equipped more completely than any other expedition into the stratosphere. The object of the flight was to obtain a container full of the air fifteen miles above the earth, to study the cosmic rays, record the electrical condition of air at various altitudes and six other specific scientific objectives.

The gas bag that gave away under the strain was built to be the strongest of its kind anywhere produced. More than 300 gallons of cement—rubber dissolved in gasoline and benzol—was required to put the 3,482 major pieces of the cloth together and the cloth, a specially prepared cotton, was passed through a rubbering machine 30 times, each time receiving a thin coat of rubber. More than 39,000 feet of cloth were used, or more than seven and a third miles long.—United Press.

Soviet Preparations

Moscow, July 28.

Soviet Russia appears to be bent on leading the way in building bigger and better stratostats, it being announced that the construction of a new stratostat replacing the ill-fated balloon U.D.S.S.R. will be begun shortly by Ossoaviachim the well-known organization for promoting aviation in Russia.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

STRATOSPHERE FLIGHT ENDS IN CRASH

Soaring 60,000 feet in an attempt to break the world's record for a flight into the stratosphere the American balloon burst and the three occupants had to take to parachutes. Here are shown Major William E. Kepner and Captain Albert Stephens, two of the members of the crew.

M. STALIN RECEIVES MR. H. G. WELLS

Moscow, July 23.

One of the most interesting meetings in Moscow for a long time took place to-day when M. Joseph Stalin, dictator of Russia, discussed affairs with Mr. H. G. Wells, the British novelist and historian.

Mr. Wells, who is studying the contemporary Russian scene, was given a first-hand account of conditions in Russia as seen through the perhaps roseate spectacles of M. Stalin, whose official title is that of General Secretary of the Communist Party of the U.S.S.R.

It was a meeting of intellectuals and M. Stalin was as much interested in Mr. Wells as the writer was in the dictator. Much ground was traversed and, when the British author at last left his host, he found that he had been chatting with him for three full hours.

Mr. Wells is expected to interview other high officials of the Soviet administration. He has a great advantage over the ordinary seeker of facts because the political luminaries of the Soviet firmament are not only glad but only too anxious to meet him.—Reuter.

AIR DEFENCES OF LONDON

London, July 25.

London's air defences have proved themselves, in manœuvres, to be good and Londoners may feel that, in the event of enemy air attack, they are comparatively safe.

Considerable success by the defending aeroplanes is chronicled in the official narrative of the last phases of the air attacks on London.

Mist last night prevented fighters from flying and enabled bombers to bomb the Air Ministry, Dagenham and Wormwood Scrubbs prison, but, on the contrary, the fighters this morning intercepted and very roughly handled four squadrons of raiders attacking the capital.—Reuter.

ARCHBISHOP'S SLAYERS

New York, July 24.

Two Armenians, who were found guilty of murder in the first degree in connection with the slaying, on December 24, last, of the head of the Armenian Catholic Church in the United States and Canada, Archbishop Leon Tourain, were sentenced to-day to be electrocuted. Seven others, who were found guilty of manslaughter in the first degree, were given from seven to ten and from seven to 20 years' imprisonment.—Reuter.

HUGE LIQUOR REVENUES

Washington, July 23.

America's thirst will bring the Government one-eighth of its total $4,000,000,000 anticipated revenue during the next fiscal year, it was announced to-day by the Treasury Department.

Liquor revenues during June totalled $36,251,000 and were exceeded only by two other forms of taxation, the income tax, which netted $186,160,765, and the tobacco tax, which brought in $42,570,160.

The revenue from the tax on profits from the purchase of silver amounted to only $606 during June.—United Press.

DOUMERGUE AVERTS CRISIS

Paris, July 24.

The Premier, M. Gaston Doumergue, has overcome the difficulties arising from the dispute between Centre Republicans and the Radical Socialists as the result of charges against the ex-Premier, M. Camille Chautemps, voiced by M. Andre Tardieu, State Minister without Portfolio and another former Premier, in connection with the Staviski scandal. As the result of the intervention of M. Doumergue, it was authoritatively stated that the Cabinet will remain intact.—United Press.

RUSHCLIFFE HELD BY CONSERVATIVES

London, July 27.

Mr. Assheton was to-day successful in retaining the Rushcliffe division of Nottinghamshire for the Conservatives, winning the by-election, caused by the resignation of Sir Henry Bucknall Betterton (Conservative) until recently Minister of Labour, against Labour and Liberal opposition.

The votes cast in to-day's by-election were as follows:—

	votes
Mr. Assheton (Conservative) ..	19,374
Mr. Cadogan (Labour)	15,081
Mr. Marwood (Liberal)	5,261

General Election figures:—

Sir H. C. Betterton (Con.)	36,670
Mrs. F. B. Paton (Labour)	14,176

—Reuter.

RECORD TEMPERATURES IN UNITED STATES

Washington, July 26.

The drought which continues to hold the mid-west in a relentless grip, taking a terrific toll of lives and causing incalculable damage to crops and huge live-stock losses, will eventually prove a "blessing in disguise."

That is the opinion of the Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Jr., who to-day asserted that nature is succeeding where the government was only partially successful. "Despite the crop reduction programme, we would still be struggling with large surpluses of most farm products, but for the drought," Mr. Wallace said.

The head of the Department of Agriculture admitted, however, that he was worried over the corn crop, which, according to reports from the drought belt, will reach only 25 per cent. of normal in many widely scattered localities. "The situation is not alarming at present, but it is growing more serious every day," he said.—United Press.

Kansas City, Mo., July 27.

Based on present prices, the loss to the middle-west as a result of the drought has reached the staggering total of $1,436,000,000, according to an exhaustive survey made throughout the drought area.

The losses were mostly in crops and live-stock. Total deaths now number well over 1,000 from causes directly or indirectly attributable to the heat and lack of rainfall.

Estimates of losses by states included:

Kansas, crop, $290,000,000, live-stock, $180,000,000; Missouri, crop, $250,000,000, live-stock, $150,000,000; Nebraska, crop, $150,000,000, live-stock, $75,000,000; Oklahoma, crop, $35,000,000, live-stock, $6,000,000; Texas, crop, $75,000,000, live-stock, $23,000,0006 Arkansas, Iowa and Iowa, combined total, $200,000,000.

The heat wave has come to an end but the drought continues unabated.—United Press.

Chicago, July 27.

While cool breezes to-day brought considerable relief here and in other sections of the country from the heat wave, thermometers were sent rocketing to 110 degrees in the west and along the Pacific Coast.

The death-roll is now 1,368, the greatest number of persons having succumbed in Missouri where 378 died as a result of the terrific heat. Some 362 deaths have been recorded in Illinois, while in Ohio, 163 persons lost their lives on account of the torrid weather.

Cool breezes and rains in many sections of the United States brought about a sharp drop in the temperature which broke as much as 43 degrees in some parts of the country. The rains, however, were slight and brought no material aid to drought-stricken states.—Reuter.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN HAWAII

Hilo, Hawaii, July 24.

President Roosevelt's determination to land a sword-fish in Hawaiian waters to-day caused his fishing party, which included his two sons, to be endangered by a fierce squall.—United Press.

Hilo, July 25.

Mr. Roosevelt stepped ashore at 9.15 o'clock this morning, the first President of the United States to visit Hawaii.

The President, darkly tanned by his long cruise on the cruiser Houston and looking in better health than for years, was greeted by a delegation of leading citizens, with whom he shook hands and chatted a few moments before disembarking. "You have a wonder land here," he remarked, "I recommend it to anyone."

Huge leis were draped about the neck of the President and his two sons, occasioning questions by the Chief Executive as to the origin and significance of the lei custom.

The Haili choir, composed of 33 women and fifteen men, all Hawaiians, serenaded the President with selections of Hawaii's plaintive musii and he held up the departure of the motor car which took him on a tour of the Island of Hilo to ask for a few of the more famous islands melodies. Photographers were crowded close about the automobile, and the President asked them to step back. "I want to see those girls," the President said, waving a hand at the chorus, all dressed in native style white gowns, and each wearing a flaming lei.—United Press.

Honolulu, July 26.

The greatest military pageant in the history of the Hawaiian Islands was witnessed to-day by President Roosevelt and 25,000 other enthusiastic spectators as the Chief Executive enjoyed his first day ashore on Oahu Island.

The spectacle lasted more than half an hour and included more than 200,000 soldiers, sailors and marines, in addition to 115 army and navy planes which droned over the heads of the crowd throughout the parade.

The pageant was climaxed by a spectacular display in which 60 daredevils of the U.S. Naval Air Service took part. The parade ground was cleared and then the 60 naval pursuit planes came swooping down out of the sky to within ten feet of the ground in front of the presidential reviewing stand.

Each pilot saluted the President snappily as the plane almost touched the ground. The roar of the motors was terrific. Zooming once, the planes then banked high into the sky and formed the initials "F. R."

President Roosevelt landed here this morning to receive the greatest welcome ever extended to any person who has visited this island.—United Press.

Honolulu, T.H., July 28.

President Roosevelt and Mr. Sun Fo, President of the Executive Yuan of the Chinese Government, have enjoyed a long "friendly chat" at the request of the American President, it was revealed to-day by Mr. Yui Ming, Director of the Shanghai Office of the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Sun and Mr. Yui are all enjoying their vacations in the Hawaiian Islands but their meeting here at the same time was merely a "happy coincidence," Mr. Yui said, flatly denying a report from Nanking that Mr. Sun had gone to Honolulu for the express purpose of seeing Mr. Roosevelt.

The American President told Mr. Sun that many generations of the Roosevelt family had enjoyed the happiest business relations with Chinese and he hoped such happy relations would continue.

"President Roosevelt has fully lived up to his reputation and popularity among the Chinese," said Mr. Yui.

President Roosevelt thoroughly enjoyed the lantern parade. He sat at the foot of the steps of the Governor's Palace for nearly two hours, while 10,000 Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, Samoans, Filipinos, Puerto Ricans and native Hawaiians streamed by, scarcely ten feet away, carrying myriad lanterns of every shape and hue.—United Press.

Honolulu, T. H. July 28.

President Roosevelt and his party bid "aloha" to the Hawaiian Islands to-day amid the blaring of bands and the serenading of the populace.

As the U.S.S. Houston backed away from the pier and headed into the blue Pacific for the mainland, the President and his two sons stood on the quarterdeck, waving and smiling to the crowd that had gathered to see him off. They threw leis on the water which, according to legend, means that the visitor will return again to these islands.

The President planted a tree in the capitol grounds christening it the "New Deal" tree.—United Press.

AMERICANS BREATHE MORE EASILY

Chicago, July 23.

The killing of John Dillinger, the notorious killer and gangster, is generally agreed to be one of the most stupendous blows ever dealt to organized crime in the United States.

The entire nation, particularly the people of the Middle West, are breathing more easily now that the outlaw is dead.

Curious throngs hung around the morgue to-day, seeking a view of the gangster's body, while showmen from the World's Fair here scrambled for mementoes.

Among the offers made was one of $1,000 for Dillinger's shirt, which was dyed in blood when Federal agencies mowed him down with gunfire yesterday.

Another offer of $100 was made for four blood-stained bricks from the spot where the gangster fell. "It will be a gold mine," one showman declared.

Meanwhile, Federal officers, under orders to "bring them in, dead or alive," have launched a renewed search for Dillinger's henchmen.

The Chief of the Federal Investigation Bureau declared to-day that anyone who was found to have aided the gang would be vigorously prosecuted.

Dillinger will be buried in a cemetery in Indianapolis alongside the grave of his mother.

His father left Moorsville, Indiana, to-day for Chicago in a hearse to claim the body. He was accompanied by an undertaker, the outlaw's half brother, and the proprietor of a local newspaper.—Reuter.

Killing Justified

Chicago, July 23.

"Justifiable homicide by Federal officers," was the verdict returned by the coroner's jury which this morning heard evidence in the killing of Dillinger, who was positively identified by fingerprints.—United Press.

Killer's Betrayer Identified

Chicago, July 25.

The identity of the "girl in red" who betrayed John Dillinger has been established by the judicial police as Rita Keele, known also under the alias of "Polly Hamilton."—Havas.

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Baby Restored To Life

Doctor's Quick Work Achieves Miracle

New York, July 29.

A baby girl, born dead at Gramercy Hospital, is alive to-day because a doctor quickly administered adrenalin and after two hours' frantic work restored life to the child's heart.

The baby, born to Mrs. Esther Rauch, apparently was strangled just before it was born. Its heart was still and its lungs did not function.

Dr. Bernard Zaglin injected alpha loblin as an aid to respiration, then injected adrenalin. As soon as the powerful drug took effect the merest flutter could be detected in the heart. The doctor then forced air from his own lungs into the lungs of the infant, and when he was tired a nurse took over the task.

After two hours, the doctor and nurse were rewarded with the child apparently restored to normal life.—United Press.

BRITISH DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS

London, July 24.

The King has approved the following diplomatic appointments:

Sir Reginald Hoare, Minister of Teheran, to be Minister at Bucharest;

Mr. Knatchbull Hugessen, Minister at Riga, Tallin and Kovno, to be Minister at Teheran;

Mr. Edmund Monson, Minister at Mexico City, to be Minister at Riga, Tallin and Kovno;

Mr. Clark Kerr, Minister at Stockholm, to be Minister at Mexico City; and Mr. C. M. Palairet, Minister at Bucharest, who served as Charge d'Affairs in Peking in 1925, to be Minister at Stockholm.—Wireless through Reuter.

ITALIAN FISHERMAN SHOT BY TURKS

Athens, July 25.

Following the Samos affair, in which Surgeon-Lieut. J. W. Robinson, of H.M.S. Devonshire, was killed another shooting incident involving Turkish sentries has occurred.

According to despatches from Rhodes, Turkish sentries to-day fired on an Italian fishing boat off Anatolia, killing one of the crew.

The boat, plying near the Italian island of Castelorizzo, 75 miles south-east of Rhodes, was at the time entering a creek on the mainland to shelter from a strong wind.—Reuter.

FRANCO-GERMAN TRADE AGREEMENT

Paris, July 28.

A trade agreement between France and Germany was signed at Berlin to-day.

It is understood that the new treaty will institute the principle of a clearing house for Franco-German trade, ensuring a monthly payment of the service on the Dawes and Young loans.—Reuter.

BRITISH LABOUR PART IDEAS SET FORTH

London, July 25.

Public ownership and control of the primary industries and services, banking credit and land are the chief items in the "programme of action" issued to-day by the Executive of the Labour Party for consideration at the annual conference of the party.

Industries to be publicly owned and drastically reorganized include transport, electricity, water, iron and steel, coal, gas, textiles, shipping, shipbuilding and engineering.

Abolition of the House of Lords, an amendment to the procedure in the House of Commons, and support for a collective peace system are the other items mentioned in the "programme."

United Front Move Fails

July 24.

The proposal made by the British Communist Party for the organization of a united front against what it considers twin evils, Fascism and war, has failed to secure passage.

The suggestion was considered to-day by the national joint council of the Trade Union Congress, the Labour Party and the Parliamentary Labour Party.

The proposal found little favour and, after it had been discussed in all its aspects, the council decided to turn it down.

In doing so, it issued a statement, saying that no new circumstances had arisen to justify departure from the policy already adopted.—Reuter.

MOSCOW'S PROMISE TO GERMANY

London, July 23.

The Soviet Ambassador to Great Britain, M. Maisky, in a communication to the Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Sir Robert Vansittart, states that the Soviet Government has no objection to the extension of the Franco-Soviet Security Pact by including Germany. The Soviet Government would thus guarantee the western frontier of Germany and eastern frontier of France; the French Government would guarantee the eastern frontier of Germany and the western frontier of the U.S.S.R.; and the German Government would guarantee the Soviet and western and French eastern frontiers.—Tass.

Italy Stirred by Nazi Sterilization Law

Rome, July 25.

The order made by a German Court for the sterilisation of an Italian woman has stirred deep anger in Italy.

The newspaper "Lavoro Fascista" in an article to-day, alludes to "barbarian tribes" and says that "Italy must radically change her viewpoint on Germany."—Reuter.

U.S. STRIKE SITUATION

Chicago, July 25.

Leaders of the 1,500 employees of stockyards in Chicago who are out on strike, to-day warned mediators that a general strike would be called unless their demands were met.

Meanwhile, 75,000 head of cattle, ravaged by thirst and hunger, are suffering in the stockyards, although loyal workers and stockyards officials are doing their best to feed and water them.

The pens present a terrible sight. Scores of the cattle are dropping dead daily.—Reuter.

Minneapolis, July 26.

Martial law was proclaimed here to-day in accordance with the ultimatum given by the Governor, Mr. Floyd B. Olson, that this step would be taken unless the lorry drivers and their employers ended their differences within 24 hours.

The Governor's decree was issued an hour after a meeting of employers and representatives of the drivers' unions, at which the latter accepted the peace plan evolved by the Federal mediator. The employers, however, rejected the part laying down a wage scale.

Four thousand National Guards are patrolling the city.—Reuter.

San Francisco, July 27.

Hostilities between longshoremen and waterfront employers broke out anew to-day when their representatives failed to agree on control of the hiring halls.

Employers agreed to discharge the strike-breakers on the San Francisco waterfront and give the jobs to union stevedores on condition that the companies should retain control of the hiring halls pending arbitration.

The unions refused these terms, however, and answered by doubling the number of pickets on The Embarcadero.

The number of strike-breakers now at work are insufficient to handle the accumulated cargoes jamming the piers, and employers are scouting everywhere for additional non-union labour.

Police reserves were called back to duty as the uneasiness spread once more.

All National Guard troops have withdrawn from the San Francisco waterfront and the Mayor, Mr. Angelo Rossi, declared the emergency officially ended.—United Press.

Portland, Ore., July 28.

The Governor, Mr. Julius Meier, intimated in an official statement that he would place the Oregon National Guard on patrol on the Portland waterfront on Monday unless picketing ends by that time.—United Press.

Kohler, Wis., July 28.

Kohler, known as America's model industrial village, was in the throes of a strike to-day that has already claimed two lives as a result of rioting.

Martial law was proclaimed to-day by Governor Albert G. Kohler to preserve order and protect the property of the mammoth plumbing and fixture plant which he owns.

The plant is the town's only industry. The plant and the town itself were laid out by Governor Kohler in 1930 to serve as a model for all other industrial towns in the United States.

The situation quietened when martial law was declared but the workers were in an ugly mood.—United Press.

Obituary

MARSHAL HUBERT LYAUTEY

French Colonial Soldier and Administrator

Nancy, France., July 27.

Marshal Hubert Lyautey, great colonial conqueror whose military penetration gave France the mandated colony of Morocco with its 213,000 miles rich in minerals and potential soldiers, died at his Chateau Dethorey, near here, to-day as a result of an infection of the lungs.

He was 80 years old and will go down into history as oneof the ablest colonial conquerors and administrators of all time. His whole career was spent in colonial conquest and pacification with the brief interlude of an unhappy term of office as Minister of War during the world conflict.

Marshal Lyautey will go back to the land of his conquest for eternity. Inside the vine-covered walls of the ruined Roman city of Chella, the Sala Colonia of the Roman Empire, just outside the Moslem capital of Rabat, along the Atlantic shores, a tomb was erected at his own request for the great soldier.

Scorning the Invalides of Napoleon where Foch, the Little Corporal and scores of great soldiers of the Empire and Republic are buried, he desired to be buried in Morocco, Scene of his greatest accomplishments.

Born in Nancy on November 17, 1854, Marshal Lyautey was the son of a French engineer, a general inspector of Roads and Bridges. He attended the infantry school at St.-Cyr but it was 1892 before he reached the grade of cavalry captain. He first attracted attention for the essay he wrote on "The social role of an Officer."

His colonial career began in 1894 in Indo-China when he first put into application the method of colonizing by using the native rather than by driving him out and taking his land. In 1893, Marshal Lyautey was made chief of staff of the Army of Occupation of Indo-China and took part in the Upper Tonking campaign which fixed the frontier between the French colony and China.

As Lieutenant-Colonel, he was called to Madagascar in 1896 and was allowed to use his peaceful penetration methods to pacify the southern half of the island. His success brought him the rank of Brigadier-General and, in 1904, he was sent to the southern Oran region where France had been trying for 100 years to pacify the desert tribesmen.

With two soldiers, later to make their own glory, Mangin and Gouraud, as sides, he set about to penetrate and pacify Morcco. As recently as 1912, he was shut up in a house in Fez, cultural capital of Morocco, with a handful of troops—held prisoner by the Moors for 21 days. In that same year, he was elected as one of the 40 Immortals of the French Academy and awarded the baton of Marshal of France, the only rewards he ever desired and obtained.

Recalled to France in 1916, he was named Minister of War. He named Joffre as Marshal of France but later relieved him of supreme command and put Nivelle in his place. Energetic, Marshal Lyautey soon found himself in trouble with Parliament which resented his military manner and he withdrew to Morocco. He was then named Marshal of France and first Resident-General of Morocco.—United Press.

Nancy, July 29.

In the presence of M. Albert Lebrun, President of the French Republic, national funeral services were held here yesterday for the late General Hubert Lyautey, former resident-superior of Morocco.

Marshal Philippe Petain, in the name of the French Government, delivered a funeral oration.

August 2, it was announced yesterday, is to be set aside as a day of mourning throughout the entire country, in tribute to the late general.—Havas.

Marie Dressler

Santa Barbara, July 28.

Following a protracted illness, Miss Marie Dressler, one of the world's greatest stage and screen character actresses, died here to-day at the age of 61.

Miss Dressler had been suffering from a complication of illnesses including heart and kidney ailments. She had been reported at the point of death on two occasions during her illness, but each time her condition improved and she continued to fight a losing battle against death.

A Canadian by birth, Miss Dressler made her debut on the stage in 1886, when she was only 13 years old. She devoted herself to her career and in 1914 made her first appearance on the screen retiring from film work for some years only to make a successful "come-back".

Among the few friends present at her bedside when she died were Mr. and Mrs. Allenbreed Walker, who were constantly with her during the past three months and who read her messages of sympathy and encouragement from all parts of the world.—Reuter.

Rt. Rev. J. W. Hamilton

Boston, July 24.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop John W. Hamilton, 81, dean of the board of bishops of the Methodist Eriscopal Church and a nationally-known educator, died here to-day following a brief illness.—United Press.

M. Francis Coty

Paris, July 25.

The death occurred here to-day, at the age of 61, of M. Francois Coty, millionaire owner of one of the world's largest perfumeries. M. Coty had been ill for several months. Death was caused by pulmonary congestion.

Deceased, who was born in Corsica, figured prominently in French politics, at one time having owned two of the leading Paris newspapers, Figaro, of which he was editor for many years, and "L'Ami du Peuple."—Reuter.

Mrs. Aubrey Le Blond

London, July 27.

The death occurred here to-day of Mrs Aubrey Le Blond, the British traveller and author.

Mrs. Le Blond travelled through Russia, China, Japan, North Africa, Canada and the United States. She served during the Great War from 1914 to 1919 as a voluntary member of the Service de Sante Militarire and later was a War Office lecturer to troops in France and England.

An enthusiastic climber, she was the first president of the Ladies' Alpine Club and the author of many books on mountaineering. Her translation of the late Marshal Lyautey's "Letters du Tonkin" attracted wide attention in Great Britain.

The French Government last year made Mrs. Le Blond a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in recognition for her services during the Great War.—Reuter

TRACTOR UNABLE TO REACH BYRD

Little America, July 23.

Unable to make progress in a blinding, driving blizzard, the caterpillar tractor which yesterday set out for the isolated meteorological observation post of Rear-Admiral Richard E. Byrd was forced to return to the expedition's base here to-day.

The tractor was unable to get through to the hut in which the head of the American expedition has spent the last four months alone with his scientific instruments.—United Press.

FOREIGN NEWS IN BRIEF

Major Harry Louis Nathan, Liberal M. P. for Northeast Bethnal Green since 1929, has joined the Labour Opposition.

* * *

The new Turkish law excluding foreigners from numerous professions will probably be answered by Bulgaria with stringent reprisals against the 200,000 Turks living in Bulgaria and it is reported that Bulgaria is planning to expel all Turks.

* * *

Herr Hitler's special S.S. Corps (Schutzstafel) has been raised to the status of an independent organization of the Nazi Party in view of its great services in the recent "purge." The "S.S. Corps" originally comprised 150 men, but now numbers between 200,000 and 300,000.—Reuter.

* * *

The Republican State Central Committee of North Dakota has called a meeting for August 1, presumably to nominate a Republican candidate to replace Mr. William R. Langer, the deposed Governor, who refuses to be ousted from office.

* * *

The United States Government on July 28 brought suit in the Federal Court to recover U.S. $1,179,533,000 damages from 28 firms and individuals formerly connected with the defunct Federal Farm Board.

* * *

Because of the late spring, poor cultivation and the plague of insects, the cotton crop in Central Asia will likely fall below expectations, it was officially admitted today. At the end of June, it was reported from Tashkent that the cotton prospects were poor and the Communist Party immediately decreed replanting of the ruined areas by shock-work cultivation but these efforts do not appear to have insured a satisfactory crop.

The experiment conducted by the British Broadcasting Corporation for a 24-hour clock has not sufficiently converted public taste to justify the Government ordaining the 24-hour notation officially.

* * *

After deliberating for 3½ hours, the jury finally acquitted Millard Hickman, 45-year-old port engineer of the Matson Line, of the murder of Miss Louise Jeppesen, a 23-year-old Sunday school teacher of Ogden, Utah.

* * *

Alcatraz Island, a penitentiary in San Francisco bay from which it is said there is no possible escape, has been taken over by the Department of Justice and is to be prepared to imprison the most desperate of this country's criminals.

* * *

Appointment of Rear-Admiral Samuel L. Bryant as Commander of Battleship Division Two comprising the first line battleships Pennsylvania, Arizona and Nevada, has been announced by the U.S. Navy Department, effective on September 1.

* * *

The Polish Government has received from Signor Benito Mussolini a sum of 200,000 Zloty for the relief of the victims of recent floods in Poland. A sum of Fr. 10,000 has been contributed for the same purpose by King Leopold III and Queen Astrid of Belgum.—Havas.

* * *

A general agreement on principle, that Dominion exports of meat to the United Kingdom should be reduced to approximately the levels prevailing in the standard year 1931-32, on which the Ottawa meat agreements were based, has been reached at a conference in London between representatives of the British Government and Dominion High Commissioners.

CAMBRIDGE DEAN IN COURT

London, July 23.

The right of university colleges to refuse the admission of police without a search-warrant was fought out in the Cambridge Police Court today, when the Dean of Pembroke College, the Rev. Harold Wynn, and an assistant tutor, Mr. A. B. Attwater, were brought before the magistrates.

The charge was resisting the police in the execution of their duty on bump supper night, June 9, the final night of the Cambridge May bumping races.

The police sought to enter the college after bottles had been thrown from windows, but defendants requested that the matter be left to the college authorities.

The magistrates decided by a majority to fine Mr. Attwater a sovereign and dismissed the case against Mr. Wynn. The prosecution was granted 25 guineas costs.

Notice of appeal was given.—Reuter

GREATER LONDON PARALYSED

London, July 29.

One of the most extensive electricity failures in history occurred over a considerable area of Greater London and the Home Counties this morning. Places as far apart as Croydon, Cambridge and Southend were affected.

Thousands of private houses and public institutions were deprived of electricity for varying periods.

Trams in many parts of North London were brought to a standstill and traffic was temporarily disorganised by the failure of traffic indicators.

The supply was in most cases restored after an hour.—Reuter.

GRENADIER GUARD BAND FOR AUSTRALIA

London, July 28.

It is announced to-day that the band of the Grenadier Guards will take part in the forthcoming centenary celebrations of the State of Victoria.

It will subsequently tour other parts of the Commonwealth and will also visit New Zealand.—Reuter.

MR. DE VALERA FREES PRISONERS

Dublin, July 23.

Thirty-seven political prisoners, who were sentenced by a military tribunal, were released from prison here to-day in view of a recent court case, on of *habeas corpus*, in which the Supreme Court held that the military tribunal had no jurisdiction over them.—Reuter.

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FROM THE FOUR WINDS

RAIN MARS ASCOT ASSEMBLY

Relief from Drought Severity Only Temporary: Commercial Survey Reassuring

By O. M. Green

London, June 19.

"If Ascot doesn't bring rain, nothing will," we have been telling ourselves for the past week as we staggered about the garden with cans of carefully saved bathwater. Ascot began to-day and with it came heavy rain in northwestern and western England, and cold cloudy skies around London, which, however, the clerk of the weather tells us will probably continue and cause conditions anything but conductive to gauzy frocks and fly-away hats.

It is really rather bad luck on Ascot. Two thousand pounds of strawberries, gallons of cream galore, countless dozens of champagne, hecatombs of pate de foie gras and truffles have been imported for the opening day. There are 35 acres of car parks (in some of them the charge is £2 for the day), the Southern Railway is running "specials" every few minutes. Motor bus companies have denuded other routes of vehicles to carry the Ascot traffic. And hordes of gardeners have been decorating the stands with ranks of delphiniums and geraniums.

The only creatures, perhaps, who can welcome the coldness of the day are the horses who draw the royal landaus from Windsor Park where the King and Queen and their suite change from motor cars to be driven to the course, a gay and lovely scene which I have previously described. The horses are much too fat and on anything like a warm day they arrive at Ascot sweating profusely, though the trot is not above two or three miles.

But the attendance, to-day at any rate, is not in the least diminished by the threatening weather. There is only one Ascot and for general brilliance of display, and what we vaguely call atmosphere, there is no race meeting to approach it. Queen Anne was a good and kindly woman, she had, I think, thirteen or fourteen children, all of whom died young: and her reign was associated with some of England's most brilliant victories. But the one fact about her which you can depend on everyone remembering to-day is that she founded the Ascot racing. Monarchs have been immorialized for less glorious acts.

Drought Serious

As against the pleasures of racegoers, you have no idea how serious the drought is. When London buses and tubes are plastered with entreaties to "Use Less Water," the heart of England begins to palpitate in earnest. Some one has discovered that in the parks and golf courses of the London area, no less than 40,000,000 gallons of water are used daily. This must be cut down and the Office of Works to-day announces the cutting. Flowers are to be given what water can be spared, roads must go dusty, even Rotten Row must not be watered. Fountains, too, cease playing, though, in respect of Trafalgar Square, this seems needless, as the same water is pumped through the jets again and again and there is practically no waste.

In the country the supplying of whole villages by hand-carried water has been a commonplace for months. But beyond this, the agricultural folk are becoming seriously frightened. Many of the smaller streams, particularly the Thames tributaries, have dried up in the upper reaches. No such drought, beginning last summer and followed by an exceptionally dry winter and spring, has been known for 100 years, and the consequences to farming threaten to be most serious.

It is curious how one gets dried up physically. One was hardly conscious of the nervous strain of so many dry months, until last week we had a few showers. They barely moistened the surface of the dust, but the relief they brought just for a little while showed how much the human body, in common with others, is affected by drought.

Commercial Survey

The survey of the effects of Great Britain's new commercial policy issued to-day by the Federation of British Industries, and compiled from masses of official reports and statistics, is particularly welcome, in that the political bias of every newspaper makes it impossible for the ordinary reader to form an accurate opinion on this important subject.

The F. B. I. is quite clear that the operation of tariffs has greatly improved the position in the home market, but it adds that, if foreign currencies depreciate as against the £, further protection will be necessary. It is also emphatic that tariffs have not—as the free-trade Jeremiahs prophesied—hurt our exports. "On the contrary, in a world of shrinking international trade and severe depression, British exports have ceased to fall and have even slightly increased." Britain is again the chief exporting country of the world.

The Ottawa Agreement is cautiously praised, with the reminder that the Dominions got a lot more out of it than they gave. Between 1931 and 1933 their exports to us rose from 28.8 per cent. to 36.9, ours only from 43.7 to 44.5.

Both as regards this agreement and those concluded with Germany, Argentina and the Scandinavian countries—on all of which Mr. Runciman has been bitterly criticized—the F. N. I. is decidedly cool, saying that careful watch must be kept, "to ensure that benefits are obtained by this country commensurate with the advantages offered by it."

Some of the most interesting passages deal with the attempts to revive British agriculture, the F. B. I. emphasizing that a balance has still to be struck between our desire to improve the farmers lot and make ourselves self-supporting, and the necessity of taking stuff from other countries in order to enable them to buy our manufactures.

To some it may seem that we really have no choice, since other countries only buy from us till they can manufacture for themselves, which they are doing more and more every day. But with this a prosperous English country-side might buy vastly more from the towns than it has yet done.

The F. B. I. report is on the whole reassuring, but it leaves one wondering whether our trade policy is a clever striking of the balance between equally impossible extremes, or another example of the timorousness common to all democratic governments—with a distinct leaning to the latter view.

Thus, feeling over the Government's continued failure to help British shipping against the enormous subsidies paid to foreign ships is rising hotly. More than six months ago Mr. Runciman promised to come to the rescue, in most solemn terms. The shipowners traditionally hate all State interference but, confronted with what other countries are doing, they saw no other means of saving our ships. They are agreed as to what should be done, the only stipulation made by Government. Yet the latter does nothing. It has protected other industries, why not shipping? Even the faithful "Daily Telegraph" has rebuked its faineance.

Gruesome Trunk Mystery

A gruesome mystery of first-class dimensions is before the public. In a cheap trunk, left in the Brighton station luggage office, has been found the headless and limbless body of a woman. Next day, in the King's Cross luggage office, another trunk yielded up a pair of legs. The head and arms are still missing. The Brighton trunk was deposited on June 6, that at King's Cross on June 7.

In each case, the remains were wrapped in brown paper, though in the King's Cross trunk some newspaper had been used. The body is that of an apparently perfectly normal woman, pronounced by Sir Bernard Spilsbury to be between 20 and 30, with no mark on it of any kind (marks, of course, are invaluable, as witness the Crippen case in which the body of his victim was identified by a scar). The Brighton police have a list of several women missing but none of them corresponds with the body in the trunk. Now the Scotland Yard records are being searched. The two trunks are the sort that may be bought anywhere. The Brighton luggage clerk rather thinks the trunk was brought in by motor car, but has no recollection either of who brought it or of the car. At King's Cross there is not even so much as this to go on.

The only clue is that on the brown paper in the Brighton trunk is the syllable "ford" with some letter before it which might be "d" "f" or "l". The paper being torn, it is impossible to say which. This one tiny scrap of evidence has been photographed and sent to the police of every town in the country whose name ends in "ford"—an example of the painstaking minuteness of detective work which recalls a story of Dr. Thorndyke. Was there not, indeed, one of his adventures which centred round the discovery of a headless, limbless body, in a trunk at a station?

Phantom Bus

A much more agreeable mystery is that of the Phantom Bus of Paddington. Outside that wilderness of respectable, if dejected, dwellings it had never been heard of until a recent coroner's inquest on a traffic accident, and then out it came. Could the Phantom Bus long an article of belief among Paddingtonians have had anything to do with the disaster?

The story is that, long after ordinary buses have ceased running, residents in St. Mark's Road are startled by brilliant lights and, looking out, see an enormous double-deck bus, with all its lights on, but no one in it, speeding in utter silence down the streets. An addition to the story is that in Cambridge Road a phantom bus conductor stands waving madly to any passer-by to get out of the way.

Search for direct evidence of the bus reminds one of the Russians passing through England in 1915. No one has seen the phantom himself, but everyone has a friend, a cousin or an aunt who has. In answer to the coroner's questions, there was even a report of a motorist who came round a corner head on to the phantom, jammed on his brakes and gave himself up for lost, when suddenly the bus vanished.

One woman has coarsely suggested that what people have seen is merely the reflection of a bus from a newly painted and very shiny pillar-box, as the vehicle shoots round a corner.

But Paddington is agreed that her evidence is unworthy of consideration. In fact, they point out she is not a Paddingtonian at all but is believed to hail from Notting Hill.

MILITARY POLICIES IN STATE OF FLUX

Far Eastern Arrangements Await Outcome of 1935 Conference: Grouping of Powers

From Our Military Correspondent

London, July 1.

The building programme speaks of barracks being built at Hongkong for a battalion in temporary accommodation at Shanghai.

The question arises whether, when the Inniskilling Fusiliers relieve the Worcestershires, that will be the end of the British infantry in Shanghai. The answer is that it will not and that barracks may be provided at Shanghai. The question is in a state of flux and nothing can be accepted as definite until the Pacific policy as a whole has been settled after the Naval Conference of 1935. The legal existence of the Singapore Base is challenged by Japan. We intend to have a Pacific Fleet.

If we go ahead, Shanghai, Tientsin, Hongkong and Singapore will need British troops more than ever. At the moment Hongkong is the reinforcing base, but it cannot take all the China troops because of the question of accommodation. The new barracks at Hongkong are not likely to be completed before 1940 so the fear of Shanghai becoming a detachment station is not a thing of current moment.

Grouping of the Powers

The grouping of the Powers is being watched keenly by Japan, and so soon as Russia's definite group place is stabilized Japan may have overtures made by Germany in order that Russia may be doubly flanked. The entry of Russia and Japan into opposite groups would bring Asian matters direct to the Cabinets in Paris, Rome and Berlin.

It would be a miracle if Great Britain maintained neutrality of thought and action in the new grouping, having rejected the overtures of Japan and France without compensating gain in any understanding with the United States. Had we kept our alliance with Japan there would not have been a need for a Singapore base. Now Japan will mould her strategy to the neutralizing of Singapore and every point of ours in the Pacific will need strengthening.

New Zealand and Australia possess no means adequate to resist invasion unaided. East Africa would be Germany's goal and she is encouraging immigration there at a rapid rate. Our policy will drive us to new armaments and yet we could have had, and could get now, a defensive alliance along our communications with France, Italy, and Japan. This is necessary to us now that our air power affects our maritime supremacy. A diplomatic estimate of the new grouping of the Powers is as shown:—

Middle Europe Group.—Germany, Bulgaria, Poland, Italy; Japan and Austria perhaps conforming.

Flanks Group.—Belgium, France, Russia, Little Entente and Turkey.

This grouping seems likely to dominate the political and economic policies of the world and may decide the future of Asia.

New Promotion Plan

The Government has accepted the recommendations of the Stanhope Committee on army promotion and the details are now being worked out. There will not be any long delay in announcing the decision. Some of the proposals have been prematurely adopted in part already in the shortened tenures and the quicker promotion to colonel and a better brevet system. Colonels are to reach their rank at about 46 and Lieut. Colonels at 42.

The "ghost" system of retarding promotion by "retaining" general officers when retired as "filling vacancies" until the age limit is reached, will be abolished. The present plan of having officers on separate lists for selection will be extended.

Those promoted to colonel and above will be on two lists for appointments. On the one list will be those expected to go far and the other list will be of officers who on promotion will not be further advanced and will have one post for four years, before retiring and thus make way for others to get on. This selection plan already exists and is to be made general and definite with early retirement of those who are not to go further. Every grade will be affected and the "block" eased out.

To quicken matters voluntary retirement will be encouraged on good terms to secure 150 resignations as a minimum. The war-trained subalterns will become captains as possible and the latters' prospects of majorities will be increased. The common list will not be adopted for infantry but promotion from one regiment to another will be made more general. Age limits will remain but continuity of appointments will not. A revision of establishment may be made in which colonels and general officers will be slightly fewer in number.

Appointments

Colonel Edwards St. George Kirke, of the well known military family of that name, becomes Chief Engineer in China in December in succession to Colonel Boyd. He was made Colonel in 1932 while commanding the Engineers of Baluchistan District and has been on half pay since. His early service was in India and in the War he was in East Africa and Northern Rhodesia. He has had fortress work at Shoeburyness such as he will direct at Hongkong, and has been an instructor at the Longmoor Railway Training Centre. He was head of the school at St. Peters, York, and at Woolwich won the King's and Pollock Gold Medals for the best qualified cadet. His father was a Sapper, whose four sons are Colonel Kenneth, late R.A., Percy, the eminent engineer and inventor, Lieut.-General Sir Walter, now G.O.C.-in-Chief, Western Command, and the new Chief Engineer for China.

Colonel A. T. Shakespear is to take charge of military administration in Malaya from October 11.

Major-Gen. Fleming, lately commanding in Shanghai, will take up the Madras District on October 19.

Major-Gen. W. W. Pitt-Taylor is made a Lieutenant-General and Colonel Scoobell is promoted Major-General

The new military attaché for America is Lieut.-Col. W. W. T. Torr of the West Yorkshire Regiment who is to be promoted Colonel. He has had service in Malta, Albania, France, Straits Settlements, Germany and Spain. At the War Office he was in the Intelligence section, dealing with Europe and the Soviet Republics, and rejoined his 2nd battalion at Aldershot last year.

Major-Gen. Sir Winston Dugan vacated command of the 56th Division of London Territorials on June 23, on going to his Australian governorship. Two battalions in China are interested in him, as he was adjutant of the 2nd Lincolnshire and 1st Worcestershire, and served with the 2nd Worcestershire, now at Shanghai.

Mechanized Horse Artillery

"M" Battery, R.H.A. at Aldershot and one in the 1st Brigade R.H.A., Egypt, have been mechanized to try out the 3.7-inch howitzer, with which it is hoped to relegate the old 13-pounder to the scrap heap. The guns are drawn by light dragons which seat the crews, and the wheels are pneumatic tyred. There are wagons for the battery staff and for wireless, and light cars for reconnaissance. "M" Battery will make an autumn march with the 1st Cavalry Brigade from Hampshire across Bedfordshire, Essex, Cambridgeshire, Hertfordshire, Berkshire and Wiltshire.

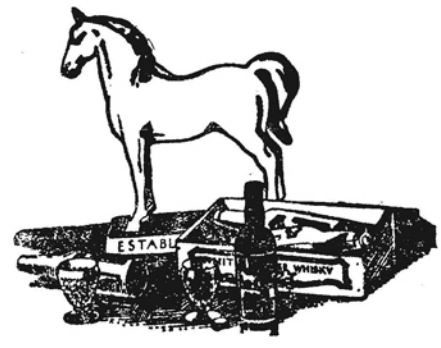
Colonel John H. T. Priestman is to have the 13th Infantry Brigade at Catterick Camp in December. He was in the Lincolnshire Regiment and adjutant of the 2nd battalion, and joined from the old Royal Lancashire Militia. In 1932 he was senior major of the regiment but went to neither the China or Dover battalion but to the Training Directorate as a Colonel.

The dates for officers taking up commands have been arranged as follows:—

Major.-Gen. Cummings, 56th Division, June 23.
Major-Gen. Collins, Merut District, July 18.
Major-Gen. Bernard, Director of Recruiting, August 31.
Major-Gen. Fisher, R.M.C., August 31.
Major-Gen. Williams, Staff College, Quetta, September 1.
Major-Gen. Luckock, 54th Division, September 14.
Major-Gen. Wilson, Rawalpindi District, September 1.
Colonel (to be Major-Gen.) Herbert, 50th Division, February 2.
Major-Gen. Crozier, 43rd Division, October 1.
Major-Gen. Huddleston, Presidency and Assam District, December 30.
Major-Gen. Nicholson, Deccan District, December 25.
Major-Gen. Harrison, Artillery Chief, India, March 16.

Mayor-General Grant is likely to be made a Lieut.-General soon and his successor as G.O.C. London District may be Maj.-Gen. Sergison-Brooks who commanded a brigade in China in 1927.

White Horse Whisky



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SPECIAL ARTICLES

IMPROBABILITIES

By Ariel

With the heat, the humidity, and the situation in Europe what they are, it is a relief to be able to turn to the Chinese press and learn what things are agitating the minds of some at least of the population of this country. In any other part of the world the discovery of the bones of a dragon about a mile long would have excited the interest of every scientist within a reachable radius. But here, possibily owing to the implications of the title of this column, "in view of the labour involved, the search was abandoned." The finding of the skeleton of a whole dragon is, most people will agree, a considerable improvement upon the skeletons of megatheriums reconstructed in the west out of the discovery of a more slither of bone. What follow are a selection of stories from the Chinese newspapers, reproduced but not vouched for.

* * *

While digging a ditch in Chu Village, about fifteen miles from Yutse Hsien, Chihli, workers discovered a skeleton of enormous proportions. It extended for about a mile, and though the workers continued on digging for some distance further, the skull was still uncovered. In view of the labour involved, the search for the skull was abandoned. According to the elder villagers, the skeleton was that of a huge dragon and the bones could cure all kinds of skin diseases. A large number of villagers flocked to the place to secure the bones, and many were cured of their skin troubles.

* * *

A fisherman by the name of Wang Kong in Haiphong captured a huge fish along the Kuangtung coast. It weighed 400 catties and it took four men to lift it. The head was very thick and free of scales, the mouth was small but contained no teeth, the eyes were bigger than a man's fists, there were two holes in its head, on each side was a small fin, but along its belly was another three feet long. The skin was very tough. It was sold to the Chien Ho Restaurant and cut open, its skin being two inches thick. In a kind of pouch found beneath the lower jaw, ten live fishes of the same species were found. The only difference was in colour, the presumed parent-fish being dark grey, while the smaller ones were light blue. In general shape the fish resembled a whale, but there the likeness ceased. The live fishes were later on exhibited at the market place and viewed by thousands.

* * *

To the west of Peking is located the tomb of a family named Chu wherein are planted more than ten pine trees, all very old. Recently, some of the trees blossomed forth with bunches of yellow flowers. As this was an unusual phenomenon, the tomb-keeper informed his master. The news soon spread and now daily visitors come to witness this unusual sight.

* * *

Because of repeated fires of strange origin, the inhabitants of Wei Loh District, Wusih, believe that a fox spirit is troubling them. As if to confirm this, it was recently reported that two foxes had been seen kneeling on the top of Wei Loh Hill early every morning, with their faces turned to the sunrise as if seeking further magic powers. One day Mr. Liu Hai-tang passed the hill and saw two foxes of grey colour. Their eyes were red and mouth sharp. The tails were two feet long. They were seen walking to and fro in the sunshine but as Mr. Liu approached, they ran away. Mr. Liu gave chase and succeeded in capturing one, a male, which was exhibited in a temple. An employee of a certain amusement resort in Shanghai visited the place and tried to buy it but since the price could not be agreed upon, the fox remains at the temple.

* * *

A farmer by the name of Chiang Shing-yung, Wusih, while tilling his field discovered six Chinese breads under the soil. They were quite eatable except for a vinegary smell. In another part of the same district, a farmer also tilling the soil, discovered a bowl of rice in the ground. The strange part of these two incidents is that both fields had never been tilled before.

* * *

The city of Hengchow, south of Hunan, is all agog over a strange lad named Chow Teh-sun, who eats poisonous serpents, spiders, and insects with great relish. The boy's body is black. His eyes glitter strangely. His father is a butcher and every time a pig was slaughtered, the lad would devour the greater part of the meat. One day this greatly angered the father who, seizing a large knife, struck his son in the face, causing a large gash from forehead to chin which bled profusely. The boy simply took his finger and thumb and kneaded the broken flesh together, so to speak. It was immediately healed and no scar remained. The superstitious father was then convinced that his son was really an evil spirit and his determination to kill him was increased. So one day, the father seized the boy, tied a huge stone to him and threw him into a deep river. The next morning he was terrified to see his son appear at the house. The latter was, apparently, unhurt. Only his eyes appeared yellowish. Next day, the father dug a deep hole and buried his son alive, but the latter emerged without difficulty. Now the father has decided to leave his mysterious son alone.

* * *

A strange case came up before the Ningpo Court recently when a mason by the name of Sheng Yutang was sued by his concubine for restitution of conjugal rights. According to her case, the mason who is 50 years old, had been married many years but had had no children. Desiring an heir, he took her for his concubine and in two years and a half, she had given birth to two sons. The mason, instead of being overjoyed, worried over the maintenance of the family since his income was small. So they were divorced in order to prevent the family from increasing more. The mother, however, visited the children regularly and eventually, a reconciliation was effected. A few months later, the woman found herself again with child. The mason was dismayed and again sought to get rid of her. This time she protested, and the case was brought to court. The judge advised them to make up again.

* * *

To celebrate his 70th birthday, Mr. Chang Po-chong, president of a middle school in Changsha, invited many guests to a feast. On the great day, when the guests arrived at the banquet hall, they were astounded to see it decorated, not with the customary red silk and scrolls of felicitations, but with all the paraphernalia used in mourning. Instead of a birthday celebration, it appeared as if a funeral was to be held. The host, still healthy and strong, in answer to his puzzled guests, explained that because of his advanced age, he felt that funeral obsequies were more in keeping and that it was his wish personally to witness his own funeral service rather than hold celebrations. After this explanation, his grandson, dressed in mourning, knelt down in front of him and read out a memorial written by the grandfather himself. The guests, deeply impressed, could do nothing but offer condolences instead of felicitations. So instead of gaiety, sadness pervaded the banquet hall.

* * *

In Hanyang there lived a couple called Cheng. They were devoted to each other but, unfortunately, the husband died. The widow swore not to look at another man, but some time after his death, it was apparent that she was in a certain condition which caused a scandal in the village. Hearing of this, her relatives questioned her. Instead of committing suicide, she determined to live to see what would happen to her. After twelve months, she gave birth to a serpent and a toad and thus proved that the villagers' suspicions were untrue.

* * *

There was great joy in the house of Chu, in Kami, Shantung, as it was the son's wedding day. The bridal chair had already been sent for the bride and the guests were all assembled awaiting her arrival. But hours passed by and she did not appear. Everyone became anxious but the bridal chair finally returned, but without the bride. It was then learned that the bride-to-be, daughter of a wealthy farmer and who had received modern education in a school in Peking, had refused to be married in the old-fashioned way. To emphasize her decision not to marry a man she had never seen, she left home and could not be found. This created consternation and the groom's family was greatly upset. However, a close friend of the family offered to save the situation by proposing that his young and beautiful daughter should take the errant bride's place. The latter, being one of the guests, when approached by her father, consented to the marriage. So she returned home and the bridal chair was again sent. This time it did not return empty and the ceremonies were completed according to schedule and amidst much gaiety.

MURDERED STATESMAN AND FAMILY

An intimate picture of Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss, the murdered Chancellor of Austria, with his family. Mrs. Dollfuss and her two children were in Italy at the time of the revolt which resulted in her husband's death.

PEASANT CHANCELLOR OF AUSTRIA

Wonderful Career of Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss: Avowed Enemy of Parliamentarism and Nazis

The assassination of Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss, Chancellor of Austria, as recorded in another column, is deplored the world over.

Dr. Dollfuss rose from peasant stock to be Chancellor of Austria. He was the youngest and smallest Prime Minister in Europe, being under five feet in height, which earned him the Viennese nick-name "Der Milli-Metternich," says Reuter.

During many tense months in 1933, he was the centre of interest on the European stage. He was looked upon as the David gallantly challenging the Hitler Goliath in his threats to invade Austria.

Those in Europe who feared the increasing militaristic spirit of Germany encouraged the Dollfuss regime as a counter-balance to Nazi power. On the other hand, the specialists of Austria, and elsewhere, regarded Dr. Dollfuss with distrust, as yet another dictator in Europe, and there was protest when he abolished parliament in 1933.

This amiable little man won many hearts in London when he attended the World Economic Conference in the summer of 1933. He was admired for his amazing vitality, his strength of will, courage and rigid sense of duty.

37 Months at War Front

Engelbert Dollfuss was born on October 4, 1892, at Texing, Lower Austria, of peasant stock and the Chancellor used to refer to his origin always with pride.

After finishing school in Hollabrunn, he studied law in Vienna and National Economy in Berlin.

At the beginning of the world war, he joined up as a volunteer and served 37 months at the front, receiving several decorations for his gallant conduct.

When the war was over, he finished his studies in Berlin and received a post in the "Union of German Peasant Associations." He also was active in agricultural associations and later became secretary of the Lower Austrian Peasant League, and in 1927 director of the Agricultural Chamber of the same province.

His deep understanding of the peasants' and small farmers' needs increased his influence throughout the country, and he was nominated to a series of offices wherein he voiced their claims. He was largely responsible for the founding of the Agricultural Laborers' Insurance Society, and later worked out plans for an import monopoly in wheat and flour.

As a representative of agricultural interests, he was nominated to the board of the Austrian State Railways on July 22, 1930. Six weeks later, he became vice-president and, three weeks after, president of the system.

Narrow Parliamentary Majority

When Herr Andreas Thaler, Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, retired in March, 1931, Dr. Dollfuss took his place, and when the second cabinet of Herr Buresch resigned on May 5, 1932, Dr. Dollfuss was elected to be Federal Chancellor, Minister for Foreign Affairs and for Agriculture and Forestry.

The Government which he controlled was composed of a combination of Christian Social Landbund (Agriculturists) and Heimat-Bloc (a party formed from the Heimwehr members.) The Chancellor had only a narrow parliamentary majority, in some cases only one vote, which he found extremely hampering. The very democratic post-war Austrian Constitution also lent itself to parliamentary obstruction. On many occasions, he found that the difficult negotiations which he had to conduct on his country's behalf at Geneva, and the numerous home problems, resulting from the ill-effects of the war and the economic crisis, were rendered more complicated by the parliamentary regime.

As a result, Dr. Dollfuss became an enemy of parliamentarism, at least in its most democratic sense. These difficulties combined with clashes between Nazis and Socialists led the Government in March, 1933, to issue an emergency decree forbidding all meetings and demonstrations and restricting the freedom of the Press. The Nazi Press attacked the measure as being "the feverish effort of a mandateless government to cling to power which it would not possess if an election were held."

"Rump" Parliament Dissolved

The Chancellor dissolved the "Rump" parliament which met a week later, and subsequently the government was carried out by decree. A further step away from parliamentary institutions was taken on September 21, 1933, when the whole of his cabinet was re-modelled on a non-parliamentary basis, in preparations for the conversion of Austria into a "guild" state.

He then became virtual dictator, reconstructing his Ministry on a non-party basis. He took over the portfolios of Foreign Affairs, Defence, Public Security and Agriculture. By this means, he brought the army, police, and auxiliary forces under single control. For the first time since the establishment of the republic, he excluded the army from party politics.

The Chancellor's "coup d'etat" followed rivalry between the Fascist and Democratic wings of the government for control of the country. In a speech at the beginning of September on the 250th anniversary of the delivery of Vienna from the Turks, Dr. Dollfuss pledged himself to set up an authoritative, co-operative state. This was intended as a reply to the threats of the National Socialists. In a subsequent statement, he denied that his government could be described as Fascist.

These measures were followed by disorders and strikes and Vienna became for some time a city under arms.

Nazi Captured

In the early spring of 1933, the Chancellor's difficulties were increased by Nazi activities and rumours were current that the Nazis were planning a "putsch." There was rioting at Innsbruck where 40 arrests were made. Further arrests were made in Vienna until by May 16 it was stated that the total number of Nazis arrested as a result of demonstrations and other activities was over 2,000.

When Chancellor Dollfuss went to London for the World Economic Conference in May, 1933, the situation in Austria was extremely tense and he was repeatedly called upon to deal with emergencies from London.

Nazi hostilities in Austria continued for some months, bombs were thrown and attempts were made to blow up railway lines and buildings.

In August, a series of broadcasts from Munich encouraging Nazis in Austria to rise against the Dollfuss regime led to protests being made to Germany by the Italian, French and British Governments. At first, no notice was taken of the protests but the broadcasts eventually were discontinued.

The danger of such propaganda was dramatically brought home by the attempt that was made to assassinate Dr. Dollfuss at the beginning of October.

Amazing Vitality

On the afternoon of October 3, which was the eve of the Chancellor's 41st birthday, Bertil, later proved to be a Nazi, fired two shots at the Chancellor, in the parliament buildings. Dr. Dollfuss was fortunately only slightly wounded in the arm. He showed great calm and refused to have an ambulance. He walked to the door and drove home in his motor-car, insisting that no fuss was to be made. The same evening, he broadcast a short account of what happened to show that all was well with him and that no one need be alarmed. As a result of his wonderful vitality, he recovered completely within a few days.

Besides his visit to London for the World Economic Conference, the Chancellor paid a number of visits abroad. In April, July and August, 1933, he paid visits to Signor Mussolini in Italy. As a result of the important conversations held between Il Duce and the Austrian Chancellor at Rimini during the last visit, Italy's support was assured. The Vatican also expressed its approval

(Continued on page 188.)

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Aviation Notes

LONDON-MELBOURNE AIR RACE

More Details on the Hungjao Display of Fighting Craft: Progress Made in Gliding

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

Most people by now have a rough idea of the number of machines which have been entered for the London Melbourne Air Race in October, 1934, and it seems almost certain that intense interest will be felt both just prior to and during the race. We, in Shanghai, will have to rely upon reports and photographs for the particulars of the many striking machines which will be used.

Our friends in Singapore will be better placed and should be able to catch a brief glimpse of those competitors who survive the gruelling pace which will be set up.

There can be little doubt but that there will be a number of retirements, but it is sincerely to be hoped that these retirements will not cause any loss of life as will almost certainly be the case if a pilot is forced down during one of the long sea crossings which must be made if the shortest distance is to be covered.

Modern Fighting Craft

Once again Shanghai has been favoured with the chance of seeing an ultra modern fighting aircraft. Particulars of the demonstration and machine appear on page 168 of this issue. We feel, however, that a certain number of people look upon this latest machine as simply a demonstration aeroplane and one which was specially lightened so as to be able to make its very spectacular flying possible. We have been assured and have had it proved to us that with the exception of actual ammunition and a gun, the full war time equipment was carried, which included a full set of radio including battery, oxygen cylinders and equipment for high altitude flying, ammunition containers, sights, etc. etc. It is true that no passenger occupied the rear cockpit, but there was a very good reason for that as everyone who saw the flying can readily appreciate. But in place of the passenger was carried an equivalent load of lead shot.

After reading these facts, it will be perfectly obvious that the high performance and great manœuvrability was not obtained by artificial means.

Glider Progress

For some time past enormous strides have been made in the development of the "glider". As is well known, this form of flying was attempted by the ancients in their endeavours to solve the problems of flight. But it was not until comparatively recent days that gliding as a sport and for commercial purposes was at all successful.

Gliding meetings are held regularly the world over now, and the novelty is beginning to wear off. From Russia we have had the news of the successful flight of a "glider train", that is, a number of gliders towed by one aeroplane. The possibilities of such a procedure do not need enlarging upon. We now have the news that a record number of loops in a glider has been set up by Miss Joan Meakin, who after being towed to 4,500 feet over Bristol Airport, England, was released and completed 18 loops before landing, thus beating Frau Hauna Riche's bag of 15 loops.

Private Owner Two-Seater

A new two seater machine has been built by the well known firm of Comper Aircraft in response to the demands of the private owner. It will be remembered that Comper Aircraft built that fast high performance single seater "Swift" for the private owner which has set up records from London to Australia in nine days 2½ hours, and from London to Pietersburg in nine days, as well as winning numerous races and aerobatic competitions. The new model is designed as a fast tourer and is fitted with the Pobjoy Niagara engine of 90 H.P. It will have a range of over 600 miles with a cruising speed of 140 m.p.h. and a top speed of 155 m.p.h.

Sixty Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF JULY 25, 1874.

From Foochow:—The telegraph line was completed on the 13th, and extends from the settlement to Messrs. John Foster & Co.'s Dock. Its length is 10 miles; period of construction, 12 days; cost, $4,000; and capability fifteen words per minute. When the Taotai visited the Settlement Station, a message transmitted to another mandarin at the Pagoda Station was answered in the short space of five minutes, much to his astonishment and satisfaction. The Taotai accepted, with many thanks, a present of an electric bell from the Company's Agent, and Mr. Hennigsen further volunteered to fit it in his yamen.

* * *

A fire resulting in considerable damage, broke out near the East Gate about half-past nine on Monday night. Several hand and hose-reels were quickly taken to the place but before the flames could be extinguished, three houses and shops, with all their contents, were completely destroyed and several others gutted. Fortunately, plenty of help was at hand from among the residents in the French Concession, or the consequences would have been still more disastrous, the stiff breeze blowing at the time causing the fire to spread with alarming rapidity.

* * *

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF JULY 26, 1847.

We are informed that a private telegram received yesterday conveys the news that the Canton had broken up amidships and gone down in six fathoms, so that further salvage operations will have to be abandoned.

* * *

News has been received of the loss of the emigrant ship British Admiral, which left Liverpool in February last for Melbourne. From the few particulars to hand, it is supposed that the vessel struck on a rock at King's Island. Out of eighty-seven souls on board only nine were saved. The captain and first and second officers went down with the ship.

* * *

A Ningpo correspondent writes on the 22nd:—I hear that a duke, by name Tsiang-ih-li, is expected to-day en route for Formosa. The Chinese have it that war is positively to be declared, with Japan, and that Ningpo is to be called on to furnish a contingent of 2,000 troops. The Chinhai forts, it is said, are also being strengthened.

* * *

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF JULY 27, 1874.

The chief lighthouse keeper at Chapel Island reports that native fishermen informed him a shoal existed N. E. of that Island, distance not mentioned. They say their nets when fishing over it get torn by rocks, three fathoms below the water's surface. The Commissioner of Customs at Amoy has issued a circular to this effect, and will immediately institute inquiries as to the truth of said native report.

* * *

From Hongkong:—The "Mail" says: Intelligence has been flashed from Calcutta by wire that the opium steamers of the month have left with a round freight of some 4,000 chests for the Straits and Hongkong.

* * *

Yesterday afternoon the 50 bales raw silk salved from the wreck of the Canton were sold by auction at Hunt's Wharf. The sale attracted a large number of bidders, almost all native dealers. The prices realized, per bale, were, for Tsatlee Kukee Kinhoc, Tls. 241 to Tls. 248; Tsatlee, Tls. 131 to Tls. 227; Tsatlee "Blue Elephant," Tls. 132; to Tls. 228; Tsatlee "Eagle," Tls. 129 to Tls. 192; Tsatlee "Red Peacocks," Tls. 196 to Tls. 223; and Taysaam Kahing Ting-hous, Tls. 140 Tls. 159. There was a very brisk competition.

* * *

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF JULY 28, 1874.

The Pleiades, Capt. Lee, from Yokohama, chartered by Messrs. Little & Co., to take tea from Shanghai, came into port yesterday. The Pleiades is a fine steamer of 1,447 tons register, and 250 horse-power, is 360 feet in length, and has a saloon of about 80 feet long, and fitted up in a most comfortable and tasteful style. She was built for the Calcutta and home trade.

* * *

The Governor-General of Chihli, in a memorial to the Peking "Gazette," published elsewhere, gives particulars of the recent capture of a pirate junk by a Chinese gunboat, near Newchwang, and represents that an action of this description, "performed by an officer in command of a steam vessel built by a Chinese Government itself, deserves a more than ordinary reward."

* * *

The list of silk shipped by the Malwa, issued by the P. & O. Co., shows that she had—for London, 1,862 bales; New York, 15; Marseilles, 295; Lyons, 249; Milan, 5; Bombay. 260; Singapore, 10; Hongkong, 9; total 2,705 bales, besides 24 bales waste silk for London.

* * *

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF JULY 30, 1874.

The str. Taku has brought confirmation of the report from Swatow that the Imperial Customs' cruiser there had gone to the wreck supposed to be that of the missing barque Scotland, for the double purpose of identifying the wreck if possible and recovering any valuables. A diver accompanied the vessel, and descended into what he described as a "sallon," but, on account of defects in the apparatus for supplying him with air, he made signs of distress; and when brought to the surface was found insensible. Consequently the attempt to identify the wreck was abandoned for the time, and the vessel returned to Swatow.

* * *

A meeting of members and friends of the Shanghai Temperance Society is announced for to-morrow evening at the Hall, Hankow Road, commencing at eight o'clock. The business to be considered is the advisability of opening a branch Temperance Hall in Hongkew.

* * *

The Circus management call special attention to the performance to be given to-night, when a number of best things which the varied and remarkable talent of the company can produce, is to be offered. We understand that most of the members of the Consular Body, as well as several Chinese officials, have signified their intention of honouring the occasion with their presence, and we have no doubt that the public generally will largely follow their example.

* * *

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF JULY 31, 1874.

The American three-masted schooner Almatia came into port on Monday night, in a disabled condition, having had her spars and head gear carried away during the typhoon while on her passage from Newchwang to Swatow. She is freighted with a general cargo, and after repairing will resume her voyage.

* * *

We hear that the negotiations have been resumed between the Race Club and Recreation Fund, which are likely to result in an amicable adjustment of their differences, and a clear understanding as to their relative positions, rights and obligations. It is, therefore, improbable that the proposed steps to appeal against the recent decision of the Supreme Court in the matter will be taken.

* * *

By the American mail steamer Oregonian, which arrived yesterday, we received our usual files of Japan papers, which, however, are exceedingly bare of news.

* * *

There was a rumour current in Tokei, on the 20th, founded on a telegram said to have been received from Nagasaki, that the Chinese had landed 20,000 troops in Formosa, and given the Japanese up to noon on that day to clear out of the island!

PEASANT CHANCELLOR OF AUSTRIA

(Continued from page 187.)

by conferring on the Chancellor the Order of the Gold Spur. His personal popularity among foreign statesmen was demonstrated by the cordial reception he received at the League at Geneva on September 27.

On October 12, 1933, Dr. Dollfuss came to an agreement with Prince Stahremberg, the Heimwehr leader, who had at at times been at loggerheads with the Chancellor, as he sponsored a more aggressive Fascist policy than the Chancellor was prepared to adopt, and urged that more repressive measures should be put into force against the Socialists.

By the agreement, the entire Austrian Heimwehr joined the Chancellor's "Patriotic Front," and Prince Stahremberg, was nominated as Dr. Dollfuss' right-hand man.

This decision was of the greatest importance to Austria as a whole for it definitely put an end to the equivocal Dollfuss-Stahremberg situation and created a powerful trimvirate, Dr. Dollfuss, Prince Stahremberg and Major Fey, then Vice-Chancellor, to counter the inroads of National Socialism.

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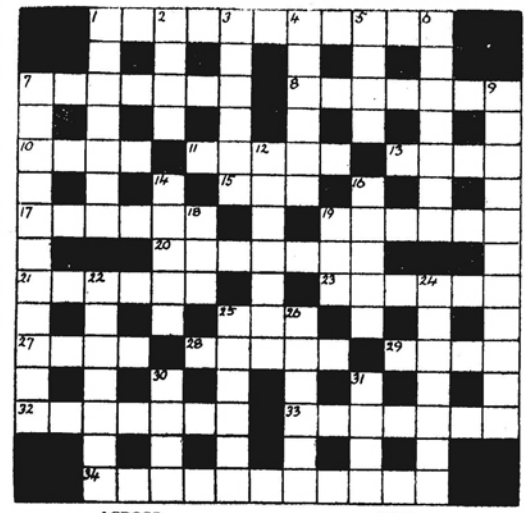
LONDON CROSS-WORD PUZZLES

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph.")

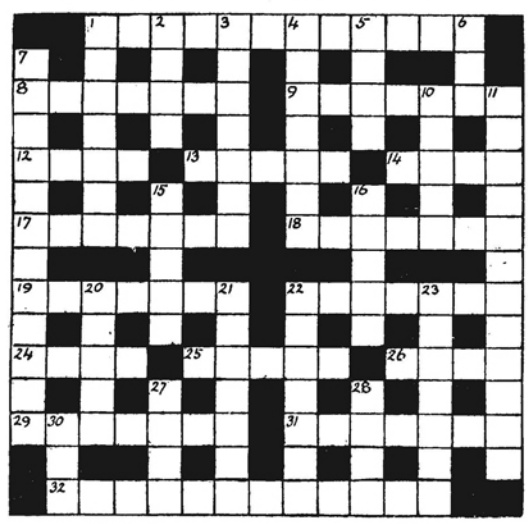


ACROSS

1 One would expect them to cut things very fine in this bit of the city
7 Dog that is often at hand for a lecturer
8 No pleasant breeze
10 Chessman
11 Bit of Britain from which opals may be obtained
13 Fish that makes many other creatures smaller if it follows them
15 It's tactless to mention this colour to a hard-up artist
17 It's she, you will find, that makes the dissertation
19 Its second letter is your clue here
20 What there often was in olden days
21 Exactress
23 Shell fish
25 Vessel that has another meaning in criminal circles
27 One of the duck family
28 Object
29 Comfortable
32 Spirit from abroad
33 This comes from the hazel
34 Value in two words

DOWN

1 An ancient coin
2 Bits of machinery of which 33 across is one
3 Raid that seems to be rather by the way
4 Meat that is commonly deception
5 As well
6 Bit of jewellery that would seem well placed to a Cockney
7 "It is not ripe" (anag.)
9 It is an offence for a tradesman to give this description of a boxer
12 Strong desire and a spirit make up a period of 5 years
14 The same as before
16 Feminine name
18 A sudden start but more likely aside than forwards
19 College for Freshmen?
22 A little talk before the joint for an English town
24 A masculine name perhaps thou knowest
25 Is is fair to call this a masculine jumper?
26 No titter certainly
30 Chief in cock-fighting circles
31 Stigma



ACROSS

1 A simple primitive weapon that suggests a skeleton establishment
8 Feeling
9 Miserable and perhaps abandoned
12 "The _____ forefathers of the hamlet sleep"—Gray
13 Poison that looks like tinned beef
14 An oriental cutthroat
17 "Marines" (anag.)
18 Article of clothing
19 Cambridge College
22 Colour
24 "Makes us rather bear those—we have than fly to others that we know not of"—Hamlet
25 Periodical for which many philosophers have inquired
26 Notion
29 Ape
31 Part of an organ to give comfort
32 For all that seems to describe the choice of the greedy

DOWN

1 Former
2 Related in a kind of way
3 Parts of the body that might be seen in a college hall
4 The work of a burglar is also essential to the modern marksman
5 This kind of statesman has helped to make his this
6 Tree
7 The tendency in hearing is most distressing
10 Pigment
11 "Lo! the singing" (anag.)
15 Properly is correct here
16 A feature in wood is not, as it sounds, edible
20 A kind of horse that was imported into India
21 Caustic
22 Skin
23 Famous tragedy queen
27 Mirth that might be musical
28 Feminine name
30 Bring around this for a poet

The solutions will be published next week

SOLUTION OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES

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IN PARENTHESIS

Doing Her Bit

HIM—"I hope you'll dance with me to-night."

HER—"Oh, certainly. I hope you don't think I came down here merely for pleasure."

* * *

The Sweet Thing

YOUNG BRIDE—"I'd like to buy a chicken, please."

GROCER—"Do ya wanta pullet?"

YOUNG BRIDE—"Hardly, sir, I'd rather carry it."

* * *

Impartial Witness

HE—"Do you believe kissing is unhealthy?"

SHE—"I couldn't say—I've never.."

HE—"You've never been kissed?"

SHE—"I've never been sick."

* * *

Curio Collector

FESTIVE ONE —"Whash yer looking for?"

POLICEMAN—"We're looking for a drowned man."

FESTIVE ONE—"Wash yer want one for?"

* * *

The Donkey Man

A MAN advertised a donkey for sale, and someone called to make inquiries about the animal.

The door was opened by the advertiser's small son.

"I have come to inquire about the donkey for sale," said the caller.

"Father, you're wanted," cried the boy.

* * *

Re-count Wanted

THE absent-minded accountant was in a state of complete abstraction when a telegram arrived for him. Tearing it open, he discovered that he was the father of triplets!

"Any reply," inquired the messenger.

"Er—yes," said the accountant. "Tell them to check the addition!"

* * *

The Right Idea

AN Irishman was relating an experience of hardship in the jungle.

"Ammunition, food, and whisky had run out," he said. "We were parched with thirst."

"Was there no water?" asked a listener.

"Shure, but it was no time to be thinking of cleanliness, replied the Irishman.

* * *

The Reason Why

THE crack batsman of the village team had made a very short stay at the wicket and retired with an ignominious duck.

"Ah!" said the curate who captained the eleven, "you didn't do so well as last week, Sam."

"No," agreed Sam, as he threw his bat down, "but last week I stayed in and made ninety, and then came out to find you fellows had drunk all the beer."

* * *

The Betrayal

THE pitman had been to a revivalist meeting where the speaker had encouraged his audience to show a little more loving kindness and affection towards their wives.

Next morning the pitman remembered this when he was half-a-mile from home and returned to kiss his wife, who was scrubbing the floor. Without troubling to look round, Mrs. Miner said: "Tha's early this morning, postman."

* * *

Meanness

A MEAN man ate a meal at a restaurant and, when he had finished, dropped a half-crown on the floor.

"Waiter," he said, as he paid his bill, "I just dropped two half-crowns. Find them, will you?"

The waiter disappeared under the table and in a short time emerged very red in the face.

"I've found one of them, sir," he said.

"Thanks," said the man, as he pocketed the coin and rose. "When you find the other keep it for yourself—tip, you know."

* * *

A Way Out

JAKE came to his friend Moe and asked him to sign a note.

"Moe," he said, "I've been to the bank to borrow some money, and they said that they would give me all I need provided you would sign this note. Isn't that fine of them?"

"Jake," cried Moe reproachfully, "aren't you ashamed of yourself? Why do you go to a bank when you need money? You and I have been friends for years; why didn't you come to me? Now, listen; you go back to the bank and tell them to sign the note and then I'll lend you the money!"

In the News

Detroit, July 24.

JOE at last has his name in the Detroit city directory. Years elapsed before "a very smart young woman" took him seriously, he said, and wrote down the appelation. It is Joseph Aledasnabaladiedoescheda. — United Press.

* * *

The Brute

Chicago, July 24.

MRS. Rubie Riddiford Powner says that for a birthday gift her husband, Willard, gave her a book entitled "Two Hundred Ways to Commit Suicide." She's suing for divorce.—United Press.

* * *

Help Wanted

THE negro parson was making an appeal for funds wherewith to repair the chapel, when a large piece of the ceiling dropped on the head of a wealthy worshipper.

The injured man immediately called out: "I'll give a thousand dollars to start the fund!"

"Lord, hit some more wealthy members!" exhorted the preacher fervently.

* * *

Correspondence

IN PARENTHESIS

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

DEAR I.P.—My young hopeful asked me last evening what they called the inhabitants of Panama. Were they called Panamese? Not wishing to be floored I told him they were all orphans, having neither Pa na Ma.

READER.

Shanghai, July 26.

***It's not the heat, it's something which ends in "idity."—I.P.

* * *

A Masterpiece

TOM and Jack were talking together, when Tom pulled a blank piece of paper from his pocket.

"How do you like my drawing of a cow eating grass?" he asked.

"But where is the grass?" asked Jack.

"The cow has eaten it!" was the reply.

"Yes, but where is the cow?" inquired the puzzled Jack.

"Why, man, you don't expect a cow to stay where there is no grass?"

* * *

Some Ambition

THE celebrity was placed next to a very talkative and inquisitive maiden lady, who bored him excessively with her questions.

"Tell me, won't you, what was your greatest ambition as a child, and have you attained it?" she asked.

The celebrity looked at her sadly and said:—"Madam, I regret to say I have never attained my boyhood ambition."

"And what was it?"

"Madam, my great ambition was to throw an egg into an electric fan!"

* * *

The Comeback

A NEW chaplain was approached one night at dinner in the officers' mess by a vapid young subaltern who asked him if he would baptize two pups. The mess listened in silence, eager to see of what stuff the chaplain was made, and how he would take this insult.

The chaplain said he would comply with the request if he might baptize the pups there and then. As the subaltern lifted up the pups the chaplain inquired, in a conventional way, "Are you the father of these pups?"

* * *

"Turneth Away Wrath"

A RESIDENT in a street undergoing repairs protested about a pile of broken paving outside his front gate.

"Can't you take this away?" he asked one of the men on the job, a good natured Irishman.

"Where will I take it?" asked the Irishman. Whereupon he told him clearly and forcefully.

"Hadn't I better take it to Heaven," was the reply. "It would be more out of your way there."

* * *

Well Down the List

THE bookmaker was paying out on the last race of an unfortunate day. He had been hard hit, and was honest enough to confess he had only £30 in cash to meet liabilities nearer £50.

"The question is," he said, "how am I going to do it?"

"Pay out in alphabetical order," suggested a stentorian voice.

And so it was agreed. He was instantly surrounded by men who declared their names were Anderson, Allen, Arch, and so on.

"Ere," shouted an agitated voice from the rear, "where do I come in? My name's Salmon."

"Salmon," repeated the bookmaker scornfully, "you haven't an earthly. If it had been 'Addock you might have been in the first three!"

A Country Diary

July 23—Since breakfast time this this morning I have really been wondering if there is any bad luck coming to me; for if it is unlucky to have a hare cross your path, as sailors would have us believe, what must it be to have a hare running round and round you? But I anticipate. Walking in the hills soon after the sun was up, I nearly stumbled on a thin and weakly looking hare hiding beneath the bushes: it looked at me plaintively and scurried into fresh cover: fifty yards ahead the same hare appeared before me again.... and again some little distance away. This gave me rather a queer feeling, for here was a hare which, instead of running away, was apparently following me; and I wondered what was amiss. Then suddenly I heard a strange cry overhead....something like "Kik-er-ee, kik-rree" pronounced in a high-pitched voice....and, looking up, saw a bird of prey, which seen against the bright sunlight, I could only guess (by its light colouring) to be a female Hen-Harrier. The bird continued to scream, as if in anger, and everywhere I moved the sickly-looking hare popped up in front of me again. On focussing the bird with my glasses I noticed that it had a badly torn wing, as if it had lost several feathers and some blood in a fight: finally as I did not move further and the hare stayed crouched under a scrub-oak, the bird moved off still screaming. The hare took another look at me and ran .....I don't blame it. *While vouching for the accuracy of this story I can only explain it by suggesting that a wounded bird, unable to tackle its ordinary prey, had decided to tackle a sickly animal; and the latter, choosing the lesser of two evils, decided to cling to me, acting on the assumption that I would frighten the bird. When I got home the cook gave me a bad egg for breakfast, so I hope that finishes the bad luck.

* * *

July 25—When you are fond of studying insects there is no doubt you are loath to kill them; and I often remind myself of the old rhyme dealing with a young man of Harwarden, who, when taking a walk in the garwarden, if he trod on a bug, a worm or a slug, would take off his hat and say "Parwarden." Take the question of ants, now: if an ants' nest is seen anywhere near the house, my wife (like any good housewife, I suppose) wants me to pour boiling water on it to kill the ants: I, on the other hand, am all for keeping the ants' nest because I love watching it; and thus do civil wars break out. As an example of how amusing ants can be I will record an event which took place in a friend's verandah in Shanghai. On the tiled floor of the verandah stood a small Japanese "rock garden" in a tray: the rock supported a dwarf azalea tree and in addition to this a fern with long narrow drooping leaves: two of these leaves hung down from the plant and just touched the ground, exactly as if they were "ramps" up the side of a warehouse or garage. Somewhere inside the rock, and the earth which it contained, was an ants' nest. While we sat at tea a number of tiny biscuit crumbs were dropped on the floor and quickly spotted by the ant sentinels (I presume they were smelt, for I believe these ants are blind): immediate action ensued, for down one of the ramps came an orderly squad of ant coolies, each of which came straight across the verandah, seized a tiny crumb and returned in Indian file *up the other ramp* (or *leaf*): this process continued so long as we dropped crumbs (the tinier the better) and if any single ant tried to climb back by the "down ramp" he was promptly turned back until he ascended by the leaf assigned to "up traffic." Here, in fact, was a perfect system of one-way traffic organized by the ant Police. I began to wonder if they had signs inside to say "No parking here before 12 Noon, etc.": but I don't think so....ants are most practical and sensible creatures.

* * *

July 28—For some days past I have been watching numbers of those large White-rumped Swifts which pass us in Shanghai, far overhead, in the course of their migrations: realizing that they must be breeding in the neighbourhood of Weihaiwei, I looked up the latest and most authoritative book for details and there found this most intriguing statement:—"Captain H. L. Cochrane has given the first and only record, so far, of the finding of a breeding place of this Swift in China ....." So I promptly made contact with a youthful egg-collector who had recently procured an addled Swift's egg, with the result that next morning we set forth, bright and early, in a sailing sampan. Arrived at a small rocky islet, about 40 feet high at its highest point, we scrambled ashore and clambered up the rocks, soon finding ourselves surrounded by White-rumped Swifts, jealous of our presence and anxious to fend us off. Known nests were soon located, while others could be glimpsed wedged into crannies and fissures some four feet back from the surface of the rock: all but one were cunningly placed so that no human arm could reach them down the narrow slit....and the miracle as to how these wide-winged Swifts could swoop so rapidly into their chosen cranny with suddenly folded wings, seems hardly capable of explanation. One nest alone could just be reached with finger tips....this was the one which had contained the addled egg, and in it was now squatting the one remaining chick, a wide-mouthed youngster fully arrayed in sombre sable plumage: one deserted nest was procured by the simple expedient of hooking it out with a nail stuck through the end of the sampan's broom-handle, and this proved to be a shallow elliptical saucer, constructed from blades of sword-grass, seaweed, feathers and odd grasses, the whole lightly glued together with the glutinous matter which the Swift is known to produce. A few immense earwigs and countless giant rock-lice (acting as P.W.D. for the removal of all dirt and garbage) completed the population of the islet; and thus do the Large White-rumped Swifts bring up their young in peace and harmony. But if Captain Cochrane is the first and only one to record their breeding places in China, then the honour of being the second falls to a youngster from the Shanghai American School!

THE BOOK PAGE

BAFFLING MYSTERIES

INSPECTOR HIGGINS SEES IT THROUGH.—By Cecil Freeman Gregg. Methuen, London. 7/6.

If Inspector Higgins saw many cases through in the energetic and strenuous way in which he dealt with the problems presented to him as described here by Mr. Gregg he must very soon have worn himself out. Never, I should say, has one Inspector been faced with such a series of baffling mysteries as confronted Inspector Higgins from the time he was first called in to unravel a burglary-cum-murder at Youngwell House, the country residence of Mr. Thompson, a London jeweller and dealer in precious stones. From the opening words of the first chapter to the closing words of the last the reader is carried on at express speed from one dénouement to another—crime follows crime with startling rapidity till one wonders how even so energetic and tireless a worker as the Inspector had time to take breath. There is so much in the pie that it will do no harm to pick out one bit; the scene opens with a proposed burglary at Youngwell Park, the burglars have an accomplice "inside" who has conveniently sawn through certain window bars—on blowing the safe, which is really a small strong room, they discover their "inside" accomplice "inside" the safe, murdered. From thence the trail leads hot and strong to further burglaries, murders, bogus claims on Insurance Companies, etc., and it will be a clever prophet who can name the arch villain until at least very nearly the last page. A first-class thriller.—R.F.C.M.

A WILD WEST TALE

THE RETURN OF THE RANCHER.—By Frank Austin. Bodley Head, London. 7/6

Wild west tales recall to every man the days of his youth, when his dream was to become a cowboy. Such an ambition dies a natural death by the age of sixteen. True to all wild west stories "The Return of the Rancher" has a super-hero and a super-villain. While the former seems incapable of doing anything wrong the latter is the very opposite and only evil thoughts and actions ever occur to him. There is the usual unridable "bucking bronco" which meets its match when the hero gets astride of it. All the innumerable thrills that go with any wild west story or film are woven into the tale. Bullets shaving the hero and knocking his hat off but always doing him no harm beyond giving him small flesh wounds, miraculous escapes and wonderful shooting with revolvers are all the fortunate lot of the hero. Undoubtedly the young wild west fan will sit with bulging eyes until the book is read from cover to cover, but to those who are past the cowboy stage, the charm of the story is lost. The perfectness of the hero and the general offensiveness of the villain, who always has a sneer when addressing the hero, makes them impossible characters. Their adventures leave so much to the imagination that they are laughable. In fact a book recommended for boys but not for those who have reached years of discretion.—J.B.

A MYSTERIOUS CRUISE

THE ISLAND MURDER.—By Paul Trent. Ward, Lock, London. 3/6.

Paul Trent has written some very good novels and, on the other hand, several poor ones, but this is his masterpiece. "The Island Murder" is an excellent work, deserving of the highest praise. Our only criticism is that there is too much "affectionate kissing." Mr. Trent keeps his reader mystified and in a state of expectancy almost from the beginning until the final chapter.

Lucien Chard, a wealthy shipowner, gets his nephews and nieces to join him on a mysterious cruise in his private yacht but he takes the greatest pleasure in tormenting them because he knows that they have no reason to love him and because they are simply out for his money. Little does he realize, when he starts out, that the trip is to be his last. A vessel of the China Squadron plays an important part in the rescue of the hero, his fiancée and the cousins.

A book that is deserving of high praise.—W.H.C.

FOR THE HEAT WAVE

A PAIR OF MAVERICKS.—By Robert Ormond Case. Ward, Lock, London. 3/6.

We strongly recommend this book to those who like a good laugh and, more especially to those who suffer from the heat, the grouch and a pain in the neck, for it will assuredly alleviate their sufferings. From the start to the finish, one cannot help grinning. Robert Ormond Case makes his Western stories doubly welcome because of his intimate knowledge of the subject on which he writes. William "Joker" Shea, buckaroo, doesn't go looking for trouble—he simply bumps into it, and plenty of it. But it brings Shea lots of adventure and that is what he seeks and likes. This rollicking, likable young man is ably supported by the gloomy "Deuce" Hogan, who does not fail to help to make the book lively.—W.H.C.

DISTINCTIVE

SALLY IN A SERVICE FLAT.—By Mabel Barnes-Grundy. Hutchinson, London. 7/6.

Without containing any real plot, Mabel Barnes-Grundy's new novel has attained distinction. Written in a light and effervescent style, it is delightful reading, and gives us a heroine of unusual charm and originality.

Sally, the daughter of a retired General, dislikes intensely her conventional and sheltered home in the country, frankly detesting her relations, whose narrow minds and uninspiring outlook are a sore trial to her strong and courageous personality. When a lucky win on the Irish Sweepstake makes it possible, she decides to decamp, and starts life in a service flat in London, and it is the apt description of her trials and tribulations, her wordy battles to achieve her modest needs, that we read with such delight. She is an individualist with a good deal of her father's fighting spirit. Her great wish is for solitude, so she spends much time in a vain endeavour to elude the serious attentions of the most charming of heroes, Bobby.

The author certainly possesses the descriptive art to a high degree, for all the characters and places stand out before the mental vision with clarity and vividness. Sally's scathing commentaries on life in general, and a cocktail party in particular, are delicious, whilst her quickwitted and vivacious conversation is a match for any eventuality. The book is full of sparkling humour, with a proportion of its near relation, pathos, and is sure to appeal to a wide circle of readers.—M.T.

ENGLISH AIR

THE COUNTRYMAN An Illustrated Review & Miscellany. Edited and Published by J. W. Robertson Scott at Idbury, Kingham, Oxfordshire. 2/6 quarterly or 10/- yearly.

The quarterly non-party review and miscellany of rural life and industry know as "The Countryman" is always a welcome arrival on any review's table. It does indeed bring a breath of the English countryside to readers in this far land and discusses not only rural affairs in England but, in a wonderful *olla podrida* of information, describes old farm accounts of the 1700's and deals at some considerable length with various natural history notes which should prove of interest to all lovers of nature. The information contained under the heading "Wild Life and Tame" in this particular number is of exceptional interest, as is also the chapter headed "Problems and Incidents of Bird Life."—R.T.P.-G.

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A TRAVEL BOOK

THE VALLEYS OF THE ASSASSINS and Other Persian Travels.—By Freya Stark Murray, London. 12/6.

It is but natural that with the extended travel which has been made possible to the average person a large number of books dealing with the subject should be published. But it is a noticeable fact that many of them are of a tiresome mediocrity or else so hopelessly unoriginal as to amount to mere plagiarisms of work that has been more ably and deftly handled before. There are exceptions to this, and the work of Freya Stark, dealing with her travels in Persia between the head of the Persian Gulf and the Caspian Sea is amongst their number. Miss Stark cherished a desire to travel in Persia from the time when at nine years of age she received a copy of the "Arabian Nights." The book which she has written indicates that there was little of that particular type of glamour about what she saw in the extensive travels which she so well describes in her book, though doubtless she found it of another type which was probably just as entrancing. It is obvious that she had to do a great deal of hard travel such as few women have ever done. But she must have gone on her way with an ever-perceiving eye and a capacity for taking notes which makes the volume under review particularly full of meat. Indeed her work has been likened to the works of Huc and Cabet, and while the parallel is not entirely apt, there is a similarity between this volume and the works of those travellers sufficient to lift it above the ordinary work on travel.

One of the most interesting features of the book is found in the delightful vignettes of Persian life with which it is replete. Thus, the origin of a feud between a man and a township is graphically described:

"It was a fight," said he, "two years ago. I used to live in Harsin then, as I had married a Harsini woman and had a house there. One evening in the *Chaikhana* there was an argument, and I shot someone dead. I was right, but perhaps I did not think before shooting. Anyway, when I had gone home to bed, those accursed Harsinis came round to my house and shouted out that they did not want tribesmen in their town and I was to leave. I got up on to the roof and said I would not leave. Then they began to shoot, and I shot back and hit some of them. Then they all surrounded the house, and I went into the upper room which had a small window good for firing from, and we kept at it till the morning and all through that day. The house had high walls so that the people could not get in anywhere, and I had a friend among them outside, and in the dusk he crept up and spoke to me, and I told him to go into the mountain and call the tribe. Meanwhile the Harsinis knew that I always smoked my pipe of opium in the evening, and counted on getting into the house when I had to stop firing. But my wife was a good woman: I put her at the window with the gun, and she continued to shoot while I smoked, and hit a man, she says. Anyway, we kept it up all that night as well, and next morning just at dawn, tik, tak, we heard shots all around in the hills, and we knew that the Kakavends were coming. Our tribe numbered 8,000 fighting men then before these last year's wars. Well, the Harsinis also knew that the tribe was coming down upon them, and they scattered like rabbits. My wife saddled my horse, and I rode out alone to meet the tribe, and came back with them up here into the hills. And I have never been into Harsin since."

"And what did you do with your wife?" said I. "I hope you took her with you. She seems to have been a useful sort of person."

"I sent for her afterwards," said Keram. "I have her still," he added, as if it were rather a remarkable fact. "I am fond of her. She is as good as a man."

Miss Stark's description of Luristan is full of austere scenery, hard travelling, and at times the difficult task of avoiding authority which seemed bent upon her not penetrating too far into the country. That was a difficulty she met in most of her travels, and her acccounts of how she was able to dodge policemen intent on restricting the ambit of her activities forms at one and the same time very quiet—because of its humour—and very exhilarating writing. It does not appear that she obtained much in the excavation of old graves, or at least not so much as probably she hoped to obtain when she set out upon her travels, but she was able to bring home an account of the very quaint people she met, their picturesqueness and their strange customs. Her experiences were not always devoid of adventure, as witness the following interesting story which appears right at the end of her book:

....A navvy came along with two iron bars under his arm, and as they were long and not well under control, the point of one of them prodded my animal as we passed. Shikar the mule had already been showing a doubtful attitude towards the blessings of civilization as exhibited in modern road-making; this unprovoked attack demoralized him altogether; he turned at a gallop down the small strip of scree which separated us and the river, three hundred feet or so below. No one is more helpless than a rider on a pack-saddle: seated as on a platform, without either rein or stirrup, suicidal mania in his mount is a contingency not provided for. But luckily the Refuge of Allah happened at the moment to be walking ahead with the halter in his hand. He puled with all his might and said soothing things at the same time: the mule paused; I slipped off, and rescued my camera which had got caught at the very lip of the abyss.

"Thank God it is not broken," said I, with the single-mindedness of the photographer. The Refuge of Allah said nothing for a long time.

"If you had got killed," he remarked at last in a reproachful tone, "what should we have said when we got to Teheran without you?"

It is perhaps unfortunate that in her travels she did not have enough opportunity to enquire fully into the customs and habits of the picturesque people amongst whom she moved, though often little cameos show that she was not always unobservant and able very quickly to obtain the reactions of some of the people, particularly the women, with whom she came in contact. Thus, on the subject of polygamy the following rather pathetic passage appears in the book:

"I have not a good room there," she apologised. "Every time my husband marries a new wife, I am turned out into an inferior room, and he has now three wives besides myself. It is not very comfortable."

Here again, the attitude of a mother-in-law to her two grandchildren is very sharply outlined:

"They taught me that love is all that matters in the world," said the mother-in-law, with her two grandchildren on her knee, "and you cannot think how I love these children; all excepting that one over there," she added, nodding towards the eldest little girl who sat neglected in one corner, "I cannot bear her."

This peculiar interpretation of Christian precepts roused me to some mild protest; I think I said it was hard on the little third girl. A glassy look appeared in the lady's heavy-lidded eys. "That is love," she remarked shortly, "it comes and goes as it wills." And that was that. As a Christian convert the mother-in-law must have been distinctly embarrassing. I have never seen anyone with quite her uncompromising brutality.

Miss Stark had a wealth of guides during her itineraries and she succeeds in sketching them in a manner which absolutely makes them live in the eyes of the reader. Of them all probably Keram is the most attractive because he seemed gifted with an inability to keep out of mischief which, while it may have endeared him to the lady he was guiding, undoubtedly must at times have got him into serious trouble with his own authorities:

He had been deprived of his gun for shooting the seven pet pigs of the America Governor. The seventh of them he only lamed. It limped back to the castle just as the Governor came out of the gate for his evening ride. "What is this?" said the Governor. "I shot six pigs in the wood." Keram explained innocently. Whereupon his gun was taken from him, "and since then," said he, "I have had to take to opium: my heart is so sad for the long days in the hills."

In all a most attractive book and certainly one well worth reading and keeping.—R.T.P.-G.

A TRANSLATION

TRAVELS OF A CHINESE POET: Tu Fu, Guest of Rivers and Lakes A.D. 712-770 II. A.D. 759.-770.—By Florence Ayscough. Illustrated from Etchings by Lucille Douglas. Cape, London. 12/-.

It is encouraging to find people of leisure taking up the study of Chinese in a serious way and that they give the results of their investigations in the original texts in such books as the one now offered to the public by Dr. F. Ayscough. This is the second volume on the subject, the first having been published in 1929. And other very interesting books have come from her pen—all dealing with the land and people of China.

It should at once be said that this large and handsome volume represents much laborious work. A minute study of each character and the clothing of the original in suitable and apt words in English is no mean undertaking. Mrs. Ayscough's mind must be steeped in the life and poetry and habits of thought of the early Middle Ages of China. The Chinese say that when they get into the swing of the poetry of Tu Fu they are so far immersed in it that they become oblivious to all other things. Looking at it form this point of view it would be interesting to get a picture of Mrs. Ayscough's mind, for it must be full of the impressions of the myriad words she has investigated and the panorama of innumerable pictures of beauty and sorrow that tinge all the works of the poet.

The study of the ways and thoughts of a generation that has long ago passed away is always an interesting matter and it also may be said to be fruitful. And the results of the patient and wide investigation of the author will have given a knowledge of manifold phases of life of the T'ang times. And we are glad to read that it is the intention of the author to give us an historical sketch of those times—and we hope that will be soon. It is an interesting period of which more should be known. Round the writings of Tu Fu gathers much of the history of the period. He was a serious student of the times and a great lover of his country. He was wishful to give all the help he could to assuage the disturbed conditions of the age, but it was not possible. The age was dull and stupid and the minds of men wandered over the sensual to the loss of the spiritual. Much of Tu Fu's experiences are reflected in his poetry and apart from their value as poetry they have much historical value. He is the recognized historian-poet, as Li T'ai-po is known as the poet of the imagination. A knowledge of the history—social and political—of the period will help us to understand the poetry as the poetry will show us the times. Pope says that he "spoke in numbers for the numbers came." Whether Tu Fu had the facility we do not know, but it is reported that he studied every word carefully.

This second volume on Tu Fu from the pen of Mrs. Ayscough covers the period after his retirement from official life when he had come to be the guest of lake and river, in other words, a traveller. He had withdrawn from public life full of despair with the anarchy of the times and the unworthiness of the monarch who was but a dandy. But Society was no better: it only esteemed riches and worldly prosperity. It looked down on all good men who might have lost their wealth and been reduced to humble circumstances, like the poet. But all this is told in the poem *Chia Jen*," The Lovely Lady," one of his most famous.

Formidable problems face all who attempt to render Chinese poetry into English. The person who gets lost in the spirit of the Chinese verse will not be similarly affected when he reads the same poem in English. It is evident that prosody and scansion play a part in the effect. The pause and the lingering of the voice move the emotion. It is the general combination of all, each doing a part and uniting in the full result than produces the best. The ideographic form of the Chinese, again, increases the difficulty of the function of the prosody. Were it all a mere matter of metre we might hope for the rise of some Codrington to do for Chinese what he did for Horace.

Dr. Ayscough in her arduous undertaking of rendering Tu Fu into English hit on the ingenious plan of rendering the poems in a line for line arrangement. She says,

"I have arranged each line in this book in groups of words corresponding in number to the monosyllabic ideographs in the Chinese line: in the interest of rhythm slight variations occur in the arrangement of syllables."

To show the arrangement a few lines may be quoted from the poem, "The Lovely Lady."

Most—lovely—lady—of—the—age
Lives—in depth—of—lonely—valley
Of herself—she says:—'I am daughter
—of good family
Our fortunes stripped bare—are
fallen as Autumn leaves—now I live
among—plants and forest trees
When mourning,—disaster—first came
—between—the Passes
Elder brother—younger brother—met
—killing—slaughter.

It will be seen that each word has been translated, but, of course, there may not be general agreement on the interpretation or meaning; but that is another matter. The difficulty arises not on the meaning of each word, but on the line or sentence as a whole. Of course, there is a verbal problem: but the real problem is not with the word but with the thought conveyed altogether by the line or sentence or verse. If rhyme and versification were made in a different metre from the Chinese it would be possible perhaps to convey some of the beauty of the original.

But from whatever way we look at it there are difficulties. In the last two lines of "The Lovely Lady" are two words, one is translated "cypress" one is "bamboo." Perfectly simple and perfectly correct. But they convey a significant meaning." "Cypress" speaks of a mind ever true and constant: and "bamboo" speaks of perfect righteousness, justice and purity. Apart from the beautiful scansion and tone the real significance is in these indirect meanings. And it is so with almost every phrase and line. The history is imbedded in these words, so allusive, so indirect, in their significance. He was the master poet and chose his words for their tonic value and beautiful combination and their allusive teaching. If one were to master all these intricate references and write and put the meaning in some kind of versification other than the metre of the original, something might be had. Or there is another way to write the story of the poem in prose, bringing out the significance of the various ideas that would give us knowledge though we might lose the beauty. This "Lovely Lady" would make a telling story. Dr. Ayscough has chosen this ingenious way of word for word which also has its value. This well illustrated and handsome volume will afford the reader hours of pleasure in the company of one of the famous poets of China.—E.W.

LOCAL FICTION

BETWEEN TIDES A book of short stories published by the Shanghai Short Story Club. $2.50.

In a recent issue of a local weekly the Editor, dealing with the above book, spends the greater portion of the space, which he devotes to the review, in dealing with the shortcomings of local editors in not giving earlier attention to this interesting work. Amongst other things he says:—

It is of course idle to expect anything different than luke-warm or condescending attention, if any attention at all is given, to any local artistic effort, though the satirical remark "Nothing good ever came out of Nazareth" does not seem to apply when it comes to dramatic effort. And so no one who has some understanding of human nature is surprised when the publication of so readable a group of short stories as are contained in this well produced book is barely acknowledged by the local press. They are not local men who produce the local papers, though some have lived many years here, and their attitude toward the city's artistic efforts is marked by the insularity of their earlier activities which, unfortunately, does not seem to have been rubbed off by longish residence in an international environment.

That the Short Story Club has delivered itself of a volume of its member's efforts is something upon which they are to be congratulated, but that one of its contributors should have taken local editors to task for their supposed remissness in not reviewing it earlier indicates neither good sense nor good taste. C. L. in his review makes assumptions which may be a tribute to his artistic imagination though not to his knowledge. What C. L. does not appear to understand, and, perhaps, he could not be expected to, is that "Between Tides" is but one in a spate of books, and that what to the mother is a wonderful child, is but another youngster to the onlooker. The fault of most artistic temperaments is that they are generally devoid of a sense of values.

Nevertheless this volume of the Short Story Club is an engaging youngster when all is said and done. Naturally as the work of amateurs or nearly all of them, there is an inequality which is only to be expected, but there are some stories which are undoubtedly well written, and show an acquaintance with the craft of constructing a short story which in some instances deserves every encouragement to develop. It is, perhaps, undesirable to deal with the efforts individually not only on account of their number, but also by reason of the fact that the applications of the general criteria to be applied to work of this sort, might in some cases prove disappointing. Nevertheless it is safe to say that there is not one story in the whole volume which does not justify the suggestion that all the writers should go ahead with their work. There are one or two examples where the authors have succeeded in keeping interest in their tale right until the dénouement, particularly in the case of the second story where it comes exactly where it should and with an element of surprise which marks the construction of the story as remarkably able. Some others show an observation of Chinese life which does their authors infinite credit; they handle their Chinese subjects with a sympathy which adds to the charm of their work. Indeed there is throughout a decided lack of amateurishness which leads to the thought that some of the writers might do much worse than submit their work to editors far afield. Admittedly it is a disheartening job at the best of times, for the short-story market is well supplied and disappointments all too frequent, though there appears no reason why some of them which have not too local an aspect should not receive favourable consideration in editorial offices abroad.

Whether it arises from considerations of space or not, the reviewer is unable to tell, but the impression is left that rather more thought should be given to the matter of editing especially in the paragraphing department. Present-day technique in short-story presentation requires considerable division into small paragraphs. This does not appear to have been followed in the preparation of the volume under review, for in one instance there are over two pages devoted to one paragraph, which makes the work appear to be heavier reading than in fact it is.—R.T.P.-G.

LIGHT AND AMUSING

A FIRST MEDLEY.—By Wilfrid King. Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.

This little volume of essays is a collection of papers which have appeared in the "Hongkong Daily Press," and are of the light and amusing variety. The titles show what one is to expect: On a Sense of Humor: With some Musings on Adipose Tissue; On Alcohol; On Speaking in Public; The Art of Living Cheaply; On Love: Considered not too Deeply; Women: Taken not too Seriously; Bing: The Story of a Dog; On Skeletons in Cupboards; On Brink; A Night Ascent of Fujiyama.

The familiar essay has a well-deserved appeal. The writer with a light touch has opportunity to bring together material both unexpectedly and humourously appropriate. In the essay "On Love" Mr. King ranges from Young Woodley to Ben Jonson, from Lord Nelson to Tristram and Iseult. Mr. King might well try a series on the present hot spell. He could surely find appropriate quotations and anecdotes to fit the present crisis!

The reviewer suggests that there is a field for the familiar essay on subjects purely Chinese, and that Mr. King turn his talents to this unexploited field.—F.M.R.

SERVICEABLE

THE DOLLAR DIRECTORY.—Mercury Press. $1.

The latest addition to the list of Directories in Shanghai is the Dollar Directory.

The small price at which it is offered has been made possible by the large amount of space devoted to advertisements and the printing of firms' names in light or heavy type according to payment. There are some errors in the Alphabetical List of Firms, in regard to addresses and telephone numbers, as in various other sections of the Directory, but taking into consideration the vast amount of labour entailed and the relatively small price asked, it represents a fair buy.

In any case, it sufficiently serves the purpose for which it was presumably intended, that is, to place within the reach of the public a compilation, which whilst not comprehensive and all-embracing, is cheap and therefore fairly attractive.

BOOKS RECEIVED

TU-FU.—A. J. Brace. Rih Hsin Press
CHINESE MEDICINE.—W. R. Morse. Hoeber
A LONG EUROPEAN JAUNT.—K. Long. Stockwell
I AM A ROMAN.—J. Lindsay. Elkin Mathews & Marrot

FICTION

THE SCARLET BEAST.—F. Gérard. Ivor Nicholson & Watson

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THE WOMAN'S PAGE

Shanghai, July 28.

After a short respite during which Shanghai has been favoured with a drop in the temperature and some refreshing showers and breezes, it seems now as though the second instalment of the Heat Wave were upon us. Those who look upon the changes of the moon as having something to do with the weather will now pin their faith on the coming of the next new moon, a fortnight away, to bring a change for the better. (By the way, August 7, is the first day of autumn, according to the Chinese calendar). But in spite of it all Shanghai continues on its way undaunted, and what we cannot have is made up for by what we can, supplying in this way not only pleasurable pastimes but a philosophy of life hard to beat.

Thus where indoor dancing is not to be for a moment considered the various out-of-doors dancing floors are filled to capacity at least on Saturday nights, and organdie frocks swirl and sway to the rhythm of Someone or other's Band. Swimming parties are popular and so are days and evenings on the river, whether one goes in a powerfully engined and luxuriously furnished motor boat, or sailing in a trim little yacht. The full moon this week, has with a wonderful view of a partial eclipse on Thursday evening, been responsible for a number of "dates" on the water. If we "haven't got the seaside" in Shanghai, and those whose memories of past A.D.C. shows will find an echo here we do the next best thing and go in vast numbers to Kiaochow Beach where the water is at least briny, if not blue, or, in smaller and possibly more select numbers, to Minghong where houseboats are moored and a few of the wealthier and luckier patrons have plots of land, laid out as gardens, where they may laze about themselves or, more energetically, entertain their friends.

Coming and Going

The flying visit which Mrs. R. Laurenz has been paying to Honolulu was, she declares, "much too short." Never was Honolulu looking more beautiful with all the tropical flowering trees in full bloom. In particular the gorgeous scarlet of the Madagascar Pointsianna and the varied tints, palest pink, deeper pink and mauve, of the Rainbow Tree caught the eye and made one wish that one could live forever in such entrancing surroundings. Mrs. Laurenz stayed for the short interval between the arrival of her own ship and that in which Mr. Laurenz was travelling from the States, with friends, and seems to have enjoyed every moment of her visit. The night flowering Cereus was in full bloom and there were besides, many other beautiful plants in flower. Home, however, is ever a good place to return to and Mrs. Laurenz is glad to be in her own surroundings again. She will make a trip to Mokanshan in the near future.

Mr. and Mrs. U. M. Tavella leave to-morrow for Japan, travelling in the Empress of Japan on Monday. They are hoping to spend a few weeks far from all reminders of the Shanghai heat wave in the Japanese Alps where even in mid-summer there are snowcapped peaks to be seen and the nights are very cold. While the majority of holiday makers from Shanghai prefer the lazier pleasures of the beach and the semi-energetic joys of Unzen, a few intrepid souls each year choose a walking tour in the Alps. Among those who in the past have struck new trails in these mountains are Dr. and Mrs. E. Cressey. Mr. and Mrs. Tavella are making the trip for the first time. It will be interesting to hear their impressions on their return, particularly as Mr. Travella, before coming to China, was an enthusiastic mountaineer in his own Italian Alps.

From Canada

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Harvey of Vancouver with their daughter Patricia who arrived on the Empress of Japan last week, are on a few months visit to Shanghai and quite a number of the Canadian community here have entertained them already. Mrs. Howard Singer was Miss Harvey's hostess at a tea at 415 Great Western Road on Saturday. Colonel Cosgrave has introduced them to the glamour of the French Club roof and Miss Doreen Parkhill, who has been in Vancouver fairly recently, herself collected a pleasant gathering of ex-Vancouverites to meet Miss Harvey at the French Club on Tuesday.

An interesting wedding in the German community will take place on August 11, when Miss Gerda Fahlsing is married to Mr. Frederick Loehrer. The civil ceremony will be performed first at the German Consulate and the church ceremony at the German Church. Both prospective bride and groom are well known members of the younger German set.

Au Revoir Not Goodbye

An outstanding event of the summer's social season was the "Au Revoir" cocktail party given on Thursday evening by Dr. Anne Walter Fearn and Mr. Fred L. Robbins in the picturesque Spanish style residence of Mr. and Mrs. Scott Emens on Rubicon Road, where Dr. Fearn has been stopping for the past month. The host and hostess, with other friends whom they will meet en route, have a very interesting trip in prospect, sailing on August 2 by the Tjinegara via Hongkong and Manila to Bali, Soerabaia, inland to the famous ruins and on to Batavia. Thence they go on to Durban and inland to Victoria Falls, on to Johannesburg and Capetown and to South America, stopping at Rio and Buenos, flying over the Andes, along the west coast of South America and up to New York. Dr. Fearn will make extended visits in America before returning to Shanghai and Mr. Robbins may return after six months or so, although he is setting no fixed time.

The big house and extensive gardens made an effective setting for the throngs of guests, who came and went as flaming sunset paled to soft pastels and then to star-pricked blue-black while vari-coloured lanterns aided the moon's illumination. The gowns of the ladies, largely crisp organdies or flowered chiffons, and the white suits of the men made gay flower garden effects. A thoroughly efficient bar was set up on the lawn, presided over by Dr. Findley and Messrs. Cheek and Reib, with the able co-operation of various ladies, and young armies of houseboys saw that refreshments were at hand no matter how far afield the guests strolled.

A fine display of the "heavenly dog swallowing the moon" was one of the diversions of the evening, enjoyed by hundreds of guests, the long rank of motor cars stretching along the Rubicon like a great dragon with innumerable shining eyes. Among the invited guests were the following:—

Mr. and Mrs. C. H. French, Mr. and Mrs. U. G. Frondorf, Dr. and Mrs. Oscar Fischer, Dr. and Mrs. Essen Gale, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. H. Groenman, Mr. P. V. Guest, Mr. R. H. Gregory, Mr. and Mrs. K. E. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Henchman, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Hough, Judge and Mrs. Helmick, Dr. and Mrs. F. Haughwout, Mr. and Mrs. Jabin Hsu, Mr. and Mrs. N. G. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Hager, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Heuser, Mr. and Mrs. Frithjof Hoehnke, Mr. Paul Hopkins, Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. Elliott Hazzard, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Himrod, Captain and Mrs. Hutchens, Mrs. Holwell, Miss Holwell, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Henningsen, Dr. and Mrs. W. J. Isenman, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kleffel, Dr. and Mrs. H. H. Kung, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Kwok, Mr. and Mrs. T. K. King, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. E. Kelen, Mr. and Mrs. E. Lardy, Mr. and Mrs. O. Lunn, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Laval, Lord and Lady Li, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Li, Mr. and Mrs. R. Laurenz, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Lunkley, Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Lockhart, Mrs. W. H. Lunt, Mr. and Mrs. N. E. Lurton, Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Liu, Mr. and Mrs. A. Leonard, Dr Li Ping-ung, Dr. E. E. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. L. Lion, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Cornish, Mr. and Mrs. Paul R. Josselyn, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. Buttrcik, Mr. and Mrs. Thurston R. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Sawyer, Dr. J. Becter, Mrs. Marck, Mr. and Mrs. Norris Wood, Mr. J. J. Muccio, Mr. J. Wadsworth, Mr. and Miss Barry, Mr. and Miss Grant, Mr. H. K. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. J. Meyrier, Brig.-Gen. and Mrs. McNaghten, Mr. and Mrs Frank Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Howes, Mr. and Mrs. William Morris, Mr. and Mrs. Barnes Moss, Mrs. A. M. Mendel, Mr. and Mrs. C. Meyer, Judge and Mrs. Mossop, Mr. and Mrs. Ranald McDonald, Dr. Karl Mosse, Dr. E. L. Marsh, Lieut. and Mrs. McHugh, Dr. and Mrs W. E. O'Hara, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Ockermuller, Mr. and Mrs. Page, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Johnson, Mrs. and Miss Pearson, Dr. and Mrs. F. L. Hawks-Pott, Maestro and Mrs. Paci, Maestro Loveriglio, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Pinckard, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Plant, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Pond, Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Reib, Dr. Frederick Reiss, Mr. and Mrs. L. Skvirsky, Mr. and Mrs. A. de C. Sowereby, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Stocker, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Spence, Mrs. Betty Spunt, Mr. and Mrs. F Schwyzer, Mr. and Mrs. T. V. Soong, Mr. and Mrs. Sun Fo, Mr. and Mrs. R. Seifridge, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Sprague, Mr. and Mrs. U. M. Tavella, H. E. Rafaelle Boscarelli, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Lloyd, Miss Viola Smith, Miss Eleanor Hinder, Mr. R. W. Squires, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Sung, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Bills, Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Drake, Mr. and Mrs. Eric Clark, Mr. L. de Luca, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison King, Mr. and Mrs. I. Behrens, Miss Elizabeth Barton, Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Meinhardt, Dr. G. Sellett, Mr. and Mrs. Clark Vyse, Colonel and Mrs. Jowett, Mr. Perry, Mrs. Endicott, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Shoemaker, Mr. and Mrs. Willett, Mr. R. E. Telfer, Mr. Carl, Setz, Mr. Albert Shahmoon, Mr. Elsie Soong, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Tavares, Brig.-Gen. and Mrs. Thackeray, Mrs. W. Tornroth, Dr. and Mrs. A. Virnich, Mr. W. Watson, Mr. W. B. Harrington, Mr. E. Jappe, Dr. and Mrs. P. V. Woods, Baron and Mme Weydenthal, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Wilson, General and Mrs. Wu Te-chen, Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Wang, Dr. and Mrs. U. Y. Yen, Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Young, Mr. Yui Ming, Sir Ellie Kadoorie, Mr. H. Kadoorie, Mr. L. Kadoorie, Dr. and Mrs. Y. G. Wen, Mr. and Mrs. Brush, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. C. Swan, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. French, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Sutterlee, Dr. McGolrick, Dr. Maconle, Dr. and Mrs. Wall, Dr. and Mrs. Tell, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Allan, Mrs. Florence Ayscough, Mr. and Mrs. L. Barentzen, Miss Mary Markham, Mrs. T. C. Britton, Mr. Robert Buchan, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Bryan, Mrs. Burkhardt and Miss Buchan, Sir John and Lady Brenan, Dr. and Mrs. G. F. Bume, Mr. N. Aall, Mr. and Mrs. Bang How, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Blackburn, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Bain, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Beale, Dr. and Mrs. J. R. B. Branch, Mr. and Mrs. C. Brockenhelm, Dr. and Mrs. E. Birt, Colonel J. E. Beaumont, Mr. and Mrs. E. Carrard, Mr. and Mrs. J. Calder-Marshall, Miss Bonnie Calder-Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Verne Clair, Mr. R. J. Gorbett, Mr. and Mrs. V. L. Chiere, the Misses Chieri, Miss Virginia Cowper, Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Crane, Mr. and Mrs. A. Bland Calder, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Culbertson, Colonel and Mrs. Cosgrave, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Crow, Miss Cleone Carroll, Dr. and Mrs. Chen, Dr. and Mrs. A. M. Dunlap, Mr. and Mrs. F. Diebold, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Dent, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Davies, Commander and Mrs. Doyle, Miss Christine England, Mrs. Edward Ezra, Mr. Cecil Ezra, Mr. Denzie Ezra, Mrs. W. I. Eisler, Mr. and Mrs. S. Y. Euren, Mr. E. V. Ferrer, The Misses Ferrer, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Fistere, Dr. W. T. Findley, Judge and Mrs. C. Frenklin, Mr. H. D. Pease, Mr. Arnhold, Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Thackery, Mr. J. L. Howe, Jr., Miss Gladys, Boger, Dr. and Mrs. F. C. Yen, Dr. and Mrs. S. P. Chen, Mr. and Mrs. K. C. Lee, Dr. and Mrs. Wu Lien-teh, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Hwa-chuen, Dr. and Mrs. S. Y. Yue, Mr. John Grant, Dr. and Mrs. T. B. Dunn, Mr. and Mrs. D. J Donne, Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Fairman, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Bain, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Arnold, Judge Milton S. Purdy, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Bassett, Miss E. Rice, Mr. Edwin S. Cunningham, Mr. Donald Mennie, Mr. Byron Stanfield, Mr. and Mrs. Clayton Seitz, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Andersen, Mr. and Mrs. Don Ting-ling, Miss Dawson, Mr. Robert Lang, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Kimball, Dr. and Mrs. Downs, Mr. and Mrs. L. Everett, Mr. and Mrs. Lansing W. Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Peacock, Mr. and Mrs. Carroll Lunt, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Grilleland, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Neal Mr. T. Hogarth, Mr. C. V. Jensen, Mr. R. T. Down, Mr. W. J. C. Shoppee, Mr. and Mrs. V. Steensby, Mr. J. Rainls, Mr. E. Gutter, Mr. and Mrs. K. V. Aagesen, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Chisholm, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Hay, Dr. and W. K. Nance, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Calhoun, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Simmons, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Meyer, Mr. K. E. Dablestein, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. H T. Jensen, Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Terrell, Mr. and Mrs. John Wade, Mr. and Mrs. Morris W. Stranack, Mr. Robert Bailey, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Trevor Thomas, Dr. and Mrs. Eli Day, Dr. and Mrs. Way Sung-new, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth H. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Dr. and Mrs. A. C. Bryson, Mr. B. A. Limby, Dr. W. S. Parsons, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Schuhl, Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Allman, Mr. S. W. Wolfe, Dr. and Mrs. E. G. Gauntlett, Mr. Sterling Fessenden, Mr. and Mrs. A. Fanthorpe, Mr. and Mrs. Barton, Mrs. H. L. Gilman, Mrs. H. Hargreaves, Mr. P. Coleuman, Mr. W. Kornatz, Mr. Woody Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. W. Milne, Dr. and Mrs. Siao, Dr. and Mrs. S. W. Chang.

Another generous summer flowering plant is the canna which is to be had in a number of shades and sizes. Dwarf plants are deservedly more popular than the tall old fashioned straggly variety, and these may be had with yellow, bright red, and salmon pink flowers from most reputable florists. Though one does not usually recommend transplanting in the middle of summer, a clump of cannas, chosen now while there is no doubt about their colour, and transferred from florist's garden to one's own, while a spell of wet weather holds, would settle down in its new bed contentedly enough provided a good lot of earth remained round the roots.

A London Letter

FIRST STONE OF WATERLOO BRIDGE DOWN: WOMEN'S DRESS: VIEWS OF MISS LI

By Olive Dun

London, June 21.

Returned to seek the good of London
They leave their natural business undone,
And, all unbid to such a duty,
Strip London of its chiefest beauty;
With pressmen dight and movies too
Attack the Bridge of Waterloo;
The first to carry off a stone
Is Mr. Herbert Morrison—
"That's one in the eye for the Tories," says he,
"What matters to London doesn't matter to me."

This doggerel is inspired by the theatrical posturing of Mr. Herbert Morrison, the self-appointed king of the Socialist majority of the London County Council, in pulling down the first stone of Waterloo Bridge yesterday, amid all necessary paraphernalia of observant journalists, loud-speakers and cinema cameras.

Many people besides socialists think that Waterloo Bridge should go. But political jealousies have disfigured the whole issue. A Nationalist majority in Parliament, from which the electors had conspicuously excluded Mr. Morrision, decided two years ago that Waterloo Bridge should be repaired, not pulled down. Therefore at all costs the bridge must be pulled down, said Mr. Morrison. And so it is. By to-morrow morning when it is finally closed to traffic Londoners will have walked their last over Rennie's bridge. No one of any imagination can fail to regret the destruction, though many approve it. Incidentally the Socialists were never given any mandate about the bridge, which was never mentioned in the elections.

Ascot Week

Ascot week is not a favourable time for serious pursuits. Select numbers of us are thinking exclusively of our frocks, the unselect majority are thinking enviously of other people's frocks. From the standpoint of the majority, one or two large stores have really performed an act of public charity in advancing the date of their sales to coincide with Ascot week itself, and it is possible to buy all sorts of pretty clothes and hats which do not look in any way *passée*, at more than moderate prices.

I suppose the stores that have taken this bold line go on the principle of small profits and quick returns, as everything is snapped up eagerly and everything is for cash.

On the other hand, at a meeting yesterday of the Draper's Chamber of Trade Council, one speaker declared roundly that drapers ought to be in lunatic asylums instead of shops. As if women didn't wear little enough already, he said, we are perpetually urging them to dress still more cheaply:

"If a lady walks into my shop she is begged at the art needlework counter not to go upstairs to the hat department and buy a 12s. 11d. hat, but to buy ninepennyworth of silk and she is told exactly how to make it up.

"In another department she is told not to go up and buy a six guinea gown, but to buy a paper pattern and some material at the counter, and we will even help her to cut it up. (Laughter.) The whole transaction is insane."

The general feeling of the meeting was that women must be persuaded to wear more. But on the question being raised of how his was to be managed, councillors dispersed thoughtfully.

Views of Miss Li

Pretty Miss Bessie Li, the daughter of your well-known Chinese banker, has already got well "into the news," nearly three weeks before her wedding to Dr. Alfred Sze's son. Her portrait has appeared in three or four different papers, all as different from each other as from the original. You know, of course, how, on her coming to London to study the piano at the Royal Academy of Music, she and young Dr. Sze fixed up their engagement quite in the English fashion, without any assistance from the traditional Chinese matchmakers, who, by the way, would probably be pretty hard to find in England. However, in one respect Miss Li remains firmly Chinese. Interviewed by the "News-Chronicle," she said: "I always have worn Chinese dress, and always shall. It is much more suitable for Chinese women.

"Yes, I travelled here all by myself. That would have been unheard of in China a few years ago.

"I study music only for pleasure. Chopin is my favourite composer. I know more about Western than Chinese music.

"My fiancé is most anxious to get back to China. He has not seen it since he was a very little boy. He will take up practice probably in Shanghai. We all go back together early in September, except for my brother at Cambridge. It will be a happy journey."

Honeymoon Club

Still on the subject of marriage, I may mention that, by recent official figures, 28,956 more people were married in England and Wales during the first quarter of this year than in the same period in 1933. Added to this, 906 more babies were born, this year than last, and even more interestingly, the boys were 4,177 in excess of girls.

Only a few days ago some scientist was gloomily foretelling that, by about the year 1960, Great Britain's population would have sunk to 35,000,000 and be still *sinking*. Prophecies of the approaching decline and fall of our race are the stock in trade of swarms of publicists. The figures given above appear to contradict the cassandras fairly thoroughly. And, although want and malnutrition still, unhappily, exist, there is no question but that the overwhelming majority of working-class children are vastly better fed and developed than they were 30 years ago.

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INWARD FOREIGN MAILS

From Europe....D'Artagnan, left Marseilles June 29, due Shanghai Aug. 1
From U.S.A....Tatsuta M., left San Francisco July 18, due Shanghai Aug. 6

OUTWARD FOREIGN MAILS

For Europe via Suez.....Conte Verde, lvs. S'hai Aug. 8, due L'don Sept. 3
For U.S.A.....P. Cleveland, lvs. S'hai Aug. 3, U.S. Aug. 21, L'don Aug. 31

VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE

Ships are shown under the port at which last reported. The first date against a ship's name is the date of departure (or when the ship has not left the probable date of departure) from that port. The second date shows when the vessel is due at Shanghai. Vessels sailing from all ports of the world are given.

EUROPE, etc.

From OSLO

Shantung — Sept. 23

From GENOA

Danmark June 18 Aug. 1

From GDYNIA

Laomedon June 23 Aug. 14
C. of Lille July 14 Sept. 2

From HAMBURG

Touraine — Aug. 18
Isar July 21 Sept. 10
Ermland — Sept. 20

From ANTWERP

Tarn — Aug. 8
Min — Aug. 26
Canton June 30 Aug. 27
Zuiderkerk July 24 Aug. 13

From ROTTERDAM

Fulda July 13 Aug. 27
BurgenlandJuly 20 Sept. 3
Meerkerk July 26 Sept. 6

From LIVERPOOL

Mentor June 23 Aug. 4
Ajax June 30 Aug. 7
Philoctetes July 7 Aug. 17
Hector July 14 Aug. 21
Lycaon July 21 Sept. 1
MenestheusJuly 28 Sept. 4

From LONDON

FushimiM. June 29 Aug. 7
Somali June 30 Aug. 10
Corfu July 6 Aug. 12
Glenalmoy June 30 Aug. 12
HakozakiMJuly 13 Aug. 20
Benmohr July 7 Aug. 22
Pem'shire July 14 Aug. 25
Mantua July 20 Aug. 26
TerukuniM.July 27 Aug. 31
Bangalore July 28 Sept. 8
Benrinnes July 21 Sept. 9

From MARSEILLES

D.ArtagnanJune 29 Aug. 1
Athos II July 13 Aug. 15
Aramis July 27 Aug. 27

From TRIESTE

C. Verde July 11 Aug. 4
Moncalieri June 30 Aug. 18

From PORT SAID

Donau July 12 Aug. 12
Bochum July 20 Aug. 20
Delhi July 23 Aug. 25

From CALCUTTA

Talma July 20 Aug. 13

From BOMBAY

TayamaM. July 14 Aug. 5

From PENANG

LeverkusenJuly 23 Aug. 5
BenvannochJuly 25 Aug. 11

From SINGAPORE

GaasterkerkJuly 25 Aug. 9

From MELBOURNE

Tanda July 4 Aug. 9
Nankin Aug. 1 Sept. 6

From N. E. INDIES

Tjisaroea July 12 Aug. 6
Tjibadak July 28 Aug. 12

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From NEW YORK

Chickasaw City — Aug. 3
Maron June 25 Aug. 15
Silverwalnut — Aug. 27
Siamese Pr. — Sept. 4
Anna Mak. July 10 Sept. 7
Phemius July 25 Sept. 14
P.Harrison July 26 Sept. 10
Chinese Pr. — Oct. 30

From SAN FRANCISCO

Tatsuta M. July 18 Aug. 6
P. Grant July 23 Aug. 7

From SEATTLE

Taithybius July 14 Aug. 9

From LOS ANGELES

P. Polk July 16 Aug. 13
P. Taft July 21 Aug. 17
P. Adams July 30 Aug. 27

From PORTLAND

G.Pershing July 24 Aug. 13

From CANADA

Asia July 12 Aug. 3
E. Canada July 28 Aug. 14

From MANILA

Gen. Lee Aug. 1 Aug. 6
Gaasterkerk — Aug. 9

From OTARU

Burdwan July 31 Aug. 14

From YOKOHAMA

Grootekerk — Aug. 5
Carthage July 30 Aug. 7
Memnon Aug. 3 Aug. 12

From NAGASAKI

NagasakiM.Aug. 2 Aug. 3
ShanghaiM.Aug. 5 Aug. 6
NagasakiM.Aug. 8 Aug. 9
ShanghaiM.Aug. 12 Aug. 13

PASSENGER LISTS

INWARD

Per N.Y.K.S. Suwa Maru, July 25. From London, etc. Mr. K. Hanakada, Mr. G. Hoshi, Mr. and Mrs. W. Hunt, Mr. N. Ito, Mr. K. Ripley, Miss E. Roberts, Mr. A. Swanson.

Per T.S.S. Antenor, July 25. From Marseilles. Miss P. M. Anderson. **From Singapore.** Mr. H. S. Bartley, Mr. R. Bell, Mr. C. Cusak, Mr. H. Gild, Mrs. F. Van Mater, Yui Ah Yung. **From Hongkong.** Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Begg, Mr. G. H. Bell, Miss K. F. Bennington, Mr. D. C. Brunetta, Mr. L. A. Clasen, Mrs. Clasen, Mr. P. W. Clayton, Mrs. A. Hall, Mr. H. E. Hargreaves, Mr. G. R. Horridge, Mr. J. E. Salmon, Mr. G. Varaschini, Miss Tang Che, Miss Wong Po. **From Birkenhead.** Pilot Offr. M. K. D. Porter, Fly. Offr. R. S. Ryan.

Per G.L.S. Carnarvonshire, July 27. From London. Mr. J. Stoddard, Mrs. S. Stoddard, Mstr. D. Stoddard.

Per P. & O.S. Ranpura, July 28. From London. Miss D. M. Jones, Mr. A. F. Millar, Mrs. C. Pakenham, Miss Marriott. **From Marseilles.** Mr. L. Chevally. **From Port Said.** Rev. K. Hsiao. **From Bombay.** Brig. A. J. Farfan, Mr. J. Pipe, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Vyas, Mr. D. Pandya, Capt. M. Keightley, Lieut. A. S. Ellis, Dr. and Mrs. Woolmer, Lieut. J. McGill, Mr. E. Stanton, Mr. Girdharilal, Mr. J. Bland. **From Colombo.** Mrs. Maesmore-Morris, Mrs. W. Cain. **From Penang.** Mrs. C. Every Brown. **From Singapore.** Mr. H. Schnur, Miss Chu Hun Yun, Mr. and Mrs. Chen, Mr. R. Chien, Miss M. B. Emslie-King, Mr. Kee Rim Chu, Lt. E. Gorson Brooke, Mr. J. M. Derrin, Rev. J. Fruytier, Mr. and Mrs. Fritton, Mr. T. Khemlani, Mr. H. Hakumall, Mr. G. Proctor, Mr. M. Lalchand, Mr. and Mrs. Newnham, Mr. and Mrs. Gokaldas. **From Hongkong.** Mr. Hardivilliers, Major R. A. Anderson, Mr. D. Luard, Mr. T. Gaunt, Mr. V. A. Elberg, Mr. N. A. Elberg, Mrs. H. S. Chapman, Miss V. Chapman, Mr. Haywood, Mr. and Mrs. Summons.

Per R.M.S. Empress of Asia, July 29. From Vancouver, etc. Mr. A. E. Drew, Dr. N. R. Deardorff, Mr. A. R. Kinross, Mr. Has. E. Mears, Mr. Nat. Nathanson, Mrs. K. C. Saunders, Miss H. C. Saunders, Miss L. E. Stewart, Mr. C. N. Teetor, Mrs. Teetor, Miss M. B. Weeks, Mr. W. H. Gray, Mr. J. L. Watson, Mr. E. P. Bell, Mr. H. Nathan, Dr. F. T. Ranson, Miss I. J. Ryan, Mr. L. R. Andrews, Mrs. Andrews, Dean. H. V. Hoyt, Mrs. Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. F. Roberts, Mr. D. Burk, Mr. W. Barker, Mr. B. Frazier, Miss M. H. Purcell, Miss E. Parkhill, Miss V. A. Richards, Mr. F. Schaafama, Mr. and Mrs. W. Allan, Mr. C. L. Hatton, Mr. M. Hooking, Mr. C. V. Middleton, Mr. G. B. Musson, Mr. D. R. Stevens, Mr. H. Glover, Mr. H. R. Harling, Miss Harling, Mr. G. H. Lautenberg, Mrs. Lautenberg, Mstr. Lautenberg, Amah Lautenberg's Mrs. A. Rocco, Mr. C. Anderson, Rev. F. R. Craddock, Mr. R. A. Cromley, Mr. A. A. Fraser, Miss B. O. Firschman, Miss A. C. Hickey, Miss R. N. Lake, Miss M. Lang, Miss N. Marburg, Miss E. Nasburg, Mr. L. Nicholson, Miss M. M. Parkin, Mr. W. M. Taylor, Dr. M. F. Tucker, Mr. H. C. Wilson, Mr. O. Ward, Mr. Yee Fung Ching, Mrs. B. C. Clark, Mstr. B. Clark, Mr. W. Clark, Mr. H. Clark, Mr. B. C. Clark, Mstr. W. Clark, Miss L. L. Worth, Miss V. B. Worth, Miss E. A. Remer, Mr. and Mrs. Garrett, Mr. H. Wilkinson, Mrs. H. McDermott, Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Kuchrne, Miss Kuchrne, Mr. H. J. Rehn, Mrs. Rehn, Mr. P. D. McKellar, Mr. E. J. Saunderson.

Per R.M.S. Empress of Japan, July 29. From Manila and Hongkong. Mr. R. C. Bennelt, Mr. T. T. Evangelista, Mr. H. P. Malley, Mr. and Mrs. D. Racoosin, Mr. J. Salutregui, Mr. C. E. Schroeder, Mr. E. O'Neill, Miss L. O'Neill, Mrs. E. Boyd, Miss M. Y. Chen, Miss S. M. Chan, Mr. K. K. Chan, Miss Unice Cheng, Mr. and Mrs. Y. F. Chien, Miss Chien, Mr. and Mrs. Y. T. Chang, Mrs. Chan, Mr. and Miss Fong, Mr. and Mrs. Q. P. Fung, Mr. R. V. Gorden, Mr. Adolph Keefer, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Kan, Mr. C. F. Liang, Mr. C. H. Kam, Mr. P. Y. Lee, Mr. Y. N. Lee, Mr. Thumli Lynn, Mr. C. H. Liu, Mr. Lee, Mr. A. Malcolm, Mr. J. W. Moss, Mr. and Miss C. W. Mitchell, Miss C. Main, Mr. H. K. Ng, Mr. R. S. Kan, Mr. and Mrs. G. Ng, Mr. and Mrs. Ng, Mr. S. K. Pang, Mr. C. W. Pennelt, Mr. L. P. Rowley, Mr. D. Ross, Miss M. L. and M. Wright, Mr. Sit, Mr. M. Saunderson, Rev. Dr. R. L. Smith, Mr. L. L. Tang, Mr. Van Hook, Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Vanderpool, Mr. and Mrs. Verkaaik, Mr. S. W. Wang, Miss C. W. Waung, Mr. Y. M. Wong, Mr. T. K. Waung, Mr. K. Wong, Mrs. Jung, Mr. K. L. Yau, Mr. H. S. Yue, Mr. F. O. Young, Miss H. and C. Y. Yu, Mr. W. T. Yu, Mr. Y. Ho, Mr. Y. C. Lee, Mr. Y. T. Miao, Mr. C. Reich, Mr. K. M. Wong, Miss E. Masters, Mrs. B. M. Robinson, Miss Yen Yuin Lan, Miss A. Arland, Miss E. MacDougall, Miss M. Mann, Miss L. Terry, Mrs. E. Anderson, Mrs. M. G. Main, Mrs. M. Taylor, Mrs. B. R. Jeter, Miss V. F. and R. R. Crouch, Mr. F. W. Hawken, Miss G. A. Ellorton, Miss L. L. Tillotson, Miss H. E. Cummings, Mr. C. W. Cummings, Mrs. R. Vanderhoudt, Miss R. V. McGonigle, Mrs. C. G. Anderson, Miss A. M. Barness, Mr. S. F. Cheng, Mr. H. Chen, Mr. H. E. Chan, Mr. H. I. Chung, Mrs. Chai, Miss W. Y. Cheung, Mr. and Mrs. Chen, Mr. W. Cheng, Mr. F. Ellie, Mrs. E. J. Ferguson, Mrs. S. W. Fong, Mstr. To, Mr. P. Hing, Mrs. I. C. Huang, Misses Huang, Mrs. C. K. Hung, Mr. and Mrs. G. Hoogenkamp, Mr. S. T. Kong, Mr. C. Leong, Mrs. and Miss Lee, Mr. T. C. Lim, Mr. Y. C. Leung, Mr. H. L. Lee, 2 Mrs. Lee, Mr. O. Ng, Mrs. Ing Tong, Dr. C. S. Reynolds, Mr. M. Y. Tin, Mr. S. L. Wang, Mr. H. C. White, Miss I. N Watkins, Misses and Mstr. Yau Hoi, Mr K. F. Yau, Mr. P. S. Yao, Mr. K. K. Tso, Mr. E. L. Hall, Mrs. N. Holmes, Miss M. Pascoe, Mrs. B. O. Whelan, Miss M. Hosmer, Mr. S. B. Anthony, Miss C. T. Flynn, Miss E. La Vign, Miss M. Leslie, Mr. M. Bautista, Mr. A. Bautista, Mr. R. Espiritu, Mr. N. J. Seripochorikoff, Dr. A. L. Maloles, Mrs. K. T. Lor, Miss H. S. Cheng, Mrs. Y. K. Chow, Miss Lloyd, Mrs. Y. Luk, Mrs. Cheung, Miss Liong, Miss V. Hing, Miss Y. N. Chung, Miss J. Chan, Mrs. S. C. Chan, Mr. C. C. Yung, Mrs. J. M. Chan, Miss Ah Lui, Miss Ah Hong, Miss Ah Fung, Miss F. Chan, Mstr. C. Chan, Mstr. L. Chan, Mr. P. C. Yue, Mr. C. Lee, Mr. W. Lee, Mr. K. S. Kong, Mr. Y. C. Au, Mr. C. D. Mo, Mr. B. S. Cheung, Miss Seu Toa, Mrs. W. S. Cheung, Mstr. Ah Gee, Mr. B. K. Cheung, Mr. H. C. Kong, Mr. K. C. Kong, Mr. C. Yee, Mr. K. T. Lor, Mrs. R. T. Edwards, Miss M. E. Edward, Mr. R. F. Edwards, Mrs. C. H. Chan, Miss W. Wong, Miss L. Kwok, Mrs. C. W. Cheng, Mstr. and Miss Cheng, Mstr. and Misses Cheng, Mr. Y. Y. Foo, Mr. B. Y. Leung, Mr. and Mrs. Wong, Mr. C. Y. Lee, Mr. G. L. Doudney, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hugo, Mrs. D. Fobes, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Hafner, Miss S. Hafner, Miss C. Brias, Miss L. Loring, Mr. W. De Hoogh, Mr. and Mrs. Von Kauffman, Miss M. Crawford, Miss D. and M. Mackenzie, Miss Ross, Miss J. F. Abrahama, Miss J. Buckwell, Dr. J. Croot, Dr. S. N. Chau, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Chen, Miss E. M. Gray, Mrs. A. Kreeger, Mrs. G. S. Skipton, Rev. and Mrs. D. Swann, Miss E. G. Stephen, Prof. Dr. H. Walbaum, Miss K. M. Anderson, Miss J. Braga, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. V. Booth, Mstr. and Miss Booth, Mrs. G. K. Ford, Mr. G. Hull, Miss M. B. Hall, Miss M. Heap, Miss B. Gough, Mr. Kwan Yuet Shim, Miss M. W. Newsholme, Miss M. G. Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ralston, Miss J. and L. Ralston, Mrs. Tabberer, Mr. and Mrs. W. Kay, Mr. and Mrs. Branson De Cou, Mrs. A. G. Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. G. Fahnestock, Miss M. Fahnestock, Mr. R. E. Fahnestock, Col. M. H. Logan, Mr. and Mrs. J. Manners, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. White, Mr. R. Tanaka, Major and Mrs. Kennedy, Mstr. and Miss Kennedy, Mrs. Dempsey, Miss A. M. Nugent, Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Finkenbinder, Miss K. M. Baggott, Mrs. L. P. Cook, Miss R. Claassen, Dr. M. E. Douglas, Mrs. N. H. Davis, Miss R. C. Francis, Miss S. K. Gillies, Miss F. and A. Gordon, Pro. and Mrs. F. W. Kock, Miss M. McGillie, Mr. and Mrs. M. Mekan, Miss G. H. Overton, Miss M. A. Tait, Miss C. M. Walker, Mr. R. Leuterio, Mrs. J. N. Bryan, Mr. A. Bakar, Mrs. J. E. Fasken, Mr. Jacinto, Mr. M. S. Lee, Mr. S. H. Poon, Mr. S. Narain, Mr. G. Shamdas, Mrs. K. M. Lum, Miss G. Wong, Miss C. L. Bleakney, Miss C. R. and E. A. Britton, Capt. E. G. Bayly, Mr. Jay Ching, Miss B. H. Chin, Mr. H. Depree, Mr. A. T. Edgar, Mr. J. F. A. Van Weezel Errens, Mr. B. L. Hormann, Mr. J. C. Keenan, Mrs. Lee Shee, Miss G. MacDonald, Mr. Quan Kai, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Sandes, Rev. and Mrs. F. Short, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Satterwaite, Sisters St. Rock, Stanislaus, Eulille, Miss E. B. Wood, Mr. C. E. Yip.

Per R.D.S. President Garfield, July 29. From Japan. Comdr. W. N. Hichardson, Lt. Comdr. and Mrs. E. H. Jones, Lt. J. S. Smith, Lt. and Mrs. C. M. Dillavou, Lt. and Mrs. A. C. Thorington, Comdr. and Mrs. P. P. Powell, Lt. G. K. Reilly, Lt. and Mrs. R. F. Stout, Lt. and Mrs. W. L. Benson, Lt. W. H. Truesdell, Mrs. D. A. Baxter, Mrs. J. R. Blair, Mr. J. R. Blair, Jr., Mr. H. Deitch, Miss A. A. Herrington, Mstr. E. H. Jones, Jr., Mrs. G. W. Swinburne, Mstr. E. R. Swinburne, Jr., Miss H. Wiley.

OUTWARD

Per N.Y.K.S. Shanghai Maru, July 24. —For Japan.—Mrs. E. Klein, Mrs. W. P. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. N. Knierim, Mr. F. Heister, Mrs. Heister, Miss Heister, Mr. G. Wehling, Mrs. H. O. White, Miss Silva, Mrs. E. Patterson, Mrs. Jarldane, Rev. and Mrs. W. Allan, Miss P. Stewart, Miss H. Christen, Mrs. E. Levitin, Miss E. Veshner, Mrs. A. Riggio, Mrs. P. Muto Nardone, Miss W. Allan, Miss L. Kattwinkel, Mrs. Eustace, Mrs. W. Dalthaser, Mrs. R. Saxer, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Blackburn, Mstr. Blackburn, Mr. J. Schuerer, Mr. S. W. Levy, Mr. V. Cascone, Mr. and Mrs. N. White, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Smith, Miss I. Livin, Mrs. E. Mitt, Mrs. N. Lynevitche, Mr. C. Jansen, Mr. J. H. Searle, Count Frys, Mr. C. Dulheuer, Mrs. J. H. Searle, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Smith, Mr. A. Kay, Mr. P. J. Edmonds, Mr. J. Merecki, Mr. and Mrs. L. Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. Lin Hua Jui, Mr. W. M. Portrude, Mr. F. Thurnheer, Mr. Swann Mrct, Mr. L. Piguera, Mr. H. E. McGowan, Mr. A. Samson, Mr. W. C. Moore, Miss K. Falkine, Miss A. Falkine, Mrs. A. C. Browne, Miss Browne, Miss V. Mastinceva, Miss J. Galbreath, Miss M. Banning, Miss E. Jenkins, Mr. and Mrs. P. Bailie, Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Clubb, Mr. and Mrs. P. Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Lobb, Miss Y. Lubanska, Mrs. H. Biggs, Mrs. E. Ledertoug, Mr. H. Biggs, Rev. F. P. Egrio, Mr. A. Coquelet, Mr. D. T. Wood, Mrs. C. Flachy, Mrs. R. van der Veen, Miss C. Azadian, Mrs. J. Azadian, Mrs. C. Dunning.

Per P. & O. S. Ranchi, July 24.—For London, etc.—Lt. Comdr. J. Barr, Mr. K. Bayley, Mrs. C. Benson, Lt. and Mrs. J. Bews, Mr. P. Bossut, Mr. H. O. Braukle, Rev. J. Byrne, Mr. A. Caawallader, Mr. P. M. Chatagnon, Mrs. R. Clausen, Mrs. J. Clay, Miss N. H. Clark, Miss C. Clogan, Mrs. M. Clowes, Mr. and Mrs. H. Colgan, Mr. P. Crawford, Mr. S. Cummins, Mr. and Mrs. M. Curlender, Miss K. and D. Curlender, Mastet Robert Curwin-Smith, Miss M. Curwin-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. B. de Courcy, Miss L. Dent, Rev. F. Dolan, Mr. G. F. Dorandi, Miss Dunn, Miss D. Fawcett, Mr. F. Fischer, Miss H. Hamilton, Miss L. Heger, Mrs. K. A. Higgs, Miss Ho Shu Chen, Miss E. Homans, Misses E. Houk, Dr. Hussein, Mrs. D. Jacobs, Mr. T. Kassamal, Mr. N. H. Katrak, Miss S. Kelley, Mrs. R. Kendrick, Mr. H. K. Kwan, Mr. Robert E. Landeman, Mr. Dickson H. Leavens, Miss I. Lee, Miss R. Lonergan, Mr. S. McConnell, Miss Mei Ching Jen, Mr. W. Mercer, Miss A. M. Moncrieff, Mr. H. Montgomery, Miss E. Moss, Mr. W. T. Mulvey, Mr. J. H. Ondricek, Mr. and Mrs. A. Paterson, Mrs. J. Patrick, Mr. F. Permanyer, Mr. B. Premsing, Mr. A. D. Pyke, Miss O. Renick, Mr. R. Richardson, Mrs. R. Ring, Mrs. A. Roche, Miss K. Rose, Mr. Rostig, Miss Saunders, Mr. H. P. Shivdasani, Mr. F. Short, Mr. M. B. Shroff, Miss G. Sisley, Mrs. N. Smith, Mrs. M. Thomas, Miss S. Tod Roy, Miss Z. Tunis, Mr. N. Vaesanmal, Miss E. Vindell, Miss C. Wallace, Mr. Wen Yu Hu, Mr. L. White, Mrs. K. Wilkoyte, Miss Withers, Mr. Wong Jin Fan, Mr. and Mrs. S. K. Yang, Miss E. Young.

Per S.S. General Lee, July 25.—For Manila.—Miss Virginia Atkinson, Miss Florence Bowler, Miss Beulah Blair, Mrs. Bertha Collins, Miss Cathryn Collins, Mrs. Cerrante, Miss O. C. Kramer, Miss A. L. Kramer, Mrs. H. J. Detrick, Miss E. Dougherty, Miss Eileen M. Hamilton, Mr. David Innis, Mrs. David Innis, Mr. David Innis Jr., Mr. Donald Innis, Mrs. Lone K. Johnson, Mr. R. MacGuire, Mrs. R. McGuire, Miss Laura MacDowell, Miss Nora Mohr, Mr. H. Martens, Miss Wilma Marsh, Mr. Enrique Melencio, Father Luis Pacquing, Miss Claire, Pille, Miss Mary Powell, Miss Nettie Scott, Miss Helen Splane, Miss Bernie Shine, Miss B. Seeve.

Per str. Sinkiang, July 26.—For Hongkong.—Petty Officer J. Finlayson.

Per str. Kiungchow, July 27.—For Hongkong.—Miss M. M. Badcock, Miss Anna S. Jensen, Miss Loretta Rich, Miss Esther S. Hayden, Mrs. Ruth M. Clark, Miss Edith Gephart, Miss Lulu Jolton, Miss Beatrice Hurst.

Per str. Sunning, July 28.—For Hongkong.—Pte. Stephens.

SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer 9 A.M.	Barometer Att'ed Therm	Wind Direction a. m.	Wind (1-12)	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Dry	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Wet	Thermometer in Shade Max.	Thermometer in Shade Min.	Weather Conditions
July 20	29.65	84.8	E	3	85.4	79.9	91.4	79.2	C.
,, 21	29.57	83.7	E S E	3	82.4	78.8	84.0	77.4	O. D.
,, 22	29.56	81.3	S W	3	79.2	77.0	84.2	75.9	O. D. R.
,, 23	29.83	79.9	W	3	80.2	75.9	90.0	73.8	O.
,, 24	29.90	82.1	W S W	2	79.9	75.9	91.6	77.4	O.
,, 25	29.89	83.1	S W	2	86.0	78.4	96.3	77.9	B. C.
,, 26	29.89	84.2	S	2	87.4	79.5	95.9	78.4	B.

EXPLANATION

B—blue sky F—fog H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds D—drizzle L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Minimum Temperature 1934	Minimum Temperature 1933	Maximum Temperature 1934	Maximum Temperature 1933	Rainfall 1934	Rainfall 1933
July 20	79.5 F.	80.0 F.	89.0 F.	91.5 F.	0.12-in.	Nil
,, 21	79.0	80.0	85.0	91.5	0.54	0.03-in.
,, 22	77.5	80.2	82.0	92.0	0.49	0.03
,, 23	75.0	82.0	89.0	88.5	0.02	0.23
,, 24	79.5	82.0	90.0	90.0	Trace	0.07
,, 25	80.5	81.0	94.5	95.0	Trace	Nil
,, 26	80.0	82.0	93.5	94.5	Nil	0.05

Per T.S.S. Antenor, July 28.—For Round Trip.—Capt. and Mrs. J. M. Cox, Mr. J. O. Hassig, Miss M. Markievitsh, Mr. C. W. Bickmore, Mr. and Mrs. H. Booth, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Dick, Major and Mrs. K. L. Stewart.—**For Tsingtao.** Mr. P. W. Bennet, Mrs. H. W. Kingdom, Mrs. A. C. Kennett, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Lee, Mstr. C. W. Lee, Mstr. C. V. Lee, Miss Oldroyd.

Per N.Y.K.S. Nagasaki Maru, July 28. —For Japan.—Mr. and Mrs. Catedlela, Mr. and Mrs. V. Ovslannikoff, Mrs. J. W. Loureiro, Miss G. M. Loureiro, Mr. M. Egal, Mrs. A. J. Lingard, Miss Lingard, Mstr. Lingard, Mrs. C. Bogdanoff, Mrs. N. V. Kouznetzoff, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Gambling, Miss P. Brooke, Miss C. Levis, Miss N. Brooke, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Smith, Mrs. H. W. Snow, Miss Snow, Dr. and Mrs. Plaft, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Thomas, Mr. J. R. Bossuet, Mr. D. K. Jardine, Mr. Buergin, Mr. and Mrs. A. Chittenden, Mr. and Mrs. H. Pringle, Rev. J. B. Hunter, Mr. C. Hunt, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Henderson, Mr. R. A. Supplee, Mr. A. I. Thomas, Mrs. J. B. Dickins, Miss Dickins, Mr. and Mrs. Krivoruchko, Miss Krivoruchko, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. C. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. D. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. W. Brooke, Mrs. Pickering, Miss C. Lanen, Mrs. J. I. Lunt, Mrs. O. F. Tisshanova, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Oppalfens, Mstr. N. Protoseiff, Mr. T. Schuerer, Dr. L. E. Goan, Mr. J. Laerquin, Dr. Richera, Mr. C. A. Peaki, Mr. A. W. C. Browne, Mr. E. G. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. H. Wakeham, Mr. and Mrs. O. G. R. Beynon, Mrs. N. F. Perekrestova, Mrs. P. A. Corbett, Miss Nashan, Mrs. Benjamin, Mr. M. J. Stereluy, Mr. D. M. O'Neill, Mr. K. Reply, Mr. A. Coquelet, Mr. F. Spitta, Mr. and Mrs. J. Cornfield.

Per N.D.L.S. Trier, July 28.—For Europe.—Mr. and Mrs. R. Meinert, Mrs. Brede, Miss G. Jannings, Kapt. and Mrs. Reher, Miss Reher, Mr. and Mrs. Ken Kia Tao, Kapt. and Mrs. Buhr, Kapt. and Mrs. Reeken, Mr. F. Rudloff, Rev. T. F. Devlin, Rev. P. Dermody, Mr. Karl Huebl, Mr. C. J. Shih, Mr. F. W. Arnd, Mr. Kurt Eschert, Mr. Walter Thiel, Miss Francis E. Culley, Miss M. Holm-Madsen, Miss R. Burdeshaw, Mrs. Eberbeck, Mr. H. Tenschert, Mr. Paten Schnell, Mrs. Hilde Wang, Miss U. Satchell, Mrs. Goertz, Mr. and Mrs. Klar, Mr. Josef Schubert, Mr. W. Wienrich, Mr. J. Hslung, Mr. and Mrs. David A. Kayll, Mrs. Germer, Dr. Bronner, Dr. F. Pellegrino, Mr. Hans Schuett, Mrs. E. Querndt.

Per M.M.S. Chenonceaux, July 28.—For Marseilles.—Dr. Duthil, Mr. R. Coulon, Mr. Salazar Rimon, Mr. J. Descomps, Mr. Choong Shin Pian, Mr. F. Wolff, Mr. Tsien Koan Cheng, Mr. Prono, Mr. Meheut, Mr. Viaud, Mr. Ambiehl, Mr. Gloagueh, Mr. Cretien, Mr. Gerey, Mr. Francois, Mr. Champagne, Mr. J. Le Page, Mr. N. Maillard, Mr. G. Neger, Mr. R. Poirel, Mr. A. Robin, Mr. A. Fevrier, Mr. L. Delogny, Mr. J. Lacroix, Mr. X. Cerati, Mr. M. Condy, Mr. R. Canale, Mr. G. Gauthier, Mr. R. Le Page, Mr. Lee Sang Cha, Mr. Choo Tee Cho, Mr. Lee Yu Cheng.—**For Singapore.**—Mr. Lung Yin, Miss Chang Shao Shing, Misses Fien Gone-Ben, Mly Jore Chong, Miss Chow Ai Chin, Mr. Choo An Yoon, Mr. Yang Hsiao Sian, Miss Chara Mey, Miss Chow Yi.—**For Saigon.**—Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Andrews, Mrs. Nguyen Le Ha, Mr. Quynh Tao, Mr. Nguyen Van Thuy, Mr. Su, Mr. Dao Chu Khai.—**For Hongkong.**—Mr. Berry, Mr. Wermoller, Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Begg, Mr. A. Miorini, Miss C. Van Nooten, Mr. K. Bertelt, Rev. and Mrs. S. J. Warren, Miss Y. McIntyre, Father Le Baron, Mr. E. Lee, Misses E. and S. Mackay, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Nielsen, Mr. Huan Chia Teh, Mr. Leng Po Ching, Mr. Chang Chung Tong, Mr. Victor Hong, Mr. and Mrs. K. C. Soong, Mr. K. M. Dao, Messrs. T. C. Eu, T. T. Eu, B. T. Liu, Mrs. R. V. Dodd, Mrs. C. S. Wu, Mr. and Mrs. V. Wong, Miss Y. J. Leng, Miss S. S. Lo, Mr. Y. Kong, Miss Chen Min Sun, Mr. Y. S. Lao, Mr. G. Hwang, Mr. Joseph Yu, Mr. W. C. Hsia, Mr. F. Orsoni, Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Chen, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Yang, Mr. Cheng, Mr. S. F. Tsao, Mr. F. M. Koo, Mr. F. C. Shen, Mrs. Meng Kwang Yu, Mr. Meng Kwang Yu, Mr. and Mrs. Kwei Ming Yang, Mrs. S. T. Chung, Mr. K. C. Cheung, Mr. K. R. Wang, Mrs. U. K. Zie, Mrs. S. Gutierez, Mr. T. B. Liang, Mr. J. Le Galle, Mr. J. Meyer, Mr. A. Ferchaud, Mr. Tran Si Dai, Mr. B. C. Liang, Mr. C. H. Chung, Mr. F. Liu, Mrs. S. Y. Chang, Mr. S. Y. Chang, Mr. F. Cheng, Mr. Lum On, Mrs. Zao Wei Feng, Mr. Kwan Ta, Mr. and Mrs. M. Mou, Mr. Dean Thai, Mr. T. K. Yung, Mr. S. H. Yang, Mr. S. T. Chen, Mr. C. C. Cheng, Mr. Kiong Kao Tai, Mr. Wang Zu Ming, Mr. F. Tseng, Mrs. G. T. Chen, Mr. Y. Yuen.

Per str. Tean, July 30.—For Dairen.—Mrs. W. Buchanan.—**For Newchwang.**—Mr. F. C. Wood.

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BIRTHS

GOW.—On July 21, 1934, at Faberkrankenhause, Tsingtao, to Mr. and Mrs. I. A. Gow, a daughter.

HAIM.—On July 27, 1934, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. HAIM, a daughter.

McDONALD.—On July 25, 1934, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. W. A. McDONALD, a daughter.

McLAREN.—On July 26, 1934, at Tientsin, to JOAN, wife of Edward McLaren, a daughter.

MONTAGUE-SMITH.—On July 27, 1934, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. R. Montague-Smith, a son, MICHAEL IAN.

POWELL.—On July 30, 1934, at Tsingtao, to JOAN, wife of Trevor Powell, a daughter.

SAFFERY.—On Sunday, July 29, 1934, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. G. O. SAFFERY, a son.

WHITE,—On July 28, 1934, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. C. WHITE, a son, both well.

MARRIAGES

GAMBLING—PALMER.—On July 27, 1934, at H.B.M. Consulate General, Shanghai, and afterwards at Holy Trinity Cathedral, by the Very Reverend A. C. S. Trivett, M.A., D.D., HELEN WINIFRED, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Palmer, of Shanghai, to GEOFFREY FOWLER, only son of Mr. and the late Mrs. W. Gambling, of Gt. Yarmouth, England.

LOBEL—LOOKER.—At Norwich, England, on July 23, 1934, FRANK LOBEL to JOYCE LOOKER.

McLORN—GILBREATH.—On June 11, 1934, at St. Clement Danes, London, DANIEL MCLORN, of Shanghai, to OLIVE GILBREATH, of New York.

ENGAGEMENT

HEANLY—SIMBERG.—The engagement is announced of Mr. RAYMOND D. HEANLY, of London, England, Miss LUCIA G. SIMBERG, of Riga.

DEATHS

BELDON.—Following a short illness, on Thursday, July 26, 1934, at the Shanghai General Hospital, FLORENCE ELIZABETH BELDON, widow of the late James Pattison Beldon and dearly beloved mother of Mrs. C. J. Austen Gray.

BOHMAN.—On Sunday, July 29, 1934, at Lambert Hospital, Shanghai, at 2.40 p.m., MOSES BOHMAN, aged 12 years.

CAREY.—On Sunday, July 29, 1934, at her residence, 2018 Avenue Joffre, Shanghai, ELIZABETH M. CAREY, dearly beloved wife of P. T. Carey.

DAVEY.—At the Country Hospital, Shanghai, 11.40 a.m. July 28, 1934, ISABELLA MARGARET, the beloved wife of William James